AAA and Budget
Turn to the Editorial Page for analyses of both—Page 10.

The Washington Post

The Weather
Today—Mostly cloudy.
Tomorrow—Fair and colder.
Yesterday—High, 39; low, 31.
Details on Page 21.

NO. 21,754 | Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. | WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1936 **** | Copyright, 1936, By The Washington Post. | THREE CENTS

Supreme Court Rules AAA Unconstitutional, 6-3; Roosevelt Holds 2-Hour Parley on Substitute Plan

6-Billion Budget Submitted; Court Upsets Economy Plan

$1,098,000,000 Expected 1937 Deficit Must Be Revised.

Processing Taxes, Farm Benefits, Hit

Treasury Receipts, Set at $5,654,217,650 Now Unlikely.

Text of Budget Message page 6

By Franklyn Waltman, Jr.

Hardly had the clerks of House and Senate yesterday started reading the President's budget message to those bodies than the Supreme Court's decision invalidating AAA threw his major estimates of receipts, expenditures and deficits into confusion and chaos.

President Roosevelt, to begin with, sent to Congress an incomplete budget for the 1937 fiscal year, which starts July 1, since he deferred making a recommendation for additional funds for work-relief to take care of the jobless. Aside from including $405,000,000 for Federal public works projects and $220,000,000 for the CCC as permanent items, the President proposed for work relief only a carry-over item from the current year of $1,103,000,000.

Thus he presented a budget calling for expenditures during the year starting July 1 of $6,752,608,370 and of receipts totaling $5,654,217,650—which, if the latter materializes, will be the second largest in the Government's history. The total of new appropriations requested for the 1937 fiscal year was $6,400,000,000, exclusive of additional funds for work-relief, or $1,234,000,000 more than for the current year on a comparable basis.

Drastic Revision Necessary.

But whatever merit these estimates had when the President's message and budget was laid on the desks of the presiding officers of House and Senate, it appeared certain before they could be completely read that they required drastic revision due to the Supreme Court bombshell.

This was so obvious that Congressional leaders, in general, declined to make any comment until decisions of the next few days clarify the financial situation as well as that pertaining to agriculture. House Republican Leader Bertram Snell scoffed at the entire message, asserting that "Candidate Roosevelt seeks to paint a rosy picture with the brush of financial confusion."

Representative John Taber, of New York, ranking Republican of the House Appropriations Committee, contended that since the item for new relief funds was omitted, nothing could be made of the budget and that it was "a fraud upon the people." He also cited the mounting expenditures in the regular departments of Government.

Chairman Pat Harrison, of the Senate Finance Committee contended the budget message was "splendid" because it indicated that "we can look forward to a continued reduction of deficits, increases in tax receipts and declining expenditures of the needy unemployed."

Roosevelt Explains Omission.

The omission of a figure for new relief funds was justified by the President on the ground that he wished more time to gauge the effects of the present work-relief program and the recent improvement in business and absorption of the jobless by private industry.

But it was not the omission of this figure that gave unreality to the budget totals. It was the Supreme Court decision, for included in the total of receipts was $547,000,000 estimated from AAA processing taxes and in the total of ex-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

Highlights of 1937 Budget for District

Following are the highlights of the 1937 District budget, as submitted to Congress by the Bureau of the Budget:

Recommends total appropriations of $43,100,000. This is $878,385 above 1936, but $4,382,760 under estimates of the District Commissioners.

Proposed that Federal contribution remain at $5,700,000, instead of $8,317,500 asked by the Commisioners.

Will leave unexpended balance of $9,900,000 at end of fiscal year.

Cuts school estimates from $13,959,046 to $12,066,745, chiefly by striking out most new construction and land-purchase items.

Slashes $343,800 off emergency relief estimate of $2,000,000.

Allows Metropolitan Police Department only four additional officers and three privates, after superintendent asked for 131.

Approves $75,000 toward construction of Petworth branch library.

G. W. U. Athlete Shot by Robber; Is Near Death

Steve Shelton Is Felled by Bullet in Resisting Gas Station Holdup.

Steve Shelton, George Washington University sophomore tackle, was shot last night while fighting off a holdup man at a filling station at 246 Fourth street southwest. Shelton has been working there.

Late last night, Shelton was fighting for his life in Providence Hospital. The bandit's bullet had torn through his abdomen and down into his left leg. His condition was critical.

"I warned him," his employer, Frank Coogler, of 2123 I street northwest, like Shelton a student at George Washington University, said.

"I told him this was the time of year when stickup men got busy. I told him that if he was ever held up he should give up the money in the cash register right away. But he's a fighter."

"Too much courage," a policeman at the Fourth Precinct added.

Believed Same Robber.

The police were looking for a short, burly colored man who made off with $60 wrested from Shelton. He was the same man, the police believed, who, just three quarters of an hour earlier, got $7 from a holdup at the High Ice Cream Co. store at 1538 North Capitol street.

The waitress victimized there, Mrs. Bernice Vogt, 31, told the police she was certain the suspect was the same man who robbed her of $15 a month ago.

It was about 8:15 p. m. when the bandit entered the filling station, a tiny place warmed by a little kerosene stove. Shelton, a native of Arkansas, who got the job just this week, was alone.

"Stick 'em up, and let me have that money you've got in your pocket," the bandit commanded.

Grabbed Money and Fled.

Coogler later revealed to the police that Shelton had $60 in three $20 bills hidden in the pants leg pocket in which he usually carries his pliers. He had just collected it on a bill earlier in the night.

Shelton rushed at the bandit, disregarding the .32-caliber automatic pointed at him. They wrestled. Shelton, a powerful athlete, threw the colored man over his back and hard down on the floor.

The bandit fired. The shot tore into space, missing Shelton. They clinched again. Another shot. The

Continued on Page 3, Column 5.

D. C. Estimate for 1937 Pared $4,382,760 to $43,100,000.

$878,385 Increase Allowed Over 1936

Unexpended Surplus Expected at Year's End; Relief Reduced.

By James D. Secrest.

The District government will be held to a strict economy budget for the fiscal year 1937, despite the fact that it will accumulate an unexpended surplus of nearly $10,000,000 during the year of retrenchment, if the $43,100,000 appropriations bill recommended by the Bureau of the Budget is left substantially intact by Congress.

Paring $4,382,760 from the estimates proposed by the District Commissioners, the Budget Bureau allowed an increase of but $878,385 above the 1936 supply act despite the fact that the new measure must provide for administration of the District social security legislation, including old-age and needy blind pensions.

As anticipated, the Budget Bureau slashed the $8,317,500 requested by the Commissioners as an equitable United States lump sum payment to $5,700,000, the amount appropriated each year since the advent of the New Deal.

School Estimates Pared.

A total of $1,892,301 was cut from the public school estimates, chiefly by eliminating requests for new buildings and sites, but the revised budget figure is still about $600,000 above the 1936 appropriation.

In the face of an unemployment relief problem made more difficult by withdrawal of the Federal dole, the Budget Bureau cut $368,470 from District estimates for the public welfare department, of which $343,800 came off the $2,000,000 asked for emergency relief.

The bureau carefully pointed out, however, that the latter reduction is offset by appropriations and Federal grants for disbursement of old age and needy blind pensions.

Every major departmental estimate submitted by the Commissioners was slashed by the director of the budget with the same technique that he pared the national expenditures, although the fiscal problem in the two instances is entirely different.

May Not Increase Taxes.

If Congress holds the District supply bill to the depression-level budget imposed on it by the Budget Bureau, there will be no necessity for additional taxes, and not even a bare possibility of getting another dollar in Federal contribution to the expenses of the National Capital.

Strict economy, however, and possibly retrenchment, will be necessary throughout the departments. The greatly needed school equipment expansions will be postponed indefinitely, necessitating the continuation of crowded classrooms and portable schools.

Although Chairman Cannon of the House District Appropriations sub-committee said that "no one will starve in the District," the reduced emergency relief budget will threaten the 23,000 families on direct or indirect relief with further suffering, at least, unless many now on the rolls are dropped.

The Budget Bureau reported that estimated receipts and revenues of the District for 1937 are expected to total some $35,300,000. This, together with the Federal contribution of $5,700,000 and the estimated unexpended balance of $12,500,000 carried over from the fiscal year 1936, will total $53,500,000.

As 1937 expenditures are estimated at $43,600,000 (about $500,000 being carried over from an unexpended appropriation), the bureau predicted there will be an unex-

Continued on Page 11, Column 6.

Hauptmann's Death Delayed By Opening of Legislature

By the United Press.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 6.—Bruno Richard Hauptmann was given a few more days of life today when officials of Trenton State prison decided they would not execute him on the night of Tuesday, January 14, but would postpone it until later in the week.

It is customary in New Jersey to execute prisoners on Tuesday night, but January 14 coincides with the opening of the Legislature, and for that reason Principal Keeper Mark Kimberling decided on a postponement. Kimberling refused to reveal the new date set for the execution, but most persons believe it will be Friday, January 17.

It was announced tonight that the New Jersey Court of Pardons would meet at 10:30 a. m. Saturday to hear Hauptmann's appeal.

At that session of the eight men, including Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, Hauptmann's lawyers will present the mysterious "new evidence" about which they have been talking for a fortnight.

The power of the Pardons Court is unlimited. They can, if they choose, free Hauptmann of the charge of murder, or they can commute his death sentence to life imprisonment.

Should the Pardons Court reject Hauptmann's plea, he will have only two chances to protong life. One will be a plea to the trial judge, Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, to grant a new trial. The other will be to obtain three reprieves of 30 days each from Hoffman. The Governor has indicated there is doubt

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

Bonus Clears First Hurdle, Speeds Ahead

House Committee Votes Unanimously for Cash at Once.

Consideration Tomorrow or Thursday Is Indicated.

The soldier bonus bill late yesterday passed the first hurdle in the way of speedy enactment when the House Ways and Means Committee gave it unanimous approval.

The measure approved by the committee is the one agreed upon by all the principal veterans' organizations. It authorizes immediate full cash payment without specifying the method of financing.

The committee expects to report the bill upon the opening of the House today and to seek a rule which will permit its consideration tomorrow or Thursday. Bonus advocates were confident that it would be passed and sent to the Senate this week.

Approval of the measure came after an all-day session of the committee. The time was devoted largely to reading the bill section by section and to discussing each provision. There was little or no opposition to any of its provisions.

Vinson Explains It.

The measure was explained to the committee members by Representative Vinson (Democrat), Kentucky, one of its sponsors. Later the committee briefly questioned Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator, on the cost.

Plans to introduce the same bill in the Senate were deferred. Senator Clark (Democrat), Missouri, who had planned to introduce the measure, said, after a conference with officials of veterans' organizations, that delay was agreed upon because of indications that speedy action would be obtained in the House. It is possible the bill will not be introduced in the Senate, but that the Senators will take up consideration of the House bill.

The House program calls for consideration Wednesday of the independent offices appropriation bill, but consideration of this measure will be postponed, possibly until next week, if a rule is obtained to take up the bonus. There is expected to be little difficulty in obtaining the rule.

Byrns Favors Speed.

Speaker Byrns said that he would like to see the bonus issue disposed of as quickly as possible and said that he had every desire to defer to the wishes of the Ways and Means Committee to speed enactment.

Agreement on the bonus bill, which is now officially the Vinson-Patman-McCormack bill, was completed yesterday by Rep. Patman (Democrat), Texas, author of the inflationary measure which was dropped in favor of the present plan.

Patman wrote a letter to the 218 members of the House who had backed his original bill urging them to throw their "whole-hearted and enthusiastic support" behind the measure that has been agreed upon. The Patman bill would have paid the bonus in new currency. The present bill will require further legislation to provide money. Payment could be made through issuance of bonds or through new taxation.

President Roosevelt warned Congress in his budget message that any legislation adding to the budget would have to carry its own taxes.

Patman, however, indicated that when legislation providing for payment is considered he will urge his inflationary plan. He asked the House Steering Committee to help pass the jointly-sponsored measure "and then to get our method of payment adopted instead of bonds or taxes."

Both Senate and House sessions yesteray were brief. After hearing President Roosevelt's budget measure, the Senate received new bills and adjourned until Thursday. The House considered bills on the consent calendar, after the message was read.

Two Probes Asked.

Two resolutions for investigations were introduced. Senator Vandenberg (Republican), Michigan, asked that the Senate investigate the Florida ship canal, now under construction with funds from the work-relief appropriation. He asked that a committee be appointed to go into all phases of the project.

In the House, Representative Zionchek (Democrat), Washington, asked for an investigation of the "Townsend setup" and all other old-age pension plans.

Senator Nye (Republican), of North Dakota, and Representative Maverick (Democrat), of Texas, introduced the Nye committee's neutrality bill, which carries somewhat stronger provisions than the Administration measure, but follows much the same lines.

Senator Norris (Republican), of Nevada, and Representative Rayburn (Democrat), of Texas, introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of $100,000,000 each year for nine years to finance rural electrification loans. The money would be loaned at 3 per cent for periods of 40 years to co-operative organizations, States or municipalities

Continued on Page 15, Column 1.

Act Held Invasion of States' Rights; Decision Augurs Ill for Other Laws

President, Wallace and Members of Congress Discuss Salvage.

Word Likely Today On Future Course

Jones Sees a Moral Need to Pay Farmers Under Crop Contracts.

By Felix Bruner.

President Roosevelt, AAA officials and members of Congress strove yesterday afternoon to find some method of reviving at least part of the Administration farm program, completely demolished by the Supreme Court.

The decision came as a terrific blow to Administration leaders and to Senators and Representatives who had backed the farm-control legislation.

No official indication was given as to what steps would be taken, other than the statement of Chairman Jones of the House Agriculture Committee, after a prolonged conference at the White House, that he felt an appropriation to take care of the Government's financial obligation to farmers with crop-reduction contracts would be a moral necessity.

Attending the White House meeting, which lasted two and a half hours, were Secretary Wallace, Attorney General Cummings, Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator; Senator Bankhead (Democrat), of Alabama, member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and Representative Jones.

After the White House conference, Wallace, Davis, Bankhead and Jones went to the Agriculture Department, where they continued their discussion.

Plans Prepared.

Another conference is expected to be held this morning, after which it was indicated a program may be announced. Meanwhile, Davis said that all payments to farmers have been stopped. Subsequently the Treasury announced collection of processing taxes had been ordered stopped. He said that a number of plans had been prepared for use in event of an adverse decision.

At the Capitol there were almost as many suggestions as to what should be done as there were Senators and Representatives commenting. The suggestions ranged all the way from a Constitutional amendment, hinted by Senator Costigan (Democrat), of Colorado, to loud cheers of approval of the decision from Senator Copeland (Democrat), of New York. The consensus seemed to be that something must be done immediately, but the only member interviewed who had a clear idea of what it should be was Senator McNary (Republican), of Oregon. He said he planned to introduce a measure that would resemble the old McNary-Haugen bill.

"Regardless of the action of the court," Jones said after his conference with the President, "we feel it will be necessary to have an appropriation to take care of the moral obligation to the farmers who entered into contracts with the AAA prior to today.

"While we have not as yet had an opportunity for a full understanding of the opinion, having merely read it without careful study, we think all will recognize the justice of such moral claims.

"There is no thought of a Constitutional amendment."

Concerned Over Taxes.

Attorney General Cummings said that "we are more interested in the fact that a certain inequality has been created by the fact that many processing taxes have been impounded in the lower courts. This situation requires study."

Cummings pointed out that many processors had their money impounded by the courts in injunction suits. This meant, he said, that those who already have paid their tax might lose it, whereas those who sought injunction against the AAA might regain the money impounded. He said it might be possible to pass a law forbidding further suits, but that he doubted whether it could be made retroactive.

The national executive committee of the National Grange was called to meet here next week-end to help formulate a new program. Louis J. Taber issued the call from Columbus, Ohio.

Tabor said the grange "will not favor a constitutional amendment except as a last resort," and declared "the Administration and Congress must find a way to complete all contracts made with farmers" to date.

Among the plans that have been suggested is the creation of a separate AAA in each State, to be assisted by Federal funds. Objections to such a plan were heard in Congress, however, on the theory that uniformity could not be obtained from 48 separate organizations and that some States might refuse to cooperate.

Numerous other suggestions included methods of raising taxes, various forms of crop limitations and subsidies and plans for encouraging

Continued on Page 8, Column 6.

THE AAA DECISION

By a sweeping 6-to-3 decision, the Supreme Court yesterday ruled unconstitutional the entire Agricultural Adjustment Act, thus invalidating AAA processing taxes, benefit payments and all existing farm production control plans.

Administration leaders, stunned by completeness of the decision, conferred for more than two hours with the President at the White House but reached no decision on a substitute plan. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, AAA chieftain, had nothing to say.

Treasury officials announced immediate suspension of all collections of AAA taxes and payments, while AAA spokesmen said benefit payments to farmers has been stopped. Farm agents were receiving instructions to proceed no further with AAA contracts.

Markets were irregular, as stock and commodity traders sought confusedly to discount the decision in terms of its ultimate effect on the markets. A decline in food costs was predicted.

On Capitol Hill, Democratic leaders demanded that "something be done" but seemed undecided on what could be done.

Eyes centered on the White House and the President's press conference today. "What will he say?" was the question asked.

2 Morgan Aids Deny Blocking Arms Inquiry

Lamont and Whitney Hold Submarine Warfare Caused War Entry.

On the eve of the Senate's investigation of the part the bankers played in bringing the United States into the war in 1917, Thomas W. Lamont and George Whitney, partners of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., yesterday denied the world-famous firm had hindered the Munitions Committee in its search for data and issued a formal statement declaring that submarine warfare and not economic factors brought about American entrance.

Inviting reporters to their 40-room suite for the purpose of "supplying background of the New York part of the investigations" by the Nye committee, Lamont and Whitney devoted more than an hour to an "off the record" dissertation of the Morgan firm's stand.

Following this tete-a-tete affair they distributed a 9-page printed statement which revealed the Morgan stand that the floating of foreign loans in this country was not the basis of our entrance.

Nye Broadcasts.

Today J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, and George Whitney will appear before the Senate Munitions Committee at a time coincident with Senator Nye's drive in Congressional committees for the passage of a strict neutrality law. The Morgan partners are prepared for a fortnight's stay in Washington and have brought with them a huge mass of documentary material, which has already been examined by Stephen Raushenbush and his staff of committee investigators.

Last night, in a Nation-wide broadcast, Senator Nye, reiterated his belief that we were drawn into the war for less than holy reasons.

"After we had started stretching our American neutrality policy to accommodate commercial interests to the extent of permitting loans, the Allied powers were never in doubt as to what America would ultimately do. They knew what we didn't seem to realize, namely that where our pocketbook was, there would we and our hearts ultimately be."

400,000 Invested.

Referring to the Allied loans, the Morgan statement said:

"We call particular attention to the secured nature of these loans, because there has been an impression fostered in certain quarters to the effect that the Allied loans were worthless unless America entered the war; that the holders of these loans urged our Government into the war 'to make the loans good.' There was nothing in the facts remotely justifying this fantastic theory. The loans were al-

Continued on Page 15, Column 2.

AAA Employes Here Unshaken By Court Ruling

Are Confident Way Will Be Found to Protect Jobs of 5,826.

The act creating the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was blasted off the statute books by the United States Supreme Court yesterday, but it could not be said that many of the 5,826 AAA employes in Washington are suffering from shell shock. A majority of the employes took the decision calmly.

There are 1,640 AAA employes who always have been uneasy. These are the temporary employes, who are appointed on a basis of 90 days of work or less.

The feeling was fairly general among most employes that President Roosevelt would find some way to keep the AAA organization intact, despite the court's ruling. Nobody knew just how he would do it, but the feeling was there just the same.

Pay Checks Not Stopped.

Many persons called The Post saying they had heard that pay checks of AAA employes would be stopped immediately.

Asked about this, Comptroller General J. Raymond McCarl said: "I haven't done anything about it. It hasn't been before me."

Alfred D. Stedman, assistant AAA administrator, said:

"There is nothing true in the report." He pointed out that NRA workers' pay was not stopped when the national industrial recovery act was declared unconstitutional.

The AAA was the second important pillar of the New Deal structure to be shot away by the Supreme Court, the NRA having been the first. The reaction among the personnel, however, was altogether different. The NRA employes were thrown into something of a panic by the court's decree. Since then most of them have lost their jobs.

Alarm in Field Force.

In addition to the 5,826 AAA employes here, there are 820 in the field. Alarm apparently is the rule among the field employes, judging from the flood of inquiries from field workers that are pouring into the Department of Agriculture by all means of communication.

"We feel we'll be taken care of," the statement of a stenographer, is the keynote of the employes' attitude. Nervousness, naturally, was prevalent throughout all the offices along with the confidence of security of positions.

Messengers and the newer employes were the few alarmists, and it was surprising to find how much of these $1,060-a-year workers knew about the Constitution and the AAA decision being "the most important since the War Between the States" and "even since the War of 1812!"

"Apparently, from conferences the President is holding today with

Continued on Page 11, Column 2.

Sterilization Forced Upon Her By Mother, Heiress Charges

By the Associated Press.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—A timid, nervous young heiress—Ann Cooper Hewitt—accused her socially prominent mother today of duping her into a sterilization operation that tightened the mother's hold on her daughter's income from a $10,000,000 trust fund.

The 21-year-old heiress filed a $500,000 damage suit against her mother, Mrs. Maryon Hewitt McCarter, at various times the wife of five prominent men.

Attorneys for the girl said a separate suit would ask for an accounting of funds from the trust.

In the suit the girl, brown-eyed daughter of Peter Cooper Hewitt, who died in 1921 after amassing a fortune by his inventions, charged she had been forced into a closely guarded life of ignorance and abuse —while the mother squandered thousands in gambling resorts the world around.

The alleged operation to deprive her of motherhood was performed 11 months before her twenty-first birthday. The suit named Drs. Tilton E. Tillman and Samuel G. Boyd, of San Francisco, as the surgeons. It said the brunette heiress thought she was undergoing an appendectomy.

"I never had any boy friends," the girl said today as she sat with her attorney, Russell P. Tyler. "I was kept shut up at home. I never had any friends."

The surgeons said the operation was performed August 18, 1934, upon Mrs. McCarter's orders after the daughter had been found

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone Disagree With Sweeping Verdict.

Entire Farm Set-up Goes Into Discard

Treasury Orders Halt in Taxes and Payments; Agents Curbed.

Majority and Minority Opinions pages 4 and 5.

By Robert C. Albright.

The towering superstructure that was AAA yesterday was sent toppling into oblivion by a single invalidating stroke of a 6-3 Supreme Court decision—so thoroughgoing in its sweep that it left the Administration groping in the ruins for a substitute, and foreshadowed a similar fate for other New Deal laws.

In clear, uncompromising language of an opinion delivered from memory by Justice Owen D. Roberts, six members of the court held the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, its processing taxes and its farm production control network are an unconstitutional invasion of States' rights.

Justices Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo dissented. Their trenchantly-worded minority opinion admonished that the "courts are not the only agency of Government that must be assumed to have capacity to govern."

But the biting words of Justice Stone, who spoke for the minority, were lost in the significance of the majority ruling, carrying AAA on the route of its sister alphabetical agency, NRA—into the discard.

Wallace Silent.

Invalidation of the farm law was so complete that Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who a few days ago was prepared with a half-dozen substitutes in event of an adverse decision, had no immediate suggestions to offer.

President Roosevelt hastily summoned farm advisers to a White House conference, where the Supreme Court ruling was debated and analyzed. When the conference adjourned two and a half hours later, no decision had been reached on an alternate legislative plan of procedure.

Blanket suspension of all collections of taxes and payments under the AAA was ordered by the Treasury, after a three-hour conference of counsel.

Exchanges Unsteady.

Flow of AAA benefit checks to the farmers, which would have totaled nearly $2,300,000,000 through the next year, ceased immediately and instructions went out to farm agents to abandon present plans under corn-hog contracts.

Confusion was general on New York and Chicago securities and commodities exchanges, as traders struggled to interpret the long-time effect of the Supreme Court stroke. An early spurt upward was reversed as the "Street" changed its

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Berry's Council For Industry's Aid Organizes

Federal Competition With Private Business Intrudes as Subject.

A note of hostility crept into Maj. George L. Berry's Council for Industrial Progress yesterday when the 90 members of its management group put forward for discussion the problem of Government competition with private enterprise. This had not been on the original agenda submitted by Chairman Berry, who had suggested formation of a national industrial policy, a maximum work week, a general wage, child labor, fair practises, competition affecting American standards, anti-trust laws and financial aid to small enterprises, for the group's consideration.

In addition to the 90 members of the management group, 30 delegates representing labor attended the conference. They nominated William Green, of the Federation of Labor, as permanent joint chairman to represent labor, and I. M. Ormburn, former United States Tariff Commissioner, as their secretary.

Absentees Deplored.

The management group meeting in a separate session chose as its joint chairman, John G. Paine, New York, chairman of the Music Publishers Protective Association, and as its secretary, O. M. Porter, of the United States Pulp Producers Association.

Yesterday the labor delegates named three members each to the council's seven permanent committees, and the management group will choose their similar quota today.

In a statement yesterday Maj. Berry deplored the fact that "several industrial groups have declined to participate in the discussions," but hailed the council as marking "the first time in the history of the Nation when representatives of management and labor have met and sought to find a solution for the economic maladjustments existing in our industrial life."

Steel and Motors Missing.

"Certainly by now it must be clear in the minds of all," pointed out Maj. Berry, "those opposed to the industry conference and those who favored it, that it was not called 'to revive the NRA,' that it was not a move behind the scenes to tighten Government control over industry, that there has never been any intention to oppose or block any plans made individually by industries to accentuate recovery and create employment."

Although steel, automobiles and several other groups were conspicuous by their absence, Maj. Berry could point to the following trade associations of heavy or important industries who sent representatives to the conference: The Locomotive Institute, National Corrugated Rolled Metal Culvert Pipe Association, Asphalt Shingle and Roofing Institute, Paper Trade Association, Giant Portland Cement Association, National Container Association, Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, National Association of Wholesale Grocers, Apparel Industries and the United States Brewers' Association, among others.

On the Hustings

Roosevelt to Risk Political Future When He Acts on Problems Created by AAA Decision.

BOLD, indeed, would have been the political observer last night who would have ventured to predict without qualification either that the Supreme Court had thrown President Roosevelt on the ropes, gasping for his political existence, or that the high tribunal had handed him an issue certain to re-elect him.

There are so many imponderables in the situation created by the Supreme Court's momentous decision, that either prediction might turn out to be correct. Much depends on the manner in which President Roosevelt handles the situation. A false start by the President in the next few days may mean his political undoing; a wise move, an assurance of victory in November. But none can be sure what is wise and what stupid at this particular moment in the country's history.

* * * *

A glance backward to last May and June might help clarify the difficulty of the President's position. There is no doubt that the court's AAA decision yesterday jarred the New Deal from stem to stern, much more so than the NRA Schechter decision last may. Yet if that latter decision were taken at its face value, the opinion yesterday should have been no surprise, because the court last spring sounded the ominous warning that the American political system is a dual form of government of enumerated and reserved powers.

When President Roosevelt, two days after the Schechter decision was handed down, held the press conference in which he contended the Supreme Court had put the country back in the "horse-and-buggy" age, he accepted that decision at its full face. He emphasized all the points made by the court which appear even clearer today to form an obstacle to the New Deal.

Mr. Roosevelt that day stopped short only of asserting that he would propose to the country a constitutional amendment which definitely would give the Federal Government power to control national economic and social problems.

But since then he has backed steadily away from the championship of such a constitutional amendment. Why? In the first place several of his then close advisers believed he overexaggerated the sweeping significance of the Schechter decision. Some of them still believe the NRA crashed in an unfortunate test case—that had the test come in a case dealing with mining or manufacturing the result would have been different. The AAA decision yesterday shows how wrong they were.

* * *

It is doubtful, however, that the President permitted these friends to deter him from pressing the issue of a constitutional amendment. It is more likely that after a few days of enthusiasm for such action, the President dropped such a program because he found it unpopular. It was unpopular, first, because NRA had become unpopular long before the Supreme Court killed it and, secondly, suddenly because a strong sentiment for the protection of the rights of the States became vocal.

Some observers contend, however, that now the time has come for the President to strike for his constitutional amendment. It is contended that the farmers of the Nation, realizing they can expect nothing but the operation of the jungle law without Federal control, will support him. The South, whence came the loudest cry last summer against a constitutional amendment, will change its tune now that its ox has been gored by the Supreme Court, it is further contended.

But how does the President know that the AAA at this time, even among some farmers, is a whit more popular than the NRA was last May? The "America Speaks" poll, published Sunday in The Post, indicated that 59 per cent of the people, the country over was hostile to the AAA. Indeed, the South was the only region of the country which showed a majority favoring the AAA in that poll. Such an agrarian State as Kansas returned a 48 per cent hostile vote on AAA. And similar sentiment was reflected in an Associated Press dispatch last night.

* * * *

This result should not be surprising, because, as Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace pointed out, 77 per cent of the country's population is urban, that is to say, consumers of farm products. Just as the consumers turned on the NRA, so, it appears, they have turned on AAA. Thus, taking the country as a whole, it is as unlikely that a constitutional amendment to resurrect AAA would be any more popular than similar action in respect to NRA.

Yet if the President bides his time, his fight for a constitutional amendment may gain converts. His hope rests on the Supreme Court killing so many New Deal measures, each affecting a special class, that in the aggregate a majority in the country would be injured.

Public Reaction To AAA Ruling Is Split Sharply

Farmers' Head Predicts a Fight; Stock, Textile Leaders Pleased.

By the Associated Press.

Kansas City, Jan. 6.—Cheers and cries of concern and dismay clashed tonight in the Nation's reaction to the death of the AAA.

Farm leaders themselves differed—though from fiery Edward A. O'Neal, president of the powerful American Farm Bureau Federation, came the defiant declaration:

"This means a fight!"

There were some smiles among the frowns in the wheat and corn belts. Western stockmen generally voiced satisfaction. So, in the East, did many textile chiefs.

In Georgia, Gov. Eugene Talmadge—a Democrat, but an implacable New Deal foe—termed the Supreme Court's adverse ruling a return to "sanity." Other Southern leaders mourned.

In the wheat and corn country, Gov. R. L. Cochran of Nebraska, a Democrat, called it "a crushing blow."

At Philadelphia, Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican national committee, said he is "gratified to hear that constitutional government still rules in Washington."

"I had no doubt of the decision," he added.

O'Neal, whose organization claims a membership of 500,000 farm families, bitterly exclaimed:

"Those who believe the American farmer will stand idly by and watch his program for economic justice fall without a fight are badly mistaken.

"The fight is on—and this time it will be with the gloves off."

Federation farmers, O'Neal once asserted, would vote to amend the Constitution rather than lose the AAA.

Farm concern was general regarding present AAA contracts.

Said Louis J. Taber, veteran master of the National Grange:

"The Administration and Congress must find a way to complete all contracts made with the farmers under the agricultural adjustment program."

While many mid-Western and Southwestern leaders voiced regret, John Bosch, president of the Minnesota Farm Holiday Association, expressed gratification "because it (the AAA) is not a solution of the farm problem."

Dan Casement, prominent Kansas stockman-farmer and militant AAA foe, declared:

"The AAA typified in itself everything that is unsound and destructive in the New Deal. * * * American agriculture is represented by our real, patriotic, free farmers who have refused to sign adjustment contracts or who have done so only under compulsion."

Chicago reporters sought out Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former chief of outlawed NRA.

"If this (the AAA) decision makes any form of farm relief by the Federal Government unconstitutional," he said, "it means the Administration will be driven to a single issue—the Constitution—in the coming campaign."

At Emporia, Kans., 40 township committeemen and farmers were hearing the county secretary of the AAA corn-hog program discuss 1936-37 contracts when news of the ruling came.

"That means," said one farmer, "we might as well go home."

Other Comment.

Other comment on the AAA ruling, as reported by the Associated Press, included the following:

Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said the ruling "seems to make it clear that the Federal Government does not have the right to attempt to conrol conduct of people through the use of the taxing power." However, he said the Government was under obligation to pay farmers under contracts entered into with them.

H. G. Keeney, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union, declared he believed "a majority of the farmers were against the AAA and hoping they could get away from it."

The Farmers Independence Council, at Chicago, issued a statement saying "bureaucrats masquerading as benefactors of the farmer must be expelled if agriculture is to survive."

Ruling "Expected."

At Milwaukee, Walter M. Singler, president of the Wisconsin Co-operative Milk Pool, said the decision "is nothing more than we expected."

At Boston, Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, welcomed the decision, saying "it marks the end of the iniquitous sales tax on the basic necessities of life, an elaborate soak-the-poor tax."

William M. Butler, former United States Senator from Massachusetts, who brought the suit as receiver for the Hoosac Mills, said:

"Confidence is the key to business improvement. This decision gives confidence and business will rely upon it."

Other leaders in the textile field hailed the ruling.

Francis Harding, of the National Economy League, called it "the best possible thing that could happen to the farmers."

Milo Reno, president of the National Farm Holiday Association, commented: "That's fine. It was unthinkable legislation in the first place."

Hoover Holds Comment.

However, Gov. Clyde L. Herring, of Iowa, said that if the Government "does not provide something in place of the AAA to bring justice to farmers, just as the tariff protects industry and business, agriculture will not willingly submit to this decision."

Former President Hoover learned of the decision while on a train in Nebraska, but declined to comment until he had received more details.

In nearby Maryland, C. E. Wise, jr., secretary of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation said the ruling "again places before Congress the problem of equalizing the handicap on agriculture by an industrial tariff."

The same thought was expressed by the Indiana Farm Bureau, meeting at Indianapolis.

Bitter Statements by Farmers On AAA Ruling in Minority

Hot-Stove Discussions at General Stores Disclose Wide Divergence of Views About Whether Agriculture Will Benefit Through Decision.

By the Associated Press.

Prairie Center, Kans., Jan. 6.—While fine snow lay white across fields of winter wheat and corn stubble, earnest farmers flocked around red-hot stoves in small town general stores today to debate the Supreme Court's pronouncement against their "triple-A."

There were fiery statments and bitter ones—but they were in the minority. For the most part, those who favored the act accepted the decision philosophically.

O. M. Corp, of Prairie Center, heard the news when he walked into the general store.

"Fine. I'm glad it's dead. Best thing in the world for the big farmer. For the little man with nothing to cut down on, it didn't mean anything." Corp farms 80 acres.

At Gardner, Kans., Clarence S. McCreary said he had been a corn-hog contractor for the past two years, and added:

"I'd done just as well without it."

But at the courthouse in Olathe, W. W. Moore, young tender of 320 acres, plainly showed his disappointment.

"The benefit checks paid my taxes for two years," he said. "It tided us over the depression. Of course, better prices and good crops would make it up, but it's been a God-send to most of us and the banker here will tell you so."

T. B. Sharp, who raises hogs on 320 acres, took issue.

"This is all taxation," he said bluntly. "This piling up of AAA, relief, and all kinds of taxation is bound to ruin us if we stay with it. Prices are high enough if we had anything to sell."

R. R. Houghland, banker-farmer, who operates 265 acres with the corn-hog benefits, voiced the sentiments of many a farmer and small-town merchant.

He said he recognized the AAA was to meet an "emergency need," and added:

"There were many farmers here who just couldn't have made it if the AAA hadn't helped. Of course, I believe there should be something to take the place of the AAA—some sort of adjustmnt with industry, perhaps without the process tax."

And M. D. Bartlett said in similar vein:

"Most of us want a new program with less expense, less cumbersome and more workable; but without regimentation or sacrifice of the farmers' rights to sow and reap as he chooses."

Keenan Named As Cummings' New Assistant

Will Be Third Ranking Official in Justice Unit; Others Named.

By the Associated Press.

President Roosevelt yesterday nominated Joseph B. Keenan, of Cleveland, Ohio, as assistant to Attorney General Cummings, a post which makes him third ranking official in the Department of Justice.

The nomination was one of several hundred sent to the Senate to provide formal confirmation of appointments made during the recess. The President submitted the name of Brien McMahon, of Connecticut, to succeed Keenan as assistant attorney general.

The list included Stewart McDonald, of Missouri, who succeeded James A. Moffett as Federal housing administrator, and the reappointments of Clyde B. Aitchison, of Oregon, and Claude R. Porter, of Iowa, to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The advance in rank to general of Malin Craig, Army chief of staff, also was submitted along with the promotions of several other Army officers.

Among other recess appointments were:

Lyle T. Alverson, of New York, acting executive director of the National Emergency Council; John A. Tyson, of Mississippi, Board of Tax Appeals; Edward Dana Durand, of Minnesota, Tariff Commission, and the members of the new National Bituminous Coal Commission—George E. Acret, of California; Walter H. Maloney, of Missouri; Charles B. Hosford, jr., of Pennsylvania; C. E. Smith, of West Virginia, and Percy Tetlow, of Ohio.

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Court Rules AAA Invalid

Continued from Page 1.

mind. Cotton, hogs and wool moved mostly higher. But, as a general rule, stocks, bonds, wheat, sugar, hides, silk, tobacco and cottonseed oil fell to lower ground.

Similar confusion prevailed in early reaction from Western farm States and Eastern industrial centers. Hurrahs freely mingled with cries of concern. Differences extended to farmers and farm leaders most affected by the ruling—some demanding immediate remedial action, others expressing entire satisfaction. Lower food prices generally were presaged.

The blow fell heaviest perhaps in Administration quarters and on Capitol Hill, where Democratic leaders are faced with a dilemma in filling the void. The Senate adjourned until Thursday without comment, but the House heard loud Democratic laments and threats to hold Congress in extended session until AAA can be patched.

Political repercussions were subject of free speculation. Recalling "horse and buggy days" criticism of the court's NRA invalidation, observers wondered how the President will meet the AAA exodus and what effect it will have on his own re-election campaign. Revival of demands for a constitutional amendment curtailing the power of the court was forecast by some.

Apparently carried with AAA into the scrap heap were the Kerr tobacco control act and the controversial Warren potato control measure, attached to the AAA amendments, while the court clearly indicated how it may rule on the Bankhead cotton control act, by stating that in this measure Congress went further and "used the taxing power in a more directly minatory fashion to compel submission."

Although the court gave no hint of its action in four other New Deal test cases awaiting decision, observers saw in States' rights principles enunciated in the majority opinion, auguries of adverse decisions in the TVA and Guffey coal cases.

Still judicially undetermined is what will become of some $1,089,000,000 in AAA taxes collected from processors, many of whom have appealed for injunctions and refunds through the lower courts. The Supreme Court may still pass upon this question in a case appealed by 8 Louisiana rice millers, who sought injunctions against payment of the tax.

The Supreme Court's $11,500,000 marble palace was crowded with the curious throughout the day, but only 250 persons were able to pack into the narrow courtroom to hear Justice Roberts recite the majority's finding.

In measured, resonant words, that carried to the farthest cranny of the room, Justice Roberts delivered, with only infrequent reference to the printed text before him, the history-making finding of himself and five associates—Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Butler, Vandevanter, McReynolds and Sutherland.

Half way through his opinion he gave the cue that sent flashes sputtering over trunk lines and cables that the court had invalidated AAA.

"The act invades the reserved rights of the States," he said. "It is a statutory plan to regulate and control agriculture production, a matter beyond the powers delegated to the Federal Government. The tax, the appropriation of the funds raised, and the direction for their disbursement, are but parts of the plan. They are but means to an unconstitutional end."

What he said further was anticlimax in a sense, for the news was out. But Justice Roberts went on, supplying precedents, illustrations of possible abuse of Federal power, and supporting arguments for the majority view—and with each paragraph an AAA function crashed.

He said AAA regulation was not voluntary, as contended by the court, because the price to the farmer of non-compliance with AAA contracts is loss of benefit payments, which are offered "to exart pressure on him to agree to the proposed regulation."

"But if the plan were one for purely voluntary co-operation," he added, "it would stand no better so far as Federal power is concerned. At best it is a scheme for purchasing with Federal funds submission to Federal regulation of a subject reserved to the States."

Throughout his opinion echoed variations of the phrase: "Congress has no power to enforce its commands on the farmers to the ends sought by the Agricultural Adjustment act."

Undoubtedly, the majority argued, Congress has the right to appropriate money for expenditure under contracts between the Government and individuals.

"But appropriations and expenditures under contracts for proper Governmental purposes cannot justify contracts which are not within Federal power," the decision went on. "And contracts for the reduction of acreage and the control of production are outside the range of that power."

Justice Roberts discussed the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution, on which Solicitor General Stanley Reed staked much of his defense of the AAA. The court took issue with the Government's contention that the clause provides warrant for AAA, but decided it is not now required to pass on the scope of the clause, inasmuch as the AAA invades another constitutional principle—the reserved rights of the States.

Nevertheless the court concluded—as Hamilton and Justice Story had before—that the clause grants Congress power to tax and to appropriate, limited only by requirement that the tax provide for the general welfare. It took the view that the powers of taxation and appropriation extend only to matters of national, as distinguished from local, welfare.

The court questioned whether AAA processing taxes were taxes at all in the true sense, although "the exaction is called a tax."

It saw a possibility that if taxing features of the act were validated "the regulation of all industry throughout the United States, may be accomplished by similar exercises of the same power."

"It would be possible to exact money from one branch of an industry and pay it to another branch in every field of activity which lies within the province of the States," Roberts said. "The mere threat of such procedure might well induce the surrender of rights and the compliance with Federal regulation as the price of continuance n business."

In illustration, the court majority cited the hypothetical cases of garment and shoe manufacturers producing an unprofitable surplus who might be persuaded by the Government to reduce their output in return for fixed payments.

"The supposed cases are no more improbable than would the present act have been deemed a few years ago," Roberts said. "Until recently no suggestion of the existence of any such power in the Federal Government has been advanced."

A brief hush fell in the crowded courtroom as Roberts finished, a silence more significant than any demonstration could have been. Then Justice Stone snapped out the minority opinion in crisp phrases that bespoke something of the struggle that must have gone on between so-called Supreme Court "conservatives" and "liberals" behind locked doors of the conference room.

Stone 's dissenting opinion amounted in effect to rebuke of the majority for their decision. The courts, he said, are "concerned only with the power to enact statutes, not with their wisdom."

He said the majority invalidated the act not because Congress lacks power to impose processing taxes "but because the use to which its proceeds are put is disapproved." Any defects in Secretary Wallace's levying of the taxes, Stone insisted, were remedied by Congress through the AAA amendments.

"The limitation now sanctioned must lead to absurd consequences," Stone went on. "The Government may give seeds to farmers, but may not condition the gift upon their being planted in places where they are most needed or even planted at all. The Government may give money to the unemployed, but may not ask that those who get it shall give labor in return, or even use it to support their families.

"It may give money to sufferers from earthquake, fire, pestilence, or flood, but may not impose conditions—health precautions designed to prevent the spread of disease, or induce the movement of population to safer or more sanitary areas. All that, because it is purchased regulation infringing State powers, must be left for the States, who are unable or unwilling to supply the necessary relief."

Suggestion that the spending power "must now be curtailed by judicial fiat because it may be abused by unwise use hardly rises to the dignity of argument," Stone said, adding: "So may judicial power be abused."

While executive and legislative branches of government are subject to judicial restraint," the only check upon our own exercise of power is our own sense of self-restraint," the minority stated.

"For the removal of unwise laws from the statute books, appeal lies not to the courts, but to the ballot and to the processes of democratic government."

The long standing dispute over whether the Supreme Court actually has the power to declare acts of Congress invalid—a question on which the Constitution says nothing—was debated in the majority and minority decisions.

Justice Roberts said the "misunderstanding" on this function is based on a "misconception."

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the land ordained and established by the people," he said. "All legislation must conform to the principles it lays down. * * * All the court does, or can do, is to announce its considered judgment upon the question.

"The only power it has, if such it may be called, is the power of judgment. This court neither approves nor condemns any legislative policy. Its delicate and difficult office is to ascertain and declare whether the legislation is in accordance with, or in contravention of, the provisions of the Constitution; and, having done that, its duty ends."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Security Savings and Commercial Bank of Washington, D. C., for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the banking house TUESDAY, January 14, 1936, at 10 o'clock a. m. Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from December 17, 1935, to January 15, 1936. T. HUNTON LEITH, Secretary.

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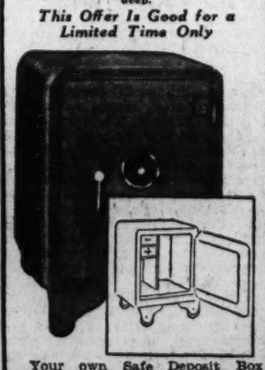

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Vast Problems Face Treasury In AAA's Fall

Long, Legal Battles May Evolve on Payments to Farmers, Taxes.

In the wreck of the New Deal's Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the United States Treasury was faced last night with a many-pronged dilemma that may require several years of bitter legal battles to settle.

This impact in the Government fell fully on the Treasury Department, which was confronted with these problems and their complex ramifications:

1. How is the Government to make restitution to the farmers who have fulfilled their contracts with the AAA in good faith, but as yet have not received their full benefit payments, since the latter are spread through the year, when such payments are no longer constitutional?

2. How is the Government to make restitution of approximately $200,000,000 impounded in the lower courts (processing taxes which legally had not been collected) when the question of equity is considered—that is, if the Government can prove that these taxes had been passed on to the consumer in part or in full?

Present Status.

The situation yesterday, as the Comptroller General of the AAA, John B. Payne, halted at once the flow of cash to farmers in benefit payments immediately upon learning the adjustment act had been outlawed, stood thus:

The estimated total processing taxes due on the 1935 program is $541,480,137.

Processing taxes paid in until yesterday on 1935 contracts totaled $324,299,789.

Therefore $217,250,348 was due the AAA on 1935 contracts until yesterday's court decision made further collections illegal.

Farmers who made crop-control agreements on the planting of winter wheat for 1936, the present planting season, had been allotted $66,000,000. The total due therefore was $283,250,348.

The deficit in the processing tax to date, in uncollected processing taxes, amounted roughly, according to AAA estimates yesterday, to $200,000,000. This added to the total due brought the figure to $438,-250,348.

On the other hand, Congress appropriated $100,000,000 to operate the AAA. Of this, $39,000,000 had been spent, leaving $61,000,000 in cash on hand. This latter figure, subtracted from the last total due, made the final figure due the AAA $422,250,348.

In the country as a whole, 77,-000,000 acres had been withdrawn from cultivation. Some 3,020,000 farmers were participating in the AAA program.

Mention was made at the break-up of the White House conference of high Administration officials yesterday afternoon of an appropriation to satisfy the "moral obligation" to farmers who have fulfilled their AAA contracts in good faith. The tremendous scale of such an appropriation, if made from the Treasury, is indicated by the fact that total appropriated and allocated funds for the AAA since its inception reach the figure of $1,413,119,320. If from this figure the processing-tax collections, totaling $939,857,035 (which includes the 1936 figure of $66,000,000 for winter wheat, now incollectible), are deducted, the resulting appropriation necessary to satisfy that "moral obligation" totals $473,262,-285—a half billion dollars.

What Now?

Thus the spectacle of a Government at standstill as the shock of the news spread around yesterday, thus the jumping commodities market, the jangling telephone in newspaper offices, the country-wide attitude of "What now?"

The Administration's farm program since its inception was never considered a Roosevelt idea, but rather the cumulative product of an old and pervasive movement for parity prices for farm products. Many have been the panaceas, many the intended cures for the discontent that grew to be typical of farmers' thinking, since the agitation first began to crystallize a score of years ago.

The plan which became the McNary-Haugen bill, twice passed by Congress and twice vetoed by President Coolidge, was an attempt to reach a two-price system, an attempt to expand farm exports under which the farmer would receive more for his crops sold domestically than for those exported.

The question of farm relief dragged on through the years and farm income remained low on the whole, even in boon times.

With the Roosevelt nomination in 1932, Rexford G. Tugwell, a Columbia University professor; Henry A. Wallace, now Secretary of Agriculture, and M. L. Wilson, now assistant Agriculture Secretary, were called in to aid in drafting an "adjustment program," as the New Dealers believed export markets had nearly vanished. With the later aid of Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, now special economic adviser to Wallace, a plan grew from many conferences which became the AAA, with the President's signature, May 12, 1933.

First the emergency phases were met, with the cotton plow-up campaign one of the first knotty problems, as the farmers destroyed part of an advanced crop in order to cut production, and the pig reduction program, when 6,000,000 baby pigs were bought, slaughtered and distributed as food to the unemployed.

In 1934 came the parching drought which thinned thousands of head of cattle. The AAA bought and moved great herds. Last year 5,000 farmers appeared in Washington to hail the AAA amendments then pending in Congress, amendments which were designed to make the AAA constituional.

In the 33-month history of the AAA, the duration of which was to have been "until the President determines that the existing national economic emergency in relation to agriculture has ended," the tide of opposition in the cities, where manufacturers had to pay out the processing taxes, and where consumers felt the pinch of rising prices, as processors in many cases passed the taxes along to the public, rose strongly. On the farm, as farm income hit new highs and maintained them, as the "gentle rain of checks" in benefit payments continued, the AAA was upheld as the hope of the farmer, who welcomed the Ever-Normal Granary plan, one of "planned abundance" by scientific handling of the age-old difficulty of balancing lean years with the fattish ones.

That set the stage for the profound public reaction of yesterday. Farm centers deplored, cities hailed the decision. In the chaos the purpose of the AAA was somehow been to promote national economic overlooked, that purpose which had recovery by restoring the purchasing power of American farmers to the 1909-1914 level, one of equitable balance between the prices for which farmers' products sold and the prices of the things they bought.

A fair-exchange value, the purchasing power of farm goods in this prewar period in relation to the purchasing power of goods which farmers buy, was expressed in terms of price by the words "parity price." The means sought to bring about and maintain this parity price contain the history of the AAA.

The set-up of the AAA in the vast national organization was simple in structure, but complex in execution. First came the crop production control plans, involving voluntary contracts between producers and the Secretary of Agriculture.

These provided for rental and benefit payments in return for individual adjustments in production.

The next step was the marketing agreements and other means designed to restore and maintain normal economic conditions in marketing and financing agricultural products, and to eliminate unfair trade practices.

The removal of price-depressing surpluses which clogged trade channels, the expansion of trade channels, the restriction of the volume of marketing of certain commodities by tax programs, production payments under domestic allotments, and the acquisition of agricultural commodities in surplus stocks of food, feed and fiber crops to tide over periods of shortage—the lean years—which was the Ever-Normal Granary plan, made up the rest of the organizations activity.

With first emergency conditions, then the drought, then processor-resistance, the AAA's actual functioning efficiency was never completely revealed. The consensus was that the efficiency of the organization was unquestionably high for such a necessarily ramified and complex system.

Sues Mother for $500,000

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

Ann Cooper Hewitt, 21, San Francisco heiress to millions (left), who yesterday filed suit against her mother, Mrs. Maryon Hewitt McCarter (right), charging that she had had her sterilized so the mother would not lose benefit of $10,000,000 trust.

Forced Sterilization Charged

Continued from Page 1.

"feeble-minded with the mentality of a child of 11 years."

"The girl was feeble-minded and I advocated the operation," Dr. Tillman said. He explained a psychiatrist, Mrs. Mary S. Scally, had examined the girl and had given "a mental rating of 11 years."

Dr. Boyd said he aided in the operation after seeing the mentality papers. Both surgeons and Mrs. Scally were named with Mrs. McCarter in the suit.

The girl now is getting the income from her two-thirds of the trust fund, her attorney said.

Miss Hewitt, whose ancestry includes an early-day Mayor of New York, charged the operation was a deliberate "assault" made less than a year before she would have been free to marry.

The trust fund was set up by the girl's father. Under it, a child of Miss Hewitt's marriage would receive the fund's income upon her death. The share would go to her mother, Mrs. McCarter, if the child died childless.

Dr. Pedar Bruglere was Mrs. McCarter's first husband. They were divorced and she wed Stewart Denning, New York broker. That union was annulled. Then she married Hewitt. Her fourth husband was Baron d'Erlanger, of France. Later she married and divorced George W. C. McCarter, an attorney.

Miss Hewitt is with friends here and her mother is believed to be in New York.

Illness Is Fatal To Mark Plavnick

Mark Plavnick, for 16 years a prominent figure in life insurance circles here, died yesterday at the George Washington University Hospital, following a month's illness.

Mr. Plavnick, affiliated with the Washington office of the Equitable Life Insurance Co., was a member of the Life Underwriters Association of the District of Columbia, a member of the Masonic order and widely known as a patron of music.

He was 42 years old, immigrating from Minsk, Russia, to the United States in 1915 after extensive travel in Europe as a youth. He is survived by his wife, Mary Ogus Plavnick; a son, Robert Louis, 7, and a daughter, Alma, 5, who reside at 2800 Ontario road northwest.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m. at the chapel of Bernard Danzansky, 3501 Fourteenth street northwest.

President Smiles At News on AAA

Secretary of War Dern was discussing War Department problems with the President yesterday when Presidential Secretary Stephen Early entered with the news that the Supreme Court had invalidated AAA. Asked what the President did, Secretary Dern reported, "He smiled and went on with our business."

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace was in his office in conference with a visitor from New York when John Bird, of the department's bureau of press information, entered with that page of the bureau's teletype wire report bearing the bulletin on AAA's demise. For more than an hour Bird carried pages bearing the press association's running account of the decision to the Secretary's office.

In the office of Chester Davis, administrator of AAA, were gathered Assistant Administrator F. W. Collander, Alfred D. Stedman, director of AAA's information division; Sam Bledsoe, of its press division; Cully Cobb, of its cotton division, and several other bureau chiefs. With Davis they heard telephoned bulletins on the majority and minority decisions, as Bird read them from the departmental teletype.

None of the officials would comment.

Germany May Aid Transfer of Jews

By the Associated Press.

London, Jan. 6. — Jews here said tonight they understood the German government would participate in providing methods for arranging the transfer of 250,000 Jews from Germany.

Sir Herbert Samuel, Viscount Bearsted and Simon Marks, three British leaders of Jewry, will sail for New York January 15, authoritative quarters disclosed, to seek American participation in the suggested plan for transfer of the Jews from the Reich.

The trio will consult American Jewish leaders on the best means of effecting and financing the scheme, which is still largely general in form.

Reports in Jewish quarters that the three had pledged $500,000 each to the plan were not confirmed officially.

Sponge Diver Blessed, Recovered Gold Cross

Tarpon Springs, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP).—Several thousand persons looked on today as young Thomas Athanasson recovered a golden cross from the waters of Spring Bayou and received a special blessing from the patriarch of his church in the thirty-third annual feast of Epiphany in this colony of Greek sponge fishermen.

The ceremony was to bless the waters of the Gulf of Mexico for favor to the men who tread its floor in search for the sponge—a business founded by their fathers here half a century ago.

The Most Rev. Athenagoras, archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Americas, conducted the observance. It was he who chanted the Scriptures and tossed the golden cross into the waters.

Hauptmann Gets Delay

Continued from Page 1.

as to his power to grant such reprieves.

The fixing of the day and hour of Hauptmann's execution is left to Kimberling, because the sentence merely says that the prisoner shall be electrocuted in the week of January 13.

Albert S. Hermann, clerk of the Pardons Court, said it was undecided whether the court would meet at the State House or at the prison.

If Hauptmann is going to make a personal plea for his life—as he is eager to do—the court will have to meet at the prison because New Jersey law forbids a condemned man outside the walls.

Oblivious to all these things that mean the difference between life and death to him, Hauptmann sat in his cell tonight reading the 18 fat volumes that make up the record of his trial at Flemington. He was searching for some paragraph, sentence or phrase which would be the basis of an appeal to the Pardons Court.

Mrs. Hauptmann visited her husband for half an hour today and said he was cheerful.

"Did he ask about your son?" she was asked.

"Oh, yes, he always asks me about Manntried," Mrs. Hauptmann replied. "He was smiling when he talked to me and didn't seem a bit downcast."

Kimberling also paid a brief visit to Hauptmann in the death house and found him cheerful. The keeper will visit Hauptmann every day between now and the execution to give him a chance to confess or to change his story.

U. S. Wins Plea To Curb Tests Of Utilities Act

D.C. Supreme Court Agrees to Stay Decisions in Seven Cases.

The Government gained a step yesterday in a court battle to fight out the issue of the utility holding company act's constitutionality on a single case.

Justice Jennings Bailey, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court granted its plea that he delay passing on applications for seven injunctions against operation of the holding company act.

The Government seeks to bring the test to the Supreme Court of the United States based on its effort to enforce registration of the Electric Bond & Share Co. with the Securities Commission. It asked that Bailey's rulings on the seven individual cases be held up pending action on the Electric Bond & Share case.

The Federal Power Commission, during the day, moved to investigate six Pennsylvania operating units of the Associated Gas & Electric system.

Asked by State Officials.

The Power Commission said it was undertaking the investigation of six operating companies of Associated Gas on representations of Pennsylvania's Governor and Public Service Commission. They told the commission that certain records had been withdrawn from the State, and therefore could be inspected only by the Federal Government. The commission said it would inquire into "accounts and practices" of the operating companies.

Associated Gas is one of the major systems now fighting the holding company act in the courts. The six operating companies to be investigated are the Metropolitan Edison, Northern Pennsylvania Power, Pennsylvania Electric Co., Erie Lighting Co., Clarion River Power Co. and Solar Electric Co.

Justice Bailey said his decision in the utility act case was "conditioned upon a diligent and active prosecution of the Electric Bond & Share case," which the Government has brought in New York, and which it asserts fully covers all constitutional questions involved in the holding company act.

Company Fights Action.

This contention was opposed by Philip Gadsden, head of the committee, in a statement last night.

"The Government," he said, "has won the first round in its attempt to smother the constitutional challenge of the utility act by confining the testing action to two narrow issues in a single case to be tried in a court of its own choosing—but this is only the first round."

Gadsden declared that "the fight to consolidate in two or more comprehensive actions a group of suits raising all of the score or more basic issues involved in the act will be carried to the highest court if need be."

SEC "Gratified."

John J. Burns, general counsel for the SEC, issued a statement expressing gratification at the court ruling and saying the commission intended to press the Electric Bond & Share case "with all possible speed."

The companies suing for the injunction were headed by North American Co., Utilities Power & Light Co. and American Water Works & Electric Co. Four small companies joined with them.

The Securities Commission announced last night that the Connecticut Power Co., one of the first to apply for such permission, had been granted exemption from the holding company act because it had restricted operations to intrastate territory.

Full Insurance Payment Ordered on Burned Ship

Paris, Jan. 6 (AP).—France's highest court tonight ordered 88 insurance companies to pay full coverage on the liner Atlantique, which burned in the English Channel on a trial run April 1, 1933.

United States, British, French, Italian, German, Spanish and Swiss firms are involved. Ending a two-year legal battle through all the courts of France, the Court of Cassation rejected an appeal by the insurance companies against a 170,-000,000-franc ($11,220,000) judgment fixed by the Seine Tribunal, which ruled that the ship was a total loss.

Fairbanks Epidemic Held Under Control

Fairbanks, Alaska, Jan. 6 (AP).—Fairbanks' scarlet fever outbreak was declared "well under control" today, largely because of serum flown here by Joe Crosson, Alaska's "mercy flier."

"All our 15 patients are doing well," Dr. F. B. Gillespie, deputy territorial health officer, said at the isolation hospital. "None seems in extreme danger."

In Congress

YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Met at noon, adjourned at 1:30 p. m. until noon Thursday.

Heard President Roosevelt's budget message.

Received new bills, including Nye neutrality bill, Copeland ship subsidy bill, and Vandenberg resolution to investigate the Florida ship canal.

House.

Met at noon, adjourned at 2:30 p. m. until noon today.

Considered bills on consent calendar.

Ways and Means Committee unanimously approved Vinson-Patman-McCormack soldier bonus bill.

TODAY.

Senate.

Not in session.

Munitions Committee will begin questioning of J. P. Morgan in connection with foreign-loan activities.

House.

Will meet at noon.

Ways and Means Committee will report bonus bill and seek rule for its prompt consideration.

Will consider private bills.

G. W. U. Athlete Is Wounded Resisting Gas Station Holdup

Steve Shelton Fighting for Life in Hospital; His Assailant Flees.

Continued from Page 1.

bullet ripped Shelton's stomach open.

The bandit grabbed the bills, forced the till, took an undetermined amount of currency, but left several dollars in coins. Leaving the till open and Shelton bleeding on the oil-smirched floor, the bandit flung open a rear window, dashed into an alley and fled.

Shelton saw him running toward C street. The police believe he escaped in a brown Ford sedan with two companions. They got a description from a bus driver who saw the sedan cruising in the neighborhood of the filling station and the ice cream store for several hours last night.

No one saw him flee. No one heard the shots. Shelton, on his hands and knees, crept 40 feet down the runway to C street, shouting for help. Neighbors called the police, and a scout car took him to Providence Hospital.

Coogler, summoned from his classes at law school, told the police that Shelton had been recommended to him by his other employe, Lee Zuber. Zuber and Shelton grew up together in Arkansas.

Family Lives in Roanoke.

Shelton's family lives in Roanoke now. He himself moved into a rooming house at 623 Maryland avenue southwest early yesterday morning from the Franklin Park Hotel.

At George Washington University, Jack Espey, director of athletic publicity, recalled Shelton as a 6-foot-1-inch tackle who starred as a freshman in 1934, but who resigned from school last October after a brief whirl with the varsity. He is 24 years old, Espey said.

Before taking the service station

STEVE SHELTON.

job, Shelton worked as a bouncer for the Gingham Club from October 15 to last Saturday, when he was discharged in an economy move.

"Very reliable, clean cut"—that was his description as obtained from the club.

Mrs. Vogt told the police that the bandit waited until she was alone in the ice cream store before the holdup there, at about 7:30 p. m. Then he came in, gun pointing, and forced her to put the money in his hand.

The police look-out described him as about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches tall, with a light mustache. He wore a brown coat, gray trousers, and a sweater under his coat. His two companions were colored men, wearing caps.

Inquest Ordered In Fire Fatal to 7

By the Associated Press.

Westfield, Mass., Jan. 6. — An inquest to determine the cause for the loss of seven lives in a fire which destroyed the three-story Van Deusen Inn was ordered tonight by Fire Chief Thomas H. Mahoney.

Charges that the $40,000 building was a fire trap and for 20 years had been condemned by city officials were made by Chief Mahoney.

Only three weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Van Deusen took over the operation of the residential hotel. Tonight two members of their family were dead—their son, Henry, 17, and his grandfather, George Alexander, 69. Spencer Van Deusen himself was in critical condition at a hospital, and Mrs. Van Deusen and her 14-year-old daughter, Amoret, were confined to the same hospital with less severe burns.

The other victims were Miss Natalie Jones, matron of the inn; Mrs. Minnie C. Janes, 64; Miss Bessie Malone, Guido Bererdino and Miss M. Grace Fickett, 64.

D. C. Woman, Ill, Commits Suicide

Despondent because of ill-health, Mrs. Annie G. Tonge, 63, shot herself fatally yesterday afternoon on the second floor of her home in the 1700 block of Lanier place northwest.

Mrs. Tonge, a widow, was employed in the quartermaster general's office of the War Department. Despite illness, of which she complained in a note found by police, she had been working regularly.

Her body was found by her brother, Frank F. Greenawalt, of the same address, and a son-in-law, Dr. George E. Brown, of New York.

Both Greenawalt and Brown had been lunching on the first floor. They heard the revolver shot and dashed upstairs to Mrs. Tonge's room. The gun still was clutched in her hand. The bullet tore through her head.

The note Mrs. Tongue left was addressed to her brother, who said she had been employed by the Government 18 years.

Coroner A. Magruder Maconald late yesterday issued a certificate of suicide.

Canadians Reported In Red Cross Bombing

Toronto, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Sudan mission was informed today by Dr. T. A. Lambie, head of the Ethiopian Red Cross, that a Red Cross unit led by Dr. Ralph Hooper, of Toronto, and containing three other Canadians had been bombed by Italian airplanes. There were no casualties, the report stated.

The location of the unit was not given, but Dr. Hooper had left his work at the leper hospital near Addis Ababa on a hospital expedition to Sidamo province, in southwestern Ethiopia.

Dickinson Talk Opens Race in Massachusetts

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP).—United States Senator Lester J. Dickinson of Iowa, opening the Republican national campaign in Massachusetts at a "victory banquet" here tonight, asked President Roosevelt "whether he intends to spend the taxpayers' money to keep the AAA corpse staggering about until it has served its vote-getting purpose next November."

His speech, broadcast nationally, was considered by his hearers part of the Republican reply to the Friday night message of the President.

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N. J. Woman Charged With Mother's Murder

Newark, N. J., Jan. 6 (AP).—Mrs. Elizabeth Tramsek, 58, was charged with murder today in the death of her 80-year-old mother, Mrs. Margaret Kane. The charge followed the statement of Dr. Harrison S. Martland, county medical examiner, that Mrs. Kane had been strangled last Thursday night. He added that Mrs. Kane had suffered from an incurable disease.

Mrs. Tramsek told police her mother died "peacefully." Michael E. Tramsek, her husband, paroled as a material witness, said his wife "wouldn't kill her mother. She loved her."

Stunt Diver Kills Self.

Los Angeles, Jan. 6 (AP).—Matt Gay, 58, one-time stunt high diver, plunged to his death today from the eleventh floor of a downtown hotel. Police said he ended his life because he could not find a job.

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Brazil Arrests American, Wife As Red Plotters

Papers Reported Seized Involving U. S. Relations With Russia.

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 6.—Police disclosed today the arrest of a North American charged with heading a communist ring in South America, and said documents "with a grave bearing on relations between the United States and Soviet Russia" will be submitted shortly to Washington.

The man jailed was Harry Berger, owner of what appeared to be a United States passport. His wife and their maid also were arrested.

Capt. Mirando Correa, chief of the political section of Rio de Janeiro, said the Brazilian government would take the matter up with the United States.

His assistant, Seraphim Braga, said the Bergers directed communistic activities in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Colombia, and that they were charged by the comintern (Congress of the Third Communist Internationale) with insuring a communist victory in Brazil's abortive November revolt.

(Brazil, after the revolt, was influential in having Uruguay, only South American nation to recognize Soviet Russia, break off relations with Moscow. Russia since has appealed to the League of Nations for a hearing, as Uruguay charged the legation in Montevideo financed subversive activity throughout the continent.)

Correa said the woman arrested with Berger and identified as his wife gave the name of Machla Leuzky. They were arrested in a raid on their apartment the day after Christmas.

Police said Berger attempted to flee, which "forced us to shoot, but we did not hit him."

Italian Cabinet Official On Secret Trip to Front

Rome, Jan. 6 (AP).—Gen. Guiseppe Valle, undersecretary for Italian aeronautics, hopped off secretly today and reliable sources said he was en route to Italian Somaliland to inspect Fascist air forces in the southern African theater of war.

Gen. Valle was accompanied by the transatlantic flier, Col. Attilio Bisea, who taught Count Galeazzo Ciano, Premier Mussolini's son-in-law, and the dictator's two sons to fly. Two mechanics also were in the plane.

The party expected to arrive at Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, Tuesday night.

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Text of Majority Opinion of the Supreme Court Ruling the AAA Invalid

Involuntary Features Of Act Are Assailed

Processing Taxes Are Held to Exceed Limitations Placed on Congress by General Welfare Clause of Constitution

Text of the Supreme Court's majority opinion, read by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, declaring unconstitutional the Agricultural Adjustment Act, in the Hoosac Mills case, was as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 401.—October Term, 1935.

United States of America, petitioner, vs. William M. Butler, et al., receivers of Hoosac Mills Corporation. On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

[January 6, 1936.]

Mr. Justice Roberts delivered the opinion of the Court.

In this case we must determine whether certain provisions of the agricultural adjustment act, 1933, (1) conflict with the Federal Constitution.

Title I of the statute is captioned "Agricultural Adjustment." Section 1 recites that an economic emergency has arisen, due to disparity between the prices of agricultural and other commodities, with consequent destruction of farmers' purchasing power and breakdown in orderly exchange, which, in turn, have affected transactions in agricultural commodities with a national public interest and burdened and obstructed the normal currents of commerce, calling for the enactment of legislation.

Section 2 declares it to be the policy of Congress:

"To establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as will reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities (2) a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period."

The base period, in the case of cotton, and all other commodities except tobacco, is designated as that between August, 1909, and July, 1914.

The further policies announced are an approach to the desired equality by gradual correction of present inequalities "at as rapid a rate as is deemed feasible in view of the current consumptive demand in domestic and foreign markets," and the protection of consumers' interest by readjusting farm production at such level as will not increase the percentage of the consumers' retail expenditures for agricultural commodities or products derived therefrom, which is returned to the farmer, above the percentage returned to him in the base period.

Section 8 provides, amongst other things, that "In order to effectuate the declared policy," the Secretary of Agriculture shall have power

"(1) To provide for reduction in the acreage or reduction in the production for market, or both, of any basic agricultural commodity, through agreements with producers or by other voluntary methods, and to provide for rental or benefit payments in connection therewith or upon that part of the production of any basic agricultural commodity required for domestic consumption, in such amounts as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable, to be paid out of any moneys available for such payments." . . .

"(2) To enter into marketing agreements with processors, associations of producers and others engaged in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties." . . .

"(3) To issue licenses permitting processors, associations of producers, and others to engage in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or any competing commodity or product thereof."

Secretary Permitted To Make Agreements.

It will be observed that the Secretary is not required, but is permitted, if, in his uncontrolled judgment, the policy of the act will so be promoted, to make agreements with individual farmers for a reduction of acreage or production upon such terms as he may think fair and reasonable.

Section 9 (a) enacts:

"To obtain revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of the national economic emergency, there shall be levied processing taxes as hereinafter provided. When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rental or benefit payments are to be made with respect to any basic agricultural commodity, he shall proclaim such determination, and a processing tax shall be in effect with respect to such commodity from the beginning of the marketing year therefor next following the date of such proclamation. The processing tax shall be levied, assessed and collected upon the first domestic processing of the commodity, whether of domestic production or imported, and shall be paid by the processor." . . .

Secretary Given Power to Readjust Exactions to Effectuate Act's Policy

The Secretary may from time to time, if he finds it necessary for the effectuation of the policy of the act, readjust the amount of the exaction to meet the requirements of subsection (b). The tax is to terminate at the end of any marketing year if the rental or benefit payments are discontinued by the Secretary with the expiration of that year.

Section 9 (b) fixes the tax "at such rate as equals the difference between the current average farm price for the commodity and the fair exchange value," with power in the Secretary, after investigation, notice, and hearing, to readjust the tax so as to prevent the accumulation of surplus stocks and depression of farm prices.

Section 9 (c) directs that the fair exchange value of a commodity shall be such a price as will give that commodity the same purchasnig power with respect to articles farmers buy as it had during the base period and that the fair exchange value and the current average farm price of a commodity shall be ascertained by the Secretary from avaliable statistics in his department.

Section 12 (a) appropriates $100,000,000 "to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for administrative expenses under this title and for rental and benefit payments . . . ;" and Section 12 (b) appropriates the proceeds derived from all taxes imposed under the act "to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for expansion of markets and removal of surplus agricultural products . . . Administrative expenses, rental and benefit payments, and refunds on taxes."

Section 15 (d) permits the Secretary, upon certain conditions, to impose compensating taxes on commodities in competition with those subject to the processing tax.

By section 16 a floor tax is imposed upon the sale or other disposition of any article processed wholly or in chief value from any commodity with respect to which a processing tax is to be levied in amount equivalent to that of the processing tax which would be payable with respect to the commodity from which the article is processed if the processing had occurred on the date when the processing tax becomes effective.

On July 14, 1933, the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the President, proclaimed that he had determined rental and benefit payments should be made with respect to cotton; that the marketing year for that commodity was to begin August 1, 1933; and calculated and fixed the rates of processing and floor taxes on cotton in accordance with the terms of the act.

Original Act Only Concern of Court.

The United States presented a claim to the respondents as receivers of the Hoosac Mills Corporation for processing and floor taxes on cotton levied under sections 9 and 16 of the act. The receivers recommended that the claim be disallowed. The District Court found the taxes valid and ordered them paid.(3) Upon appeal the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the order.(4) The judgment under review was entered prior to the adoption of the amending act of August 24, 1935(5), and we are therefore concerned only with the original act.

Tax Is Declared Sustainable Only By Ignoring Act's Avowed Purpose

First. At the outset the United States contends that the respondents have no standing to question the validity of the tax. The position is that the act is merely a revenue measure levying an excise upon the activity of processing cotton—a proper subject for the imposition of such a tax—the proceeds of which go into the Federal Treasury and thus become available for appropriation for any purpose. It is said that what the respondents are endeavoring to do is to challenge the intended use of the money pursuant to congressional appropriation when, by confession, that money will have become the property of the Government and the taxpayer will no longer have any interest in it. Massachusetts v. Mellon, 262 U. S. 447, is claimed to foreclose litigation by the respondents or other taxpayers, as such, looking to restraint of the expenditure of Government funds. That case might be an authority in the petitioners' favor if we were here concerned merely with a suit by a taxpayer to restrain the expenditure of the public moneys. It was there held that a taxpayer of the United States may not question expenditures from its treasury on the ground that the alleged unlawful diversion will deplete the public funds and thus increase the burden of future taxation. Obviously the asserted interest of a taxpayer in the Federal Government's funds and the supposed increase of the future burden of taxation is minute and indeterminable. But here the respondents who are called upon to pay moneys as taxes, resist the exaction as a step in an unauthorized plan. This circumstance clearly distinguishes the case. The Government in substance and effect asks us to separate the Agricultural Adjustment Act into two statutes, the one levying an excise on processors of certain commodities, the other appropriating the public moneys independently of the first. Passing the novel suggestion that two statutes enacted as parts of a single scheme should be tested as if they were distinct and unrelated, we think the legislation now before us is not susceptible of such separation and treatment.

The tax can only be sustained by ignoring the avowed purpose and operation of the act, and holding it a measure merely laying an excise upon processors to raise revenue for the support of government. Beyond cavil the sole object of the legislation is to restore the purchasing power of agricultural products to a parity with that prevailing in an earlier day; to take money from the processor and bestow it upon farmers(6) who will reduce their acreage for the accomplishment of the proposed end, and, meanwhile, to aid these farmers during the period required to bring the prices of their crops to the desired level.

The tax plays an indispensable part in the plan of regulation. As stated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, it is "the heart of the law"; a means of "accomplishing one or both of two things intended to help farmers attain parity prices and purchasing power."(7) A tax automatically goes into effect for a commodity when the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rental or benefit payments are to be made for reduction of production of that commodity. The tax is to cease when rental or benefit payments cease. The rate is fixed with the purpose of bringing about crop-reduction and price-raising. It is to equal the difference between the "current average farm price" and "fair exchange value." It may be altered to such amount as will prevent accumulation of surplus stocks. If the Secretary finds the policy of the act will not be promoted by the levy of the tax for a given commodity, he may exempt it. (Section 11.) The whole revenue from the levy is appropriated in aid of crop control; none of it is made available for general governmental use. The entire agricultural adjustment program embodied in Title I of the act is to become inoperative when, in the judgment of the President, the national economic emergency ends; and as to any commodity he may terminate the provisions of the law, if he finds them no longer requisite to carrying out the declared policy with respect to such commodity (Section 13).

The statute not only avows an aim foreign to the procurement of revenue for the support of government, but by its operation shows the exaction laid upon processors to be the necessary means for the intended control of agricultural production.

"It Is Inaccurate and Misleading To Call Processors Exaction Tax"

In these aspects the tax, so-called, closely resembles that laid by the Act of August 3, 1882, entitled "An Act to Regulate Immigration," which came before this court in the Head Money Cases, 112 U. S. 580. The statute directed that there should be levied, collected and paid a duty of 50 cents for each alien passenger who should come by vessel from a foreign port to one in the United States. Payment was to be made to the collector of the port by the master, owner, consignee or agent of the ship; the money was to be paid into the Treasury, was to called the immigrant fund, and to be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expense of regulating immigration, for the care of immigrants and relieving those in distress, and for the expenses of effectuating the act.

Various Objections To Act Presented.

Various objections to the act were presented. In answering them the court said (p. 595):

"But the true answer to all these objections is that the power exercised in this instance is not the taxing power. The burden imposed on the ship owner by this statute is the mere incident of the regulation of commerce—of that branch of foreign commerce which is involved in immigration. * * *"

"It is true not much is said about protecting the ship owner. But he is the man who reaps the profit from the transaction. . . . The sum demanded of him is not, therefore, strictly speaking, a tax or duty within the meaning of the Constitution. The money thus raised, though paid into the Treasury, is appropriated in advance to the uses of the statute, and does not go to the general support of the Government."

While there the exaction was sustained as an appropriate element in a plan within the power of Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," no question was made of the standing of the shipowner to raise the question of the validity of the scheme and consequently of the exaction which was an incident of it.

It is inaccurate and misleading to speak of the exaction from processors prescribed by the challenged act as a tax, or to say that as a tax it is subject to no infirmity. A tax, in the general understanding of the term, and as used in the Constitution, signifies an exaction for the support of the Government. The word has never been thought to connote the expropriation of money from one group for the benefit of another. We may concede that the latter sort of imposition is constitutional when imposed to effectuate regulation of a matter in which both groups are interested and in respect of which there is a power of legislative regulation. But manifestly no justification for it can be found unless as an integral part of such regulation. The exaction cannot be wrested out of its setting, denominated an excise for raising revenue and legalized by ignoring its purpose as a mere instrumentality for bringing about a desired end. To do this would be to shut our eyes to what all others than we can see and understand. Child Labor Tax Case, 259 U. S. 20, 37.

We conclude that the act is one regulating agricultural production; that the tax is a mere incident of such regulation and that the respondents have standing to challenge the legality of the exaction.

It does not follow that as the act is not an exertion of the taxing power and the exaction not a true tax, the statute is void or the exaction uncollectible. For, to paraphrase what was said in The Head Money Cases (supra), p. 596, if this is an expedient regulation by Congress, of a subject within one of its granted powers, "and the end to be attained is one falling within that power, the act is not void, because, within a loose and more extended sense than was used in the Constitution," the exaction is called a tax.

Second. The Government asserts that even if the respondents may question the propriety of the appropriation embodied in the statute their attack must fail, because Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution authorizes the contemplated expenditure of the funds raised by the tax. This contention presents the great and the controlling question in the case.(8) We approach its decision with a sense of our grave responsibility to render judgment in accordance with the principles established for the governance of all three branches of the Government.

General Welfare Clause Applicable Only to Levying Taxes for Purpose

There should be no misunderstanding as to the function of this Court in such a case. It is sometimes said that the Court assumes a power to overrule or control the action of the people's representatives. This is a misconception. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land ordained and established by the people. All legislation must conform to the principles it lays down. When an act of Congress is appropriately challenged in the courts as not conforming to the constitutional mandate the judicial branch of the Govrenment has only one duty—to lay the article of the Constitution which is invoked beside the statute which is challenged and to decide whether the latter squares with the former. All the Court does, or can do, is to announce its considered judgment upon the question. The only power it has, if such it may be called, is the power of judgment. This Court neither approves nor condemns any legislative policy. Its delicate and difficult office is to ascertain and declare whether the legislation is in accordance with, or in contravention of, the provisions of the Constitution; and, having done that, its duty ends.(9)

The question is not what power the Federal Government ought to have but what powers in fact have been given by the people. It hardly seems necessary to reiterate that ours is a dual form of government; that in every State there are two governments—the State and the United States. Each State has all governmental powers save such as the people, by their Constitution, have conferred upon the United States, denied to the States, or reserved to themselves. The Federal Union is a government of delegated powers. It has only such as are expressly conferred upon it and such as are reasonably to be implied from those granted. In this respect we differ radically from nations where all legislative power without restriction or limitation, is vested in a parliament or other legislative body subject to no restrictions except the discretion of its members.

Interstate Commerce Not Regulated.

Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution vests sundry powers in the Congress. But two of its clauses have any bearing upon the validity of the statute under review.

The third clause endows the Congress with power "to regulate commerce . . . among the several States." Despite a reference in its first section to a burden upon, and an obstruction of the normal currents of commerce, the act under review does not purport to regulate transactions in interstate or foreign(10) commerce. Its stated purpose is the control of agricultural production, a purely local activity, in an effort to raise the prices paid the farmer. Indeed, the Government does not attempt to uphold the validity of the act on the basis of the commerce clause, which, for the purpose of the present case, may be put aside as irrelevant.

The clause thought to authorize the legislation—the first—confers upon the Congress power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States . . ." It is not contended that this provision grants power to regulate agricultural production upon the theory that such legislation would promote the general welfare. The Government concedes that the phrase "to provide for the general welfare" qualifies the power "to lay and collect taxes." The view that the clause grants power to provide for the general welfare, independently of the taxing power, has never been authoritatively accepted. Mr. Justice Story points out that if it were adopted "it is obvious that under color of the generality of the words, to 'provide for the common defence and general welfare,' the Government of the United States is, in reality, a Government of general and unlimited powers, notwithstanding the subsequent enumeration of specific powers."(11) The true construction undoubtedly is that the only thing granted is the power to tax for the purpose of providing funds for payment of the Nation's debts and making provision for the general welfare.

Power to Appropriate Necessarily As Broad as the Power of Taxation

Nevertheless the Government asserts that warrant is found in this clause for the adoption of the agricultural adjustment act. The argument is that Congress may appropriate and authorize the spending of moneys for the "general welfare;" that the phrase should be liberally construed to cover anything conducive to national welfare; that decision as to what will promote such welfare rests with Congress alone, and the Courts may not review its determination; and finally that the appropriation under attack was in fact for the general welfare of the United States.

Congress Empowered To Provide Welfare.

The Congress is expressly empowered to lay taxes to provide for the general welfare. Funds in the Treasury as a result of taxation may be expended only through appropriation. (Art. I, Sec. 9, cl. 7.) They can never accomplish the objects for which they were collected unless the power to appropriate is as broad as the power to tax. The necessary implication from the terms of the grant is that the public funds may be appropriated "to provide for the general welfare of the United States." These words cannot be meaningless, else they would not have been used. The conclusion must be that they were intended to limit and define the granted power to raise and to expend money. How shall they be construed to effectuate the intent of the instrument?

Since the foundation of the Nation sharp differences of opinion have persisted as to the true interpretation of the phrase. Madison asserted it amounted to no more than a reference to the other powers enumerated in the subsequent clauses of the same section; that, as the United States is a government of limited and enumerated powers, the grant of power to tax and spend for the general national welfare must be confined to the enumerated legislative fields committed to the Congress. In this view the phrase is mere tautology, for taxation and appropriation are or may be necessary incidents of the exercise of any of the enumerated legislative powers. Hamilton, on the other hand, maintained the clause confers a power separate and distinct from those later enumerated, is not restricted in meaning by the grant of them, and Congress consequently has a substantive power to tax and to appropriate, limited only by the requirement that it shall be exercised to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Each contention has had the support of those whose views are entitled to weight. This court has noticed the question, but has never found it necessary to decide which is the true construction. Mr. Justice Story, in his Commentaries, espouses the Hamiltonian position.(12) We shall not review the writings of public men and commentators or discuss the legislative practice. Study of all these leads us to conclude that the reading advocated by Mr. Justice Story is the correct one. While, therefore, the power to tax is not unlimited, its confines are set in the clause which confers it, and not in those of section 8 which bestow and define the legislative powers of the Congress. It results that the power of Congress to authorize expenditure of public moneys for public purposes is not limited by the direct grants of legislative power found in the Constitution.

Taxing Power Strictly Limited.

But the adoption of the broader construction leaves the power to spend subject to limitations.

As Story says:

"The Constitution was, from its very origin contemplated to be the frame of a national government, of special and enumerated powers, and not of general and unlimited powers."(13)

Again he says:

"A power to lay taxes for the common defence and general welfare of the United States is not in common sense a general power. It is limited to those objects. It cannot constitutionally transcend them."(14)

Statutory Plan to Regulate Products Of Farms Beyond Federal Powers

That the qualifying phrase must be given effect all advocates of broad construction admit. Hamilton, in his well known Report on Manufactures, states that the purpose must be "general, and not local."(15) Monroe, an advocate of Hamliton's doctrine, wrote: "Have Congress a right to raise and appropriate the money to any and to every purpose according to their will and pleasure? They certainly have not."(16) Story says that if the tax be not proposed for the common defence of general welfare, but for other objects wholly extraneous, it would be wholly indefensible upon constitutional principles.(17) And he makes it clear that the powers of taxation and appropriation extend only to matters of national, as distinguished from local welfare.

As elsewhere throughout the Constitution the section in question lays down principles which control the use of the power, and does not attempt meticulous or detailed directions. Every presumption is to be indulged in favor of faithful compliance by Congress with the mandates of the fundamental law. Courts are reluctant to adjudge any statute in contravention of them. But, under our frame of government, no other place is provided where the citizen may be heard to urge that the law fails to conform to the limits set upon the use of a granted power. When such a contention comes here we naturally require a showing that by no reasonable possibility can challenged legislation fall within the wide range of discretion permitted to the Congress. How great is the extent of that range, when the subject is the promotion of the general welfare of the United States, we need hardly remark. But despite the breadth of the legislative discretion, our duty to hear and to render judgment remains. If the statute plainly violates the stated principle of the Constitution we must so declare.

We are not now required to ascertain the scope of the phrase "general welfare of the United States" or to determine whether an appropriation in aid of agriculture falls within it. Wholly apart from that question, another principle embedded in our Constitution prohibits the enforcement of the agricultural adjustment act. The act invades the reserved rights of the States. It is a statutory plan to regulate and control agricultural production, a matter beyond the powers delegated to the Federal Government. The tax, the appropriation of the funds raised and the direction for their disbursement, are but parts of the plan. They are but means to an unconstitutional end.

Act Invades Reserved Rights of States.

From the accepted doctrine that the United States is a government of delegated powers, it follows that those not expressly granted, or reasonably to be implied from such as are conferred, are reserved to the States or to the people. To forestall any suggestion to the contrary, the tenth amendment was adopted.(18) The same proposition, otherwise stated, is that powers not granted are prohibited. None to regulate agricultural production is given, and therefore legislation by Congress for that purpose is forbidden.

It is an established principle that the attainment of a prohibited end may not be accomplished under the pretext of the exertion of powers which are granted.

"Should Congress, in the execution of its powers, adopt measures which are prohibited by the Constitution; or should Congress, under the pretext of executing its powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the Government; it would become the painful duty of this tribunal, should a case requiring such a decision come before it, to say that such an act was not the law of the land." M'Culloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 423.

"Congress cannot, under the pretext of executing delegated power, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the Federal Government. And we accept as established doctrine that any provision of an act of Congress ostensibly enacted under power granted by the Constitution, not naturally and reasonably adapted to the effective exercise of such power but solely to the achievement of something plainly within power reserved to the States, is invalid and cannot be enforced." Linder vs. United States, 268, U. S. 5, 17.

Resort to Taxing Power to Effectuate Illegitimate End Is Not Admissable

These principles are as applicable to the power to lay taxes as to any other Federal power. Said the Court, in M'Culloch v. Maryland, supra, 421:

"Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."

The power of taxation, which is expressly granted, may, of course, be adopted as a means to carry into operation another power also expressly granted. But resort to the taxing power to effectuate an end which is not legitimate, not within the scope of the Constitution, is obviously inadmissible.

"Congress is not empowered to tax for those purposes which are within the exclusive province of the States." Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheat. 1, 199.

"There are, indeed, certain virtual limitations, arising from the principles of the Constitution itself. It would undoubtedly be an abuse of the (taxing) power if so exercised as to impair the separate existence and independent self-government of the States, or if exercised for ends inconsistent with the limited grants of power in the Constitution." Veazie Bank v. Fenno, 8 Wall. 533, 541.

In the Child Labor Tax Case, 259 U. S. 20, and in Hill v. Wallace, 259 U. S. 44, this Court had before it statutes which purported to be taxing measures. But their purpose was found to be to regulate the conduct of manufacturing and trading, not in interstate commerce, but in the States—matters not within any power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution—and the levy of the tax a means to force compliance. The Court held this was not a constitutional use, but an unconstitutional abuse of the power to tax. In Linder v. United States, supra, we held that the power to tax could not justify the regulation of the practice of a profession, under the pretext of raising revenue. In United States v. Constantine (decided December 11, 1935), we declared that Congress could not, in the guise of a tax, impose sanctions for violation of State law respecting the local sale of liquor. These decisions demonstrate that Congress could not, under the pretext of raising revenue, lay a tax on processors who refuse to pay a certain price for cotton and exempt those who agree so to do, with the purpose of benefiting producers.

Third. If the taxing power may not be used as the instrument to enforce a regulation of matters of State concern with respect to which the Congress has no authority to interfere, may it, as in the present case, be employed to raise the money necessary to purchase a compliance which the Congress is powerless to command? The Government asserts that whatever might be said against the validity of the plan, if compulsory, it is constitutionally sound because the end is accomplished by voluntary co-operation. There are two sufficient answers to the contention. The regulation is not in fact voluntary. The farmer, of course, may refuse to comply, but the price of such refusal is the loss of benefits. The amount offered is intended to be sufficient to exert pressure on him to agree to the proposed regulation.(19) The power to confer or withhold unlimited benefits is the power to coerce or destroy. If the cotton grower elects not to accept the benefits, he will receive less for his crops; those who receive payments will be able to undersell him. The result may well be financial ruin. The coercive purpose and intent of the statute is not obscured by the fact that it has not been perfectly successful. It is pointed out that because there still remained a minority whom the rental and benefit payments were insufficient to induce to surrender their independence of action, the Congress has gone further and, in the Bankhead Cotton Act, used the taxing power in a more directly minatory fashion to compel submission. This progression only serves more fully to expose the coercive purpose of the so-called tax imposed by the present act. It is clear that the Department of Agriculture has properly described the plan as one to keep a non-co-operating minority in line. This is coercion by economic pressure. The asserted power of choice is illusory.

Act, at Best, Is Scheme for Buying Submission to Federal Regulation

In Frost Trucking Co. vs. Railroad Commission, 271 U. S. 583, a State act was considered which provided for supervision and regulation of transportation for hire by automobile on the public highways. Certificates of convenience and necessity were to be obtained by persons desiring to use the highways for this purpose. The regulatory commission required that a private contract carrier should secure such a certificate as a condition of its operation. The effect of the commission's action was to transmute the private carrier into a public carrier. In other words, the privilege of using the highways as a private carrier for compensation was conditioned upon his dedicating his property to the quasi-public use of public transporation. While holding that the private carrier was not obliged to submit himself to the condition the commission denied him the privilege of using the highways if he did not do so. The argument was, as here, that the carrier had a free choice. This court said, in holding the act as construed unconstitutional:

"If so, constitutional guarantees, so carefully safeguarded against direct assault, are open to destruction by the indirect but no less effective process of requiring a surrender, which, though in form voluntary, in fact lacks none of the elements of compulsion. Having regard to form alone, the act here is an offer to the private carrier of a privilege, which the State may grant or deny, upon a condition which the carrier is free to accept or reject. In reality, the carrier is given no choice, except a choice between the rock and the whirlpool—an option to forego a privilege which may be vital to his livelihood or submit to a requirement which many constitute an intolerable burden. (p. 593.)

Appropriations Do Not Justify Contracts.

But if the plan were one for purely voluntary co-operation it would stand no better so far as Federal power is concerned. At best, it is a scheme for purchasing with Federal funds submission to Federal regulation of a subject reserved to the States.

It is said that Congress has the undoubted right to appropriate money to executive officers for expenditure under contracts between the Government and individuals; that much of the total expenditures is so made. But appropriations and expenditures under contracts for proper governmental purposes cannot justify contracts which are not within Federal power. And contracts for the reduction of acreage and the control of production are outside the range of that power. An appropriation to be expended by the United States under contracts calling for violation of a State law clearly would offend the Constitution. Is a statute less objectionable which authorizes expenditure of Federal moneys to induce action in a field in which the United States has no power to intermeddle? The Congress cannot invade State jurisdiction to compel individual action; no more can it purchase such action.

We are referred to numerous types of Federal appropriation which have been made in the past, and it is asserted no question has been raised as to their validity. We need not stop to examine or consider them. As was said in Massachusetts vs. Mellon, supra (p. 487):

"* * * as an examination of the acts of Congress will disclose, a large number of statutes appropriating or involving the expenditure of moneys for non-Federal purposes have been enacted and carried into effect."

As the opinion points out, such expenditures have not been challenged because no remedy was open for testing their constitutionality in the courts.

We are not here concerned with a conditional appropriation of money, nor with a provision that if certain conditions are not complied with the appropriation shall no longer be available. By the agricultural adjustment act the amount of the tax is appropriated to be expended only in payment under contracts whereby the parties bind themselves to regulation by the Federal Government. There is an obvious difference between a statute stating the conditions upon which moneys shall be expended and one effective only upon assumption of a contractual obligation to submit to a regulation which otherwise could not be enforced. Many examples pointing the distinction might be cited. We are referred to appropriations in aid of education, and it is said that no one has doubted the power of Congress to stipulate the sort of education for which money shall be expended. But an appropriation to an educational institution which by its terms is to become

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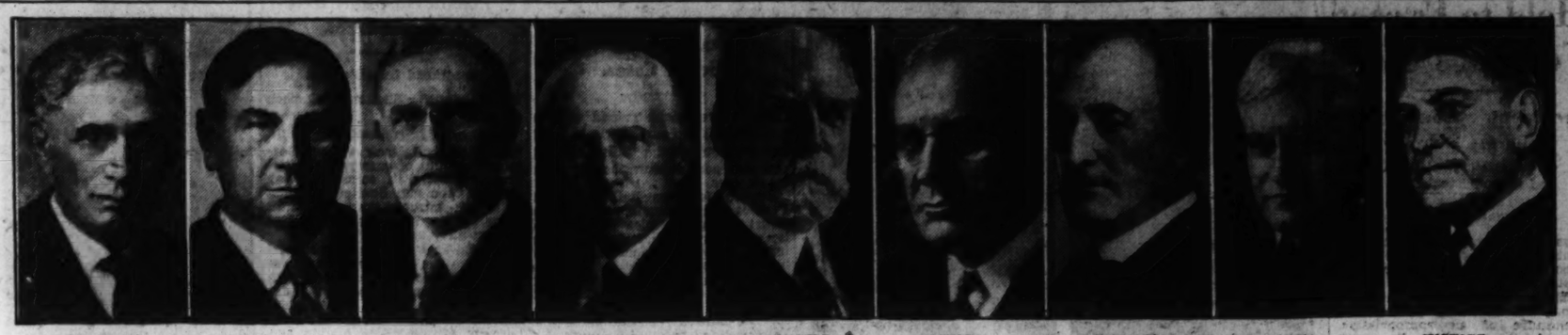
Supreme Court Justices Who Ruled on Constitutionality of Agricultural Adjustment Act



JUSTICE BRANDEIS. YES. | JUSTICE STONE. YES. | JUSTICE SUTHERLAND. NO. | JUSTICE VAN DEVANTER. NO. | CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES. NO. | JUSTICE BUTLER. NO. | JUSTICE McREYNOLDS. NO. | JUSTICE CARDOZO. YES. | JUSTICE ROBERTS. NO.

Court Rules Congress Cannot Use Taxing Power to Regulate Agriculture

AAA Principle Held to Exceed Federal Power

Precedent Would Give Congress Rule Over States' Business.

Continued from Page 4.

available only if the beneficiary enters into a contract to teach doctrines subversive of the Constitution is clearly bad. An affirmance of the authority of Congress so to condition the expenditure of an appropriation would tend to nullify all constitutional limitations upon legislative power.

Congress Lacks Power To Enforce Act.

But it is said that there is a wide difference in another respect, between compulsory regulation of the local affairs of a State's citizens and the mere making of a contract relating to their conduct; that, if any State objects, it may declare the contract void and thus prevent those under the State's jurisdiction from complying with its terms. The argument is plainly fallacious. The United States can make the contract only if the Federal power to tax and to appropriate reaches the subject matter of the contract. If this does reach the subject matter, its exertion cannot to be displaced by State action. To say otherwise is to deny the supremacy of the law of the United States; to make them subordinate to those of a State. This would reverse the cardinal principle embodied in the Constitution and substitute one which declares that Congress may only effectively legislate as to matters within Federal competence when the States do not dissent.

Congress has no power to enforce its commands on the farmer to the ends sought by the agricultural adjustment act. It must follow that it may not indirectly accomplish those ends by taxing and spending to purchase compliance. The Constitution and the entire plan of our government negative any such use of the power to tax and to spend as the act undertakes to authorize. It does not help to declare that local conditions throughout the Nation have created a situation of national concern; for this is but to say that whenever there is a widespread similarity of local conditions, Congress may ignore constitutional limitations upon its own powers and usurp those reserved to the States. If, in lieu of compulsory regulation of subjects within the States' reserved jurisdiction, which is prohibited, the Congress could invoke the taxing and spending power as a means to accomplish the same end, clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I would become the instrument for total subversion of the governmental powers reserved to individual States.

If the act before us is a proper exercise of the Federal taxing power, evidently the regulation of all industry throughout the United States may be accomplished by similar exercises of the same power. It would be possible to exact money from one branch of an industry and pay it to another branch in every field of activity which lies within the province of the States. The mere threat of such a procedure might well induce the surrender of rights and the compliance with Federal regulation as the price of continuance in business. A few instances will illustrate the thought.

Extreme Principles Of Act Illustrated.

Let us suppose Congress should determine that the farmer, the miner or some other producer of raw materials is receiving too much for his products, with consequent depression of the processing industry and idleness of its employes. Though, by confession, there is no power vested in Congress to compel by statute a lowering of the prices of the raw material the same result might be accomplished, if the questioned act be valid, by taxing the producer upon his output and appropriating the proceeds to the processors, either with or without conditions imposed as the consideration for payment of the subsidy.

We have held in Schechter Poultry Corp. vs. United States, 295 U. S. 495, that Congress has no power to regulate wages and hours of labor in a local business. If the petitioner is right this very end may be accomplished by appropriating money to be paid to employers from the Federal Treasury under contracts whereby they agree to comply with certain standards fixed by Federal law or by contract.

Should Congress ascertain that sugar refiners are not receiving a fair profit, and that this is detrimental to the entire industry, and in turn has its repercussions in trade and commerce generally, it might, in analogy to the present law, impose an excise of 2 cents a pound on every sale of the commodity and pass the funds collected to such refiners, and such only, as will agree to maintain a certain price.

Assume that too many shoes are being manufactured throughout the Nation; that the market is saturated, the price depressed, the factories running half-time, the employes suffering. Upon the principle of the statute in question Congress might authorize the Secretary of Commerce to enter into contracts with shoe manufacturers providing that each shall reduce his output and that the United States will pay him a fixed sum proportioned to such reduction, the money to make the payments to be raised by a tax on all retail shoe dealers or their customers.

Every Business Might Demand Redress.

Suppose that there are too many garment workers in the large cities; that this results in dislocation of the economic balance. Upon the principle contended for an excise might be laid on the manufacture of all garments manufactured and the proceeds paid to those manufacturers who agree to remove their plants to cities having not more than a hundred thousand population. Thus, through the asserted power of taxation, the Federal Government, against the will of individual States, might completely redistribute the industrial population.

A possible result of sustaining the claimed Federal power would be that every business group which thought itself under-privileged might demand that a tax be laid on its vendors or vendees the proceeds to be appropriated to the redress of its deficiency of income.

These illustrations are given, not to suggest that any of the purposes mentioned are unworthy, but to demonstrate the scope of the principle for which the Government contends; to test the principle by its applications; to point out that, by the exercise of the asserted power, Congress would, in effect, under the pretext of exercising the taxing power in reality accomplish prohibited ends. It cannot be said that they envisage improbable legislation. The supposed cases are no more improbable than would the present act have been deemed a few years ago.

Until recently no suggestion of the existence of any such power in the Federal Government has been advanced. The expressions of the framers of the Constitution, the decisions of this court interpreting that instrument and the writings of great commentators will be searched in vain for any suggestion that there exists in the clause under discussion or elsewhere in the Constitution, the authority whereby every provision and every fair implication from that instrument may be subverted, the independence of the individual States obliterated, and the United States converted into a central government exercising uncontrolled police power in every State of the Union, superseding all local control or regulation of the affairs or concerns of the States.

Doctrine Leads To Fatal Conclusion.

Hamilton himself, the leading advocate of broad interpretation of the power to tax and to appropriate for the general welfare, never suggested that any power granted by the Constitution could be used for the destruction of local self-government in the States. Story countenances no such doctrine. It seems never to have occurred to them, or to those who have agreed with them, that the general welfare of the United States (which has aptly been termed "an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States"), might be served by obliterating the constituent members of the Union. But to this fatal conclusion the doctrine contended for would inevitably lead. And its sole premise is that, though the makers of the Constitution, in erecting the Federal Government, intended sedulously to limit and define its powers, so as to reserve to the States and the people sovereign power, to be

Continued on Page 8, Column 7.

Text of the Minority Dissenting Opinion on the AAA Ruling

Text of the Supreme Court's minority opinion, read by Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone, dissenting from the finding that agricultural adjustment act is unconstitutional, was as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 401—October Term, 1935.

United States of America, petitioner, vs. William M. Butler et al., receivers of Hoosac Mills Corporation. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

[January 6, 1936.]

Mr. Justice Stone.

I think the judgment should be reversed.

The present stress of widely held and strongly expressed differences of opinion of the wisdom of the agricultural adjustment act makes it important, in the interest of clear thinking and sound result, to emphasize at the outset certain propositions which should have controlling influence in determining the validity of the act. They are:

1. The power of courts to declare a statute unconstitutional is subject to two guiding principles of decision which ought never to be absent from judicial consciousness. One is that courts are concerned only with the power to enact statutes, not with their wisdom. The other is that while unconstitutional exercise of power by the executive and legislative branches of the Government is subject to judicial restraint, the only check upon our own exercise of power is our own sense of self-restraint. For the removal of unwise laws from the statute books appeal lies not to the courts but to the ballot and to the processes of democratic government.

2. The constitutional power of Congress to levy an excise tax upon the processing of agricultural products is not questioned. The present levy is held invalid, not for any want of power in Congress to lay such a tax to defray public expenditures, including those for the general welfare, but because the use to which its proceeds are put is disapproved.

3. As the present depressed state of agriculture is Nation-wide in its extent and effects, there is no basis for saying that the expenditure of public money in aid of farmers is not within the specifically granted power of Congress to levy taxes to "provide for the . . . general welfare." The opinion of the Court does not declare otherwise.

Congress Upheld Tax.

4. No question of a variable tax fixed from time to time by fiat of the Secretary of Agriculture, or of unauthorized delegation of legislative power, is now presented. The schedule of rates imposed by the Secretary in accordance with the original command of Congress has since been specifically adopted and confirmed by act of Congress, which has declared that it shall be the lawful tax. Act of August 24, 1935, Stat. —. That is the tax which the Government now seeks to collect. Any defects there may have been in the manner of laying the tax by the Secretary have now been removed by the exercise of the power of Congress to pass a curative statute validating an intended, though defective, tax. United States v. Heintzen & Co., 206 U. S. 370; Graham & Foster v. Goodcell, 282 U. S. 409; cf. Milliken v. United States, 283 U. S. 15. The agricultural adjustment act as thus amended declares that none of its provisions shall fail because others are pronounced invalid.

It is with these preliminary and hardly controverted matters in mind that we should direct our attention to the pivot on which the decision of the Court is made to turn. It is that a levy unquestionably within the taxing power of Congress may be treated as invalid because it is a step in a plan to regulate agricultural production and is thus a forbidden infringement of State power. The levy is not any the less an exercise of taxing power because it is intended to defray an expenditure for the general welfare rather than for some other support of Government. Nor is the levy and collection of the tax pointed to as effecting the regulation. While all Federal taxes inevitably have some influence on the internal economy of the States, it is not contended that the levy of a processing tax upon manufacturers using agricultural products as raw material has any perceptible regulatory effect upon either their production or manufacture. The tax is unlike the penalties which were held invalid in the Child Labor Tax Case, 259 U. S. 20, in Hill v. Wallace, 259 U. S. 44, in Linder v. United States, 268 U. S. 5, 17, and in United States v. Constantine, decided December 11, 1935, because they were themselves the instruments of regulation by virtue of their coercive effect on matters left to the control of the States. Here regulation, if any there be, is accomplished not by the tax but by the method by which its proceeds are expended, and would equally be accomplished by any like use of public funds regardless of their source.

No Coercion Found.

The method may be simply stated. Out of the available fund payments are made to such farmers as are willing to curtail their productive acreage, who, in fact, do so and who in advance have filed their written undertaking to do so with the Secretary of Agriculture. In saying that this method of spending public moneys is an invasion of the reserved powers of the States, the Court does not assert that the expenditure of public funds to promote the general welfare is not a substantive power specifically delegated to the National Government, as Hamilton and Story pronounced it to be. It does not deny that the expenditure of funds for the benefit of farmers and in aid of a program of curtailment of production of agricultural products, and thus of a supposedly better ordered national economy, is within the specifically granted power. But it is declared that State power is nevertheless infringed by the expenditure of the proceeds of the tax to compensate farmers for the curtailment of their cotton acreage. Although the farmer is placed under no legal compulsion to reduce acreage, it is said that the mere offer of compensation for so doing is a species of economic coercion which operates with the same legal force and effect as though the curtailment were made mandatory by act of Congress. In any event it is insisted that even though not coercive the expenditure of public funds to induce the recipients to curtail production is itself an infringement of State power, since the Federal Government cannot invade the domain of the States by the "purchase" of performance of acts which it has no power to compel.

Of the assertion that the payments to farmers are coercive, it is enough to say that no such contention is pressed by the taxpayer and no such consequences were to be anticipated or appear to have resulted from the administration of the act. The suggestion of coercion finds no support in the record or in any data showing the actual operation of the act. Threat of loss, not hope of gain, is the essence of economic coercion. Members of a long depressed industry have undoubtedly been tempted to curtail acreage by the hope of resulting better prices and by the proffered opportunity to obtain needed ready money. But there is nothing to indicate that those who accepted benefits were impelled by fear of lower prices if they did not accept, or that at any stage in the operation of the plan a farmer could say whether, apart from the certainty of cash payments at specified times, the advantage would lie with curtailment of production plus compensation, rather than with the same or increased acreage plus the expected rise in prices which actually occurred. Although the agricultural adjustment act was put into operation in June, 1933, the official reports of the Department of Agriculture show that 6,343,000 acres of productive cotton land, 14 per cent of the total, did not participate in the plan in 1934, and 2,790,000 acres, 6 per cent of the total, did not participate in 1935. Of the total number of farms growing cotton, estimated at 1,500,000, 33 per cent in 1934 and 13 per cent in 1935 did not participate.

It is significant that in the Congressional hearings on the bill that became the Bankhead act, 48 Stat. 598, as amended by act of June 20, 1934, 48 Stat. 1184, which imposes a tax of 50 per cent on all cotton produced in excess of limits prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, there was abundant testimony that the restriction of cotton production attempted by the agricultural adjustment act could not be secured without the coercive provisions of the Bankhead act. See hearing before Committee on Agriculture, United States Senate, on S. 1974, Seventy-third Congress, second session; hearing before Committee on Agriculture, U. S. House of Representatives, on H. R. 8402, Seventy-third Congress, second session. The Senate and House committees so reported, Senate Report No. 283, Seventy-third Congress, second session, page 3; House Report No. 867, Seventy-third Congress, second session, page 3. The report of the Department of Agriculture on the administration of the agricultural adjustment act (February 15, 1934, to December 31, 1934), page 50, points out that the Bankhead act was passed in response to a strong sentiment in favor of mandatory production control "that would prevent non-co-operating farmers from increasing their own plantings in order to capitalize upon the price advances that had resulted from the reductions made by contract signers."(1) The presumption of constitutionality of a statute is not to be overturned by an assertion of its coercive effect which rests on nothing more substantial than groundless speculation.

Powers Inseparable.

It is upon the contention that State power is infringed by purchased regulation of agricultural production that chief reliance is placed. It is insisted that, while the Constitution gives to Congress, in specific and unambiguous terms, the power to tax and spend, the power is subject to limitations which do not find their origin in any express provision of the Constitution and to which other expressly delegated powers are not subject.

The Constitution requires that public funds shall be spent for a defined purpose, the promotion of the general welfare. Their expenditure usually involves payment on terms which will insure use by the selected recipients within the limits of the constitutional purpose. Expenditures would fail of their purpose and thus lose their constitutional sanction if the terms of payment were not such that by their influence on the action of the recipients the permitted end would be attained. The power of Congress to spend is inseparable from persuasion to action over which Congress has no legislative control. Congress may not command that the science of agriculture be taught in State universities. But if it would aid the teaching of that science by grants to State institutions, it is appropriate, if not necessary, that the grant be on the condition, incorporated in the Morrill act, 12 Stat. 503, 26 Stat. 417, that it be used for the intended purpose. Similarly it would seem to be compliance with the Constitution, not violation of it, for the Government to take and the university to give a contract that the grant would be so used. It makes no difference that there is a promise to do an act which the condition is calculated to induce. Condition and promise are alike valid, since both are in furtherance of the national purpose for which the money is appropriated.

Limitation Absurd.

These effects upon individual action, which are but incidents of the authorized expenditure of Government money, are pronounced to be themselves a limitation upon the granted power, and so the time-honored principle of constitutional interpretation that the granted power includes all those which are incident to it is reversed. "Let the end be legitimate," said the great Chief Justice, "let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional." McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 421. This cardinal guide to constitutional exposition must now be rephrased so far as the spending power of the Federal Government is concerned. Let the expenditure be to promote the general welfare, still, if it is needful in order to insure its use for the intended purpose to influence any action which Congress cannot command because within the sphere of State government, the expenditure is unconstitutional. And taxes otherwise lawfully levied are likewise unconstitutional if they are appropriated to the expenditure whose incident is condemned.

Congress through the Interstate Commerce Commission has set aside intrastate railroad rates. It has made and destroyed intrastate industries by raising or lowering tariffs. These results are said to permissible because they are incidents of the commerce power and the power to levy duties on imports. See Minnesota Rate Cases, 230 U. S. 352; Shreveport Rate Cases, 234, U. S. 342; Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois vs. United States, 289 U. S. 48. The only conclusion to be drawn is that results become lawful when they are incidents of those powers but unlawful when incident to the similarly granted power to tax and spend.

Such a limitation is contradictory and destructive of the power to appropriate for the public welfare, and is incapable of practical application. The spending power of Congress is in addition to the legislative power and not subordinate to it. This independent grant of the power of the purse, and its very nature, involving in its exercise the duty to insure expenditure within the granted power, presuppose freedom of selection among divers ends and aims, and the capacity to impose such conditions as will render the choice effective. It is a contradiction in terms to say that there is power to spend for the national welfare, while rejecting any power to impose conditions reasonably adapted to the attainment of the end which alone would justify the expenditure.

The limitation now sanctioned must lead to absurd consequences. The Government may give seeds to farmers, but may not condition the gift upon their being planted in places where they are most needed or even planted at all. The Government may give money to the unemployed, but may not ask that those who get it shall give labor in return, or even use it to support their families. It may give money to sufferers from earthquake, fire, tornado, pestilence or flood, but may not impose conditions—health precautions designed to prevent the spread of disease, or induce the movement of population to safer or more sanitary areas. All that, because it is purchased regulation infringing State powers, must be left for the States, who are unable or unwilling to supply the necessary relief. The Government may spend its money for vocational rehabilitation, 48 Stat. 389, but it may not, with the consent of all concerned, supervise the process which it undertakes to aid. It may spend its money for the suppression of the boll weevil, but may not compensate the farmers for suspending the growth of cotton in the infected areas. It may aid State reforestation and forest fire prevention agencies, 43 Stat. 653, but may not be permitted to supervise their conduct. It may support rural schools, 39 Stat. 929, 45 Stat. 1151, 48 Stat. 792, but may not condition its grant by the requirement that certain standards be maintained. It may appropriate moneys to be expended by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation "to aid in financing agriculture, commerce and industry," and to facilitate "the exportation of agricultural and other products." Do all its activities collapse because, in order to effect the permissible purpose, in myriad ways the money is paid out upon terms and conditions which influence action of the recipients within the States, which Congress cannot command? The answer would seem plain. If the expenditure is for a national public purpose, that purpose will not be thwarted because payment is on condition which will advance that purpose. The action which Congress induces by payments of money to promote the general welfare, but which it does not command or coerce, is but an incident to a specifically granted power, but a permissible means to a legitimate end. If appropriation in aid of a program of curtailment of agricultural production is constitutional, and it is not denied that it is, payment to farmers on condition that they reduce their crop acreage is constitutional. It is not any the less so because the farmer at his own option promises to fulfill the condition.

Spending Power Upheld.

That the governmental power of the purse is a great one is not now for the first time announced. Every student of the history of government and economics is aware of its magnitude and of its existence in every civilized government. Both were well understood by the framers of the Constitution when they sanctioned the grant of the spending power to the Federal Government, and both were recognized by Hamilton and Story, whose views of the spending power as standing on a parity with the other powers specifically granted, have hitherto been generally accepted.

The suggestion that it must now be curtailed by judicial fiat because it may be abused by unwise use hardly rises to the dignity of argument. So may judicial power be abused. "The power to tax is the power to destroy," but we do not for that reason doubt its existence, or hold that its efficacy is to be restricted by its incidental or collateral effects upon the States. See Veazie Bank vs. Fenno, 8 Wall. 533; McCray vs. United States, 195 U. S. 27; compare Magnano Co. vs. Hamilton, 292 U. S. 40. The power to tax and spend is not without constitutional restraints. One restriction is that the purpose must be truly national. Another is that it may not be used to coerce action left to State control. Another is the conscience and patriotism of Congress and the Executive. "It must be remembered that legislators are the ultimate guardians of the liberties and welfare of the people in quite as great a degree as the courts." Justice Holmes, in Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co. vs. May, 194 U. S. 267, 270.

A tortured construction of the Constitution is not to be justified by recourse to extreme examples of reckless Congressional spending which might occur if courts could not prevent expenditures which, even if they could be thought to effect any national purpose, would be possible only by action of a legislature lost to all sense of public responsibility. Such suppositions are addressed to the mind accustomed to believe that it is the business of courts to sit in judgment on the wisdom of legislative action. Courts are not the only agency of government that must be assumed to have capacity to govern. Congress and the courts both unhappily may falter or be mistaken in the performance of their constitutional duty. But interpretation of our great charter of government which proceeds on any assumption that the responsibility for the preservation of our institutions is the exclusive concern of any one of the three branches of Government, or that it alone can save them from destruction is far more likely, in the long run, "to obliterate the constituent members" of " an indestructible union of indestructible states" than the frank recognition that language even of a constitution, may mean what it says: that the power to tax and spend includes the power to relieve a nation-wide economic maladjustment by conditional gifts of money.

Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Cardozo join in this opinion.

(1) Whether coercion was the sole or the dominant purpose of the Bankhead Act, or whether the act was designed also for revenue or other legitimate ends, there is no occasion to consider now.

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President Sends Congress His Budget Message for 1937 Fiscal Year

Finds Receipts Render Tax Rise Unnecessary

Urges Repeal of Clause Earmarking Tariff Funds for AAA, Includes That Agency and CCC in Regular Appropriation Lists for Year.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress yesterday transmitting the budget for the 1937 fiscal year, which starts July 1, next, and discussing the fiscal condition of the Government, follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to provisions of law, I transmit herewith the Budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, together with this message, which is definitely a part thereof. The estimates have been developed after careful analysis of the revenues, obligations, and reasonable needs of the Government, and I recommend appropriations for the purposes specifically detailed in the tables which follow.

Part I.

No mortal is permitted unfailingly to predict the future. This is particularly true of estimates which relate to the money values of property and services in a world of nations torn by dissension, by violent price fluctuations and by forebodings of the future.

It is, therefore, a cause for congratulation within our own Nation to realize that a consistent, broad national policy, adopted nearly three years ago by the Congress and the President, has thus far moved steadily, effectively anl successfully toward its objective.

In March, 1933, in spite of substantial increases in tax rates during the preceding Administration, Federal tax receipts had fallen to such a low level that even normal expenses of Government could not be carried on without creating a mounting deficit. In addition to normal expenses the problem of millions of starving unemployed called for a relief program which previously would greatly increase that deficit.

The national policy which we then adopted sought to stop the downward economic spiral by taking simultaneous action along a dozen fronts. The chief objectives were: To make bank deposits secure, to save farms and homes from foreclosure, to start public works on a large scale, to encourage home building, to increase farm crop values, to give useful work instead of a dole to the needy unemployed, to reduce all interest rates, to increase foreign trade in both exports and imports, to extend Government credit to railroads and other privately owned activities, to reduce unsound and generally disastrous speculation, to eliminate starvation wages, to seek a higher level of values, and then to maintain those values.

On the part of the Federal Government the many legislative acts creating the machinery for recovery were all predicated on two interdependent beliefs. First, the measures would immediately cause a great increase in the annual expenditures of the Government—many of these expenditures, however, in the form of loans which would ultimately return to the Treasury. Second, as a result of the simultaneous attack on the many fronts I have indicated, the receipts of the Government would rise definitely and sharply during the following few years, while greatly increased expenditure for the purposes stated, coupled with rising values and the stopping of losses would, over a period of years, diminish the need for work relief and thereby reduce Federal expenditures. The increase in revenues would ultimately meet and pass the declining cost of relief.

Policy Held Confirmed.

This policy adopted in the spring of 1933 has been confirmed in actual practice by the Treasury figures of 1934, of 1935, and by the estimates for the fiscal years of 1936 and 1937.

There is today no doubt of the fundamental soundness of the policy of 1933. If we proceed along the path we have followed and with the results attained up to the present time we shall continue our successful progress during the coming years.

Stated even more concisely, we can look forward today to a continued reduction of deficits, to increased tax receipts, and to declining expenditures for the needy unemployed. Let it be remembered that the major part of the increase in tax receipts anticipated in 1937 over 1936 from comparable sources is coming from old tax schedules. The only changes made last year in the tax schedule were, first, the elimination of the tax on checks and, secondly, slight increases in taxes on large incomes, on large estates, and on large corporations and in capital stock and excess profits taxes. By the elimination of the tax on checks we lost $40,000,000 in revenue and the slight increases on estates and on personal and corporate incomes will add only about $222,000,000 to Government receipts this coming year. I emphasize that the great bulk of increased Government income referred to above results from increased earning power and profits thoughout the Nation and not fom the new taxes imposed by the revenue act of 1935.

Final success will depend, of course, on the strength of the efforts put forth by the employers of the United States greatly to increase the number of persons employed by them. The finances of the Government are in better condition than at any time in the past seven years. I say this because starting with the autumn of 1929 tax receipts began a steady and alarming decline while, at the same time, Government expenditures began a steady rise; today, tax receipts are continuing a steady climb which commenced in the summer of 1933, whereas budget estimates for the next fiscal year will show a decreased need for appropriations.

The credit of the Government is at its highest. The average of the business men of the Nation stand ready to do their share. It is to be hoped that motives and attacks which spring only from the desire for political or financial power on the part of a few will not retard the steady progress we are making.

Our policy is succeeding. The figures prove it. Secure in the knowledge that steadily decreasing deficits will turn in time into steadily increasing surpluses, and that it is the deficit of today which is making possible the surplus of tomorrow, let us pursue the course that we have mapped.

Recalls 1935 Message.

In my budget message of January, 1935, I said, "I am, however, submitting to the Congress a budget for the fiscal year 1936 which balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed. If this budget receives approval of the Congress, the country will henceforth have the assurance that with the single exception of this item, every current expenditure of whatever nature will be fully covered by our estimates of current receipts. Such deficit as occurs will be due solely to this cause, and it may be expected to decline as rapidly as private industry is able to re-employ those who now are without work."

In looking at the revised estimates for the fiscal year 1936 I am more than pleased to find that we have not only accomplished what I said we would in my budget message of a year ago but that the results with respect to both expenditures and receipts have surpassed expectations.

1. My budget message of January, 1935, forecast that the expenditures for the fiscal year 1936 would be $8,520,000,000. Our most recent estimate shows that our expenditures will be $7,645,000,000, or $875,000,000 less than originally forecast.

2. Receipts were estimated in January, 1935, at $3,992,000,000. At the present time it appears that they will be $4,411,000,000, or an increase of $419,000,000.

3. The message of January, 1935, forecast a gross deficit of $4,528,000,000, and the most recent figures show that the deficit will be $3,234,000,000, or a decrease of $1,294,000,000.

This great improvement of the fiscal outlook during this present year has been brought about through policies which the Congress and the President initiated in 1933 and which we have since maintained.

Now let us look at the budget for the fiscal year 1937:

To run all the regular activities of the Government I will need a total of $5,069,000,000. These regular activities include interest on the public debt, major public works, operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and agricultural benefit payments, but do not include strictly work relief items. I expect to pay for these regular activities with estimated receipts of $5,654,000,000, leaving an excess of receipts of $585,000,000. Out of this $585,000,000 I will need $580,000,000 for debt retirement, which will still leave $5,000,000 of excess receipts over expenditures after having paid for all of the regular expenditures of the Government plus debt retirement.

Estimate Difficult.

The item for relief remains. Without that item the budget is in balance. To make today a formal budget estimate of the amount necessary for work relief would be of necessity a difficult task. We have too recently reached our goal of putting three and one-half million people at work; and the beneficial effects from this program and from increasing expenditures on public works cannot be foretold as accurately today as it can two months from now. Furthermore, employment by private industry continues to show substantial gains over the figures of a year ago. It is reasonably certain that the total appropriations for work relief during the fiscal year 1937 will be far less than during the current fiscal year. It is estimated in this budget that expenditures for recovery and relief out of unexpended balances of previous emergency appropriations will amount to $1,103,000,000. Including these expenditures the gross deficit for 1937, without an estimate for additional work relief, is less than the gross deficit for 1936 by $2,136,000,000. I do not anticipate that the need for additional relief funds will be as great as that sum.

To state the case even more precisely, the gross deficit of the Government in 1934 was $3,989,000,000; in 1935, $3,575,000,000; in 1936 (estimate), $3,234,000,000, and in 1937 (estimated but not including any new appropriations for work relief), $1,098,000,000. Therefore, it is clear: First, that since June 30, 1934, the gross deficit of the Government shows a steady decrease during the fiscal years 1935 and 1936. Second, that if work relief appropriations by this session of the Congress were made up to a total of $2,136,000,000, the total gross deficit for the fiscal year 1937 would not exceed that of 1936, which was the lowest gross deficit of the past three years. Therefore, it follows that by whatever amount the appropriation for work relief at this session is less than $2,136,000,000, the gross deficit for 1937 will be less than the deficit for 1936 by the same amount.

With this limitation and this excellent prospect clearly in mind, I am not including in this budget estimates for additional relief appropriations. I shall transmit such estimates with far greater knowledge and, therefore, with greater accuracy in sufficient time before the adjournment of this session to give the Congress full opportunity to examine into the subject and to make the necessary appropriations.

The credit of the Government is in sound condition. On October 15, 1933, war-time issues of First and Fourth Liberty Bonds were outstanding in the aggregate amount of $8,200,000,000, bearing interest at an average rate of about 4¼ per cent. Today this entire amount has been refunded, of which about $5,000,000,000 was exchanged for long-term bonds bearing interest at rates ranging from 2¾ to 3¼ per cent per annum; $1,900,000,000 was exchanged for Treasury notes bearing interest from 1½ to 2½ per cent per annum, and the balance was paid in cash. The average rate on the securities issued to refund the Liberty bonds is less than 2¾ per cent per annum, a saving of approximately 1⅝ per cent a year, or an annual reduction in interest payments of more than $100,000,000 on these particular securities.

The average rate on the interest-bearing debt was on June 30, 1934, approximately 3.18 per cent, whereas on November 30, 1935, it had been reduced to 2.575 per cent.

If the Congress enacts legislation at the coming session which will impose additional charges upon the Treasury for which provision is not already made in this budget, I strongly urge that additional taxes be provided to cover such charges. It is important as we emerge from the depression that no new activities be added to the Government unless provision is made for additional revenue to meet their cost.

Part. II.
Recommendations.

The following recommendations are offered:

Appropriation transfer provisions—The text accompanying a number of the estimates of appropriations has been drafted to include provision for transfer between appropriations within the same department. This provision will add a measure of administrative flexibility and will tend to promote economical execution of the program as a whole, and approval thereof by the Congress is recommended.

Repeal amendment to Agricultural adjustment act—During the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress the agricultural adjustment act was amended so as to appropriate a sum equal to 30 per cent of customs receipts to the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities. No estimate of expenditure for account of this legislation is included herein; and repeal of the amendment is recommended for the following reasons:

By appropriating directly instead of authorizing an appropriation the amendment denies to the President the opportunity to consider the need and include appropriate estimates in the budget; and it denies to the Congress the opportunity to review such estimates in their relation to the whole program of the Government. The amendment violates the principles of the permanent appropriation repeal act of 1934, and of the budget and accounting act of June 10, 1921. It is in conflict with sound administration in that it provides in advance for large annual expenditures without any attempt to co-ordinate income and expense. The amendment was passed in the last days of the session as a result of conference agreement and without the debate and consideration by the Congress which the import of the measure clearly justifies.

Apportionments of appropriations.—Within the last few months control of the administrative expense of 20 emergency agencies has been vested in the Bureau of Budget which after a general survey of all of them has effected substantial reductions in proposed expenditures for administrative purposes. Allowances for administrative expenses are subject to such adjustment as the status of the agency warrants.

The 20 agencies brought under the budget are the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Commodity Credit Corporation; Electric Home and Farm Authority; Export-Import Banks (2); Farm Credit Administration; Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works; Federal Emergency Relief Administration; Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; Federal Home Loan Bank Board; Federal Housing Administration; Federal Savings and Loan System; Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; Federal Surplus Relief Corporation; Home Owners' Loan Corporation; National Recovery Administration; Reconstructoin Finance Corporation and Tennessee Valley Authority.

It is recommended that section 3679 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to bring all agencies of the Government, including Government-owned and Government-controlled corporations, within the authority of the director of the budget with respect to apportionments of appropriations and of other funds available to them.

Part III.

This review concerns itself with cash actually received and paid out by the Treasury in the fiscal year 1935; and with the estimates of receipts, appropriations, and expenditures for the fiscal years 1936 and 1937. As elsewhere stated herein the program of regular activities for 1937 includes activities under the agricultural adjustment act and the Civilian Conservation Corps (emergency conservation work), heretofore classed as emergency. Therefore the figures used herein for 1934, 1935, and 1936 have been adjusted to a camparable basis.

Fiscal Year 1935.

Receipts—Treasury receipts for the year ended June 30, 1935, were in excess of estimates prepared a year ago. Considering all sources except postal revenues, total receipts amounted to $3,800,467,202, or $89,000,000 above the estimate. Internal revenue, including processing taxes on farm products, produced $3,277,690,028, exceeding the estimate by $80,000,000. Customs receipts amounted to $343,353,033, an increase over the estimate of $56,000,000 Miscellaneous receipts, including realization upon assets, estimated at $227,184,181, fell short of the estimate by $48,000,000; the amount actually received under this item was $179,424,140.

Expenditures—While actual receipts for the year were greater than anticipated, actual expenditures were less than the amount estimated by $1,205,000,000. The aggregate of all expenditures was $7,375,825,166, against an estimate of $8,581,069,026. Approximately a billion dollars of this difference related to recovery and relief, and the regular agencies accounted for the remainder.

The total spent for recovery and relief was $3,068,803,053, whereas the 1936 budget estimate was $4,068,541,852, exclusive of expenditures made under the agricultural adjustment act and made by the Civilian Conservation Corps. This difference is partly due to this fact:

When the budget for 1936 was prepared it seemed probable that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in all accounts except relief, would close the year with an excess of loans over repayments; and the amount of the net expenditures was estimated at $556,000,000. However, because of improved business conditions, the demands for Corporation assistance were so much less than estimated and the repayments of loans so much greater, that the corporation actually closed the year with net receipts of $107,000,000. Therefore, the net difference between the estimated expenditure and the actual result amounted to $663,000,000. Other agencies spent for recovery and relief $337,000,000 less than estimated.

For the operation and maintenance of regular departments and establishments of the government, including the agricultural adjustment act and the Civilian Conservation Corps, actual expenditures were $2,912,537,509, against the estimate of $3,104,961,174.

For statutory debt retirements there was expended $573,558,250, and for interest on the public debt $820,926,353, whereas the amounts budgeted for these items were, respectively, $372,566,000 and $835,000,000.

Deficit and public debt.—The year closed with a gross deficit of $3,575,357,964 instead of the estimate of $4,869,418,338. After deducting the amount paid out for statutory debt retirement the net deficit was $3,001,799,714. The increase in the total outstanding gross public debt was $1,647,751,210, which figure is properly obtained by subtracting from the net deficit the decrease in the general fund balance, the excess of recipts from trust funds, increment on gold, et cetera, over expenditures from the same accounts, and the amount of retirement of national bank notes from the gold increment. As of June 30, 1935, the total outstanding gross public debt was $28,700,892,624, while on June 30, 1934, it was $27,053,141,414.

Fiscal Year 1936.

Drawing upon the experience of the first six months of the current year it is possible to forecast with a fair degree of accuracy the results of financial operations for the whole 1936 fiscal period.

Receipts.—The same sources of income (excluding postal revenues) which a year ago were expected to produce receipts aggregating $3,991,904,639 are now expected to produce a total of $4,410,793,946.

Of the items comprising the whole, income taxes will develop $1,434,112,000, or $246,000,000 more than the 1936 Budget estimate.

Miscellaneous internal revenue exclusive of processing taxes is now estimated at $1,873,091,000, an increase of $187,000,000. Receipts from customs are expected to reach a total of $353,191,000, exceeding the original estimate by $55,000,000. Other changes, some upward and some downward, result in the new estimate of total receipts at a figure of $419,000,000 higher than shown in the Budget for 1936 which was presented a year ago.

The present estimate for processing taxes in 1936, included in above total, is in round figures $529,000,000, as against the original estimate of $570,000,000. Actual receipts for the five months ended November 30, 1935, totaled $56,000,000, while up to that date approximately $148,000,000 of due payments had been impounded as the result of preliminary court action.

It is pertinent to repeat here a statement appearing in the summation of the 1936 budget: "Estimates of receipts contemplate continued collection of processing taxes. If the attack which has been made upon this act is sustained we will have to face the problem of financing existing contracts for benefit payments out of some form of new taxes."

Two new taxes, namely, the bituminous coal tax and the taxes upon carrier and their employes, both representing recent legislation, will contribute $39,000,000 not included in the original estimate of receipts for 1936. New taxes imposed by the social security act and the revenue act of 1935 will not produce any income until the fiscal year 1937.

Expenditures.—Indications are that expenditures including debt retirement during the present fiscal year will not reach the amount budgeted by approximately $675,000,000; the total now foreseen is $7,645,301,338, against the original estimate of $8,520,413,609. Exclusive of debt retirement the total of expenditures is now estimated at $7,003,276,338, while the original comparable figure was $7,883,979,609. For recovery and relief the revised estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year 1936 is less than the original budget estimate by $738,000,000, and expenditures for all regular purposes, including agricultural adjustment act and Civilian Conservation Corps, will be less by $137,000,000. Debt retirement will require $84,000,000 less than was budgeted and interest payments will be $133,000,000 less. All regular expenditures, excluding service on the public debt, will be greater than the original budget estimate by about $80,000,000.

Refunding Cited.

The reduction in interest payments from the amount budgeted, as referred to above, was due largely to the refunding of First and Fourth Liberty Loan bonds aggregating $8,200,000,000, at substantially lower rates of interest.

Deficit and public debt.—The revised estimates as set out herein show a gross deficit for the current fiscal year of approximately $3,234,000,000, instead of the original budget forecast of $4,529,000,000. After deducting the amount of statutory debt retirement the net deficit will be, in round figures, $2,682,000,000. The gross public debt as at June 30, 1936, should not be greater than $31,000,000,000. This estimate assumes that the working balance in the Treasury on June 30, 1936, will be approximately the same as it was on June 30, 1935, namely, $1,001,143,951. Obviously, if the working balance is less, the gross debt will be less; and if it is greater, the gross debt will be greater.

Postal revenues for the fiscal year

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

In Charge of Federal Budget

CARTER GLASS, Chairman Senate Appropriations Committee. *D. W. BELL, Acting Director of Budget.* *J. P. BUCHANAN, Chairman House Appropriations Committee.*

National Budget: Receipts, Expenditures and Estimated Needs

Estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1937, beginning July 1, next; estimated receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year and actual expenditures and receipts for the 1935 fiscal year, which ended June 30, last, as contained in the budget which President Roosevelt yesterday submitted to Congress, are as follows:

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.	Estimated, 1937	Estimated, 1936	Actual, 1935
RECEIPTS:			
Internal revenue:			
Income tax	$1,942,600,000	$1,434,112,000	$1,099,118,637.90
Miscellaneous internal revenue	2,650,214,000	1,911,691,000	1,657,191,518.70
Processing taxes	547,300,000	529,042,000	521,379,871.22
Customs	354,000,000	353,191,000	343,353,033.56
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Proceeds of Government-owned securities:			
Principal-foreign obligations	72,094	69,898	66,709.53
Interest-foreign obligations	322,365	324,871	601,114.48
All other	62,688,694	79,476,253	38,105,611.49
Panama Canal, tolls, etc.	24,905,500	24,890,500	24,704,262.38
Seigniorage	19,000,000	20,000,000	58,035,251.37
Other miscellaneous	53,114,997	57,996,424	57,911,191.33
Total	5,654,217,650	4,410,793,946	3,800,467,201.96
EXPENDITURES—General:			
Departmental:			
Legislative establishment	23,603,977	22,021,530	19,623,726.95
Executive proper	431,650	431,650	457,693.77
State Department	18,762,000	16,984,167	15,860,779.62
Treasury Department	142,886,100	129,580,000	121,863,248.67
War Department (nonmilitary)	1,333,000	1,588,700	2,128,302.12
Department of Justice	40,500,000	35,050,000	32,278,677.51
Post Office Department	25,000	25,000	14,258.16
Interior Department:			
Boulder Canyon project	16,600,000	13,000,000	
Other	111,525,400	71,121,200	55,211,498.12
Department of Agriculture:			
Public highways	64,000,000	30,000,000	
Other	103,116,896	75,267,400	62,036,811.90
Department of Commerce	33,392,500	33,654,515	32,315,736.67
Shipping Board	138,900	2,748,870	21,348,272.91
Department of Labor	24,185,000	15,000,500	13,012,157.65
Other independent offices and commissions	86,190,700	33,772,669	29,473,078.57
Unclassified items			499,365.40
Adjustment for disbursing officers' checks outstanding			362,408,815.08
			—6,416,302.83
Total departmental	666,413,323	474,748,461	355,992,512.25
Public buildings	49,300,000	14,612,200	25,269,072.94
River and harbor work	139,777,000	74,207,400	55,118,567.21
Panama Canal	11,294,500	11,189,500	8,766,204.74
Postal deficiency	78,909,149	90,652,054	63,970,404.80
Retirement funds (United States share):			
Civil-service retirement fund	46,050,000	40,000,000	20,850,000.00
Foreign Service retirement fund	185,300	162,400	159,100.00
Canal Zone retirement fund	500,000	500,000	
District of Columbia (United States share)	5,700,000	5,707,500	4,539,295.00
National defense:			
Army	369,919,566	319,489,088	212,186,712.61
Navy	567,872,400	425,350,500	321,410,530.43
Veterans' pensions and benefits:			
Veterans' Administration	630,058,900	617,822,280	555,573,274.31
Adjusted-service certificate fund	160,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000.00
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	507,052,000	508,014,000	561,540,268.39
Agricultural Adjustment Administration (act Aug. 24, 1935)	20,000,000	20,000,000	
Farm Credit Administration	4,926,500	10,755,382	12,979,061.00
Emergency Conservation Work	220,000,000	25,000,000	
Tennessee Valley Authority	45,000,000	20,398,386	
Debt charges:			
Retirements:			
Sinking fund	580,000,000	551,000,000	573,001,000.00
Purchases and retirements from foreign repayments			
Redemption of bonds, etc., Public Works Administration	$100,000	$1,000,000	
Received from foreign governments under debt settlements			
Estate taxes, forfeitures, gifts, etc.	25,000	25,000	557,250.00
Interest	805,000,000	742,000,000	820,926,353.45
Refunds:			
Customs	17,000,000	13,500,000	20,715,688.49
Internal revenue	32,403,100	33,603,000	24,531,990.82
Processing tax on farm products	42,000,000	23,000,000	31,208,208.32
Total, general	4,999,486,738	4,122,737,151	3,719,295,494.76
Recovery and relief:			
Agricultural aid:			
Agricultural Adjustment Administration [1]	50,295,000	70,113,000	150,278,834.56
Commodity Credit Corporation:			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds	161,346,900	154,498,000	60,280,485.04
Other	4,000,000	7,000,000	136,420.18
Farm Credit Administration:			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds:			
Crop production loans	515,000	375,000	4,383,977.67
Regional agricultural credit corporations	14,528,600	28,313,000	8,603,628.15
Loans to joint-stock land banks	93,600	285,860	904,225.15
Farm mortgage relief			134.78
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation			265.62
Federal intermediate credit banks revolving fund			15,000,000.00
Farm Credit Administration			11,248,180.18
Unclassified			110,000.00
Other	9,655,000	33,050,000	111,827,178.61
Federal land banks:			
Capital stock [1]			1,939,140.00
Subscriptions to paid-in surplus	41,000,000	35,000,000	33,630,185.59
Reduction in interest rates on mortgages	23,000,000	30,000,000	12,477,674.95
Relief:			
Federal Emergency Relief Administration, including Surplus Relief Corporation:			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds		486,400	499,033,591.17
Other		423,865,300	1,315,308,715.70
Civil Works Administration		469,100	11,327,263.67
Emergency Conservation Work [1]		503,383,000	435,506,643.05
Department of Agriculture, relief		4,238,000	80,561,249.99
Public Works:			
Boulder Canyon project	9,100,000	15,755,300	23,820,507.04
Loans and grants to States, municipalities, etc.	325,756,000	52,450,000	137,707,417.46
Loans to railroads		40,000,000	66,230,732.93
Public highways	236,518,000	278,543,000	317,356,940.05
River and harbor work	84,511,000	150,510,000	147,924,751.64
Rural Electrification Administration	2,500,000	5,000,000	16,820.93
Works Progress Administration		1,000,000,000	
Other public works:			
Administrative expenses, Public Works Administration	15,000,000	20,000,000	14,561,002.80
Legislative establishment	636,582	1,761,500	486,103.10
State Department		2,462,700	2,659,016.03
Treasury Department:			
Public buildings	43,550,000	60,167,500	32,756,840.70
Other	5,755,000	26,194,700	5,615,951.73
War Department (nonmilitary)		640,300	1,488,375.48
National defense:			
Army	4,850,000	21,938,400	61,298,999.11
Navy	41,225,000	138,290,600	115,037,329.60
Panama Canal		900	243,541.54
Department of Justice		700,000	531,703.81
Department of the Interior	57,820,100	77,426,900	53,136,034.00
Department of Agriculture	36,719,800	50,045,741	15,722,946.75
Department of Commerce	125,750	2,766,805	10,197,883.69
Department of Labor	134,000	9,795,800	6,260,630.26
Veterans' Administration	64,500	2,314,620	1,491,450.37
Independent offices and commissions	23,698,000	15,229,200	4,490,965.36
District of Columbia			957,701.03
Unclassified items			418,175.19
Aid to home owners:			
Home-loan system:			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds:			
Home-loan bank stock		43,095,300	200,000.00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation			46,000,000.00
Federal savings and loan associations		14,307,000	29,486,784.06
Emergency housing	61,000,000	49,000,000	6,479,835.47
Federal Housing Administration:			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds	20,000,000	14,000,000	15,046,858.01
Other		82,985	917,015.01
Resettlement Administration	150,000,000	73,200,000	1,761,663.06
Subsistence homesteads		900,000	3,661,937.71
Miscellaneous:			
Export-Import Banks of Washington:			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds	10,000,000	16,914,000	2,618,129.74
Other		204,582	1,633.31
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation			497,859.39
Administration for Industrial Recovery		4,236,000	12,496,730.81
Reconstruction Finance Corporation—direct loans and expenditures	125,000,000	215,000,000	135,384,935.68
Tennessee Valley Authority		29,601,614	36,148,537.34
Emergency relief and public works			
Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935			
Loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas			
	928,119,632	3,167,564,187	3,656,529,670.81
Grand total, expenditures (general and special accounts)	5,927,606,370	7,290,301,338	7,375,825,165.57
Supplemental items	600,000,000	80,000,000	
Unallocated balance of emergency appropriations as of Oct. 31, 1935, and additional amounts made available thereafter from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds	225,000,000	275,000,000	
Grand total, estimates, appropriations and expenditures (general and special accounts)	6,752,606,370	7,645,301,338	7,375,825,165.57
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,098,388,720	3,234,507,392	3,575,357,963.61

TRUST ACCOUNTS.	Estimated, 1937	Estimated, 1936	Actual, 1935
RECEIPTS:			
District of Columbia, receipts	35,327,000	38,713,685	47,957,060.39
Government life-insurance fund	70,601,145	70,518,453	69,531,574.98
Adjusted service certificate fund	9,100,000	7,125,000	5,781,188.04
Civil service retirement and disability fund	42,000,000	42,000,000	40,739,651.75
Foreign service retirement and disability fund	313,000	297,000	284,136.03
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	552,000	552,000	549,360.78
Deposits by States under social security act	282,800,000	48,500,000	
Indian money, Department of the Interior	7,859,900	6,859,900	6,680,888.82
Insular possessions:			
Processing tax	21,121,900	21,122,400	12,540,924.29
Others	17,500,000	17,525,000	16,410,363.54
Miscellaneous trust accounts	33,175,740	33,221,971	31,811,668.29
Unclassified items			2,626,582.56
Total	520,350,685	286,435,409	229,660,234.35
EXPENDITURES:			
District of Columbia	37,952,472	44,582,215	42,810,801.87
Government life insurance fund	70,501,000	70,518,500	68,693,600.44
Adjusted service certificate fund	8,500,000	6,500,000	6,529,081.35
Civil service retirement and disability fund	48,000,000	41,200,000	40,784,249.26
Foreign service retirement and disability fund	450,000	450,000	301,888.42
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	585,000	580,000	574,506.06
Social security act	282,800,000	48,500,000	
Indian moneys, Department of the Interior	7,800,000	12,475,000	1,294,699.64
Miscellaneous trust accounts	50,812,982	57,071,715	4,666,538.54
Unclassified items			304,327.07
Total	507,301,454	281,877,430	165,959,662.87
Excess of receipts over expenditures	13,049,231	4,557,979	63,700,571.48

Figures appearing in bold face type represent an excess of credits and should be deducted.

(1) The expenditures shown here as emergency are included in the regular expenditures in the General Budget Summary and are presented in this form in this table for purposes of comparison.

(2) Includes $100,000,000 advances for cotton appropriated under Treasury Department.

(3) Includes expenditures under Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps classified as regular expenditures in General Budget Summary; exclusive, however, of any appropriations which the President has reserved the right to recommend subsequently.

(4) The estimated deficit for 1937 of $1,098,388,720 may be increased subsequently by whatever additional funds the President recommends for work-relief.

Roosevelt Calls on Legislators 'to Pursue Course We Have Mapped'

Says Results Confirm Policy Adopted in 1933

Declares Complete Recovery Depends on Success of Business in Putting Unemployed to Work; Cites Figures on Administration Finances.

Continued from Page 6.

1936 are now estimated at $670,000,000, which is $25,000,000 over the original estimate.

The foregoing figures are set out in the following table for ready comparison between budget estimates of a year ago and what are now considered probable.

Comparison of original and revised estimates, fiscal year 1936, adjusted to classification of expenditures in 1937 Budget.

	Budget estimate, January 1936	Revised estimate
1. Receipts (excluding postal):		
Income tax	$1,188,000,000	$1,434,112,000
Miscellaneous internal revenue	1,585,900,000	1,873,091,000
Processing taxes on farm products	370,000,000	529,042,000
Customs	298,000,000	353,191,000
All other	250,004,639	221,357,946
Total receipts	$3,991,904,639	$4,410,793,946
2. Expenditures:		
Regular, including A. A. A. and C. C. C.	$3,402,351,134	$3,482,208,151
Interest on the public debt	875,000,000	742,000,000
Recovery and relief	3,606,628,475	2,869,068,187
Total expenditures	$7,883,979,609	$7,093,276,338
3. Net deficit	$3,892,074,970	$2,682,482,392
Statutory debt retirements	636,434,000	552,025,000
Gross deficit	$4,528,508,970	$3,234,507,392
4. Gross public debt	$34,238,823,656	$30,933,378,017

There is presented here a brief factual resume of the principal features of the budget for the fiscal year 1937, the details of which appear in subsequent text and tables. A few high points stand out and justify emphasis.

Without impairing the ability of the Government to carry on its normal functions and to prosecute those activities essential to continued recovery, the budget reflects a substantial decrease in the spread between income and outgo. This is consistent with the prediction made in the budget message a year ago and is possible because of progressive improvement in the economic status of the people. The state of national recovery is such that receipts from prevailing tax sources on the basis of the present rates appear adequate for financing the ordinary operations of the Government in 1937, including service on the public debt; and no new or additional taxes are proposed.

Legislation enacted by the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress makes it necessary to provide in the 1937 estimates new appropriation items aggregating $667,000,000. This total will become approximately $767,000,000 should the Congress reject the recommendation, hereinbefore offered, for repeal of that part of the agricultural adjustment act which appropriates a sum equal to 30 per cent of customs receipts to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Legislation enacted by the first session also permits including in these estimates a total of $769,000,000 of additional receipts, of which about 70 per cent will accrue under the bituminous coal conservation act, the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employes, and the social security act. It is worthy of note that but slightly less than 30 per cent of this increase will be derived under the revenue act of 1935. This act, it will be recalled, slightly increased taxes on individuals whose net income exceed $50,000 per year; slightly increased estate taxes on larger fortunes with a corresponding increase in gift taxes; and in respect of corporations, decreased taxes on net earnings of small corporations while increasing in relative ratio the taxes on net income of larger corporations. The act also provided for an increase in taxes on capital stock and on excess profits of corporations. The effect of the excess-profits tax was to increase taxes on corporations which earned in excess of certain percentages of their adjusted declared value of capital stock.

The total revenue expected to be produced by these taxes in the fiscal year 1937 will be only $222,000,000, or 11 per cent, over the income, estate, gift, capital-stock, and excess-profits taxes under the old law. Since collections in the fiscal year 1937 from income taxes and the estate tax only partially reflect the revenue act of 1935, the above amount will be somewhat larger on a full year basis.

A Federal public-works program of $405,000,000 is recommended to meet in part the development and improvement requirements of the Government, and as a proper Federal contribution to work opportunity. While this program represents an increase of about $187,000,000 over the amount for similar purposes for which the Congress made specific appropriations for the current fiscal year, it is $333,000,000 less than the total amount made available for Federal public works in 1936, considering allotments made from emergency funds.

AAA Held Success.

The success attending the operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under emergency status justifies taking them into the budget and program for 1937 as regular activities, and the estimates of appropriations and expenditures have been prepared accordingly. The appropriation recommended for Civilian Conservation Corps is for the period March 31, 1936, to March 31, 1937, and amounts to $246,000,000, while the appropriation for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is for the full year and amounts to $499,054,985.

The following table gives a clear picture of the main figures proposed in this budget and shows how they compare with similar figures for previous years:

(In millions of dollars.)

	Actual 1934	Actual 1935	Estimated 1936	Estimated 1937
I. Receipts:				
Income taxes	818	1,090	1,434	1,943
Miscellaneous internal revenue	1,470	1,657	1,873	2,103
Processing taxes	353	521	529	547
Customs	313	343	353	354
Miscellaneous	162	180	183	160
Taxes under the Social Security Act, the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employes, and the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act	.....	.....	39	547
Total receipts	3,116	3,800	4,411	5,654
II. Expenditures:				
1. Regular:				
Operation and maintenance of regular departments and establishments	1,086	1,083	1,568	2,586
Veterans' pensions and benefits	556	605	718	790
Interest on national debt	737	821	742	805
Tax refunds (exclusive of processing taxes)	63	46	47	49
Agricultural Adjustment Act	290	743	621	619
Civilian Conservation Corps	332	436	528	220
Statutory debt retirements	360	573	552	580
Total regular	3,444	4,306	4,776	5,649
Excess of receipts over regular expenditures	.....	.....	.....	3
Excess of regular expenditures over receipts	328	506	365	.....
2. Recovery and relief	3,661	3,069	2,869	*1,103
Gross deficit	3,989	3,575	3,234	1,098
Gross public debt	27,053	28,701	30,933	31,351

*Represents estimated expenditures from unexpended balances of previous emergency appropriations.

Directing attention to a comparison between fiscal operations proposed for 1937 and now estimated for 1936, as set forth in the table, the following comment is pertinent:

Receipts—Receipts in 1937 (exclusive of postal revenues and processing taxes and also, for purposes of comparison, exclusive of taxes imposed under the soical security act, the bituminous coal conservation act, and the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employes) are expected to reach a total of $4,559,817,650, an increase of $716,665,704 over similar receipts for 1936 now estimated at $3,843,151,946, and $1,280,730,319 over 1935. It should be pointed out here that this increase is due largely to increased collections anticipated under the old schedules. As has been stated, only about $222,000,000 will be collected in 1937 as a result of new schedules in the revenue act of 1935.

From processing taxes the sum anticipated is $547,300,000, against the estimate of $529,042,000 for the current year, an increase of $18,258,000. Other taxes recently authorized by the Congress under the social security act, the bituminous coal conservation act, and the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employes will produce $547,100,000 in 1937 and $38,600,000 this year, an increase of $508,500,000.

Thus 1937 receipts from all sources except postal revenues, are estimated at $5,654,217,650, against the revised estimate of $4,410,793,946 for the current fiscal year. The increase in total receipts from stated sources is, therefore, $1,243,423,704.

Postal receipts for the coming year are estimated at $705,000,000, an increase of $35,000,000 over $670,000,000 anticipated in 1936. This is further evidence of the upward trend in economic conditions.

An examination of the detailed estimates of receipts for 1937 indicates a gain over 1936 in income tax of $508,488,000, the figures for the two years being respectively $1,942,600,000 and $1,434,112,000. Similarly, estimated receipts from miscellaneous internal revenue, exclusive of processing taxes, are up from $1,873,091,000 to $2,103,114,000, a gain of $230,023,000. Customs receipts are the same as anticipated for 1936. The reduction of $22,654,296 in probable miscellaneous receipts, from $182,757,946 to $160,103,650, brings the net increase in the estimates of these four classes of receipts to $716,665,704, as stated.

Receipts Rise Predicted.

The provisions of the Social Security Act, the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, and the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employes are such that receipts during the fiscal year 1936 will be comparatively small while revenues from these sources in the next fiscal year will show substantial increases. The amounts estimated for 1937 from such new taxes in the order named are $433,200,000, $12,300,000, and $101,600,000.

Expenditures—The expenditures for 1937 contemplated under this budget will total $6,752,606,370, or approximately $893,000,000 less than is now estimated for 1936.

Of the two major categories of expenditure, namely, regular and recovery and relief, allowances for regular activities, including the Agricultural Adjustment Act and Civilian Conservation Corps, amount to $5,649,781,738, as compared with $4,776,233,151 for 1936, an increase of $873,548,587. For recovery and relief, expenditures listed herein are those which will be made from unexpended balances, practically all of which will have been obligated prior to June 30, 1936, and practically all of which have been allotted. The total of such expenditures in 1937 is estimated at $1,102,824,632, which is a decrease of $1,766,243,555 from the figure of $2,869,068,187 for 1936.

In regular expenditures there is included $805,000,000 for interest on the public debt, an increase of $63,000,000 over the same item for the current year; and $580,125,000 for statutory debt retirements, an increase of $28,100,000. The cost of service on the public debt in 1937, therefore, will exceed that for 1936 by $91,100,000.

Excepting debt retirement and interest, the net increase in expenditures for regular activities is $782,448,587 as compared with 1936. The major part of this increase is accounted for as follows: (a) For financing activities under the social security act, the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employes, and the bituminous coal conservation act, $485,000,000; (b) for other new legislation, $125,000,000; (c) for increased public works, transferred from emergency appropriations, $228,000,000; (d) for the veterans' adjusted-service certificate fund in order to bring the annual contribution of the Government nearer its actual liability under existing law, $60,000,000; and (e) for national defense, to meet the policy of the Congress and the Executive in making up for the delay by the United States in bringing the Navy up to the strength contemplated by the naval treaties of 1922 and 1930, and to provide replacement and improved equipment and additional personnel for the Army, $193,000,000.

In the War Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1935 the Congress adopted a policy of increasing the average enlisted strength of the Army from 118,750 to 165,000 men and toward accomplishing such purpose appropriated an additional $20,000,000 for expenditure during that year. These funds are sufficient to maintain an average enlisted strength during 1936 of approximately 147,000 men. The estimates of expenditure included in this budget are sufficient in amount to maintain this average during the fiscal year 1937, with the purpose in view of providing in the 1938 budget the funds necessary to recruit the Army to such strength by the close of that year as will produce an average enlisted strength of 165,000 throughout the fiscal year 1939, the maximum indicated by the Congress. It is felt that this is as fast as the Government should proceed in this matter in the light of the present forecast of fiscal affairs.

CCC Funds Cut.

The contemplated expenditures for the Civilian Conservation Corps show a decrease of $308,383,000 as against estimated comparable expenditures for 1936.

Deficit and public debt—The gross deficit for the fiscal year 1937 is estimated at $1,098,388,720, including $580,125,000 for statuary debt retirement, or a net deficit of $518,263,720. It is estimated that the gross public debt on June 30, 1937, will amount to $31,638,737, as compared with an estimated debt on June 30, 1936, of $30,933,375,017. The figure for 1937 does not include such amounts for work relief during the coming year as may be determined upon by the Congress.

Appropriations — Appropriations recommended in this budget aggregate $6,400,000, including probable supplemental items estimated at $600,000,000, while the appropriations already made and prospective supplemental items for the fiscal year 1936, exclusive of the appropriation of $4,000,000,000 for recovery and relief, amount to $5,146,000,000, an increase of $1,254,000,000 required for the fiscal year 1937 over the fiscal year 1936.

This increase is due to (1) additional appropriations amounting to approximately $610,000,000, including supplementals to be submitted later, required to finance new legislation enacted at the last session of Congress; (2) an appropriation of $246,000,000 to continue the operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps from March 31, 1936, to March 31, 1937; (3) an increase in specific appropriations of $187,000,000 on account of general public works; and (4) increases in the general departmental requirements aggregating approximately $211,000,000, due largely to the increases in the Army, Navy and the Department of Agriculture.

Existing authorizations for the Federal-aid highway system provid for appropriations of $125,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1936 and 1937. Under these authorizations $40,000,000 has previously been appropriated for the fiscal year 1936. Toward the balance of $85,000,000, authorized for that year there is provided under the item "General Public Works Program" an estimate of $60,000,000, which it is believed will be sufficient to meet commitments maturing during 1937. As to the authorization of $125,000,000 or the fiscal year 1937, language is included in this budget having for its purpose the cancelation of this authorization for 1937 and making it applicable to the fiscal year 1938. This course appears fully justified in view of the fact that during the fiscal years 1933 to 1936, inclusive, there has been made available from emergency funds a total of approximately $1,192,000,000 for the construction of highways and the elimination of grade crossings, and that from these funds there will be available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1937 a total of more than $250,000,000 in addition to the $60,000,000 provided for in the general public works program, previously referred to. Moreover, roads of secondary classification and farm to market roads are being constructed under allotments of emergency funds in amounts approximating $115,000,000.

The following table shows the approximate estimate of appropriations required to administer new legislation enacted during the last session of Congress, and also shows the amount of receipts anticipated in 1937 from new general tax provisions:

	Estimated appropriations, 1937.
Social Security Act	$479,600,840
Railroad Retirement Act	47,645,000
Bituminous Coal Conservation Act	1,155,000
Amendments, pension laws	45,581,132
Postal 40-hour week	27,326,420
Elimination diseased cattle	17,500,000
Soil Conservation	27,500,000
Agricultural research and extension	11,000,000
Reduction interest rate, Federal land banks	10,065,075
Total	$667,462,467
Estimated receipts from taxes under the Social Security Act, the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employes, and the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act	$547,100,000

Because there has not been sufficient time to plan the organization and methods required, no detailed estimates are included in the budget for expense to be incurred by the Social Security Board, and by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for collecting taxes authorized by the three new acts heretofore referred to. However, the probable expense has been approximated and is included in the total lump sum of $600,000,000 estimated to cover 1937 supplementals. The necessary estimates covering the remainder of the current year will be transmitted during the early days of the session, together with complete details for 1937. Likewise no estimate for administering the potato act has been prepared since it is believed this act should be amended along lines to be recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture, and a supplemental estimate can then be transmitted.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
January 3, 1936.

Cabinet Members Whose Departments Report Estimated Requirements for Next Two Years

H. A. WALLACE, Agriculture. *DANIEL C. ROPER, Commerce.* *HAROLD ICKES, Interior.* *HOMER CUMMINGS, Justice.* *MISS PERKINS, Labor.* *CLAUDE SWANSON, Navy.* *JAMES A. FARLEY, Postoffice.* *CORDELL HULL, State.* *H. MORGENTHAU, JR., Treasury.* *GEORGE H. DERN, War.*

Executive Office, Independent Units

	Estimates of appropriations, 1937.	Appropriations, 1936.
Executive Office	$437,130	437,232
American Battle Monuments Commission	171,000	199,069
Board of Tax Appeals	540,000	540,000
Central Statistical Board	175,420	.....
Civil Service Commission	48,885,000	42,630,900
District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority	300,000	.....
Emergency conservation work	246,000,000	.....
Employees' Compensation Commission	5,218,250	4,719,000
Farm Credit Administration	4,065,280	4,000,000
Federal Communications Commission	1,475,000	1,325,000
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	811,295	936,570
Federal Power Commission	1,741,600	379,024
Federal Trade Commission	1,439,000	1,803,309
General Accounting Office	5,306,840	4,970,600
George Washington Bicentennial Commission	.....	103,600
Interstate Commerce Commission	7,246,350	5,850,656
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	1,177,550	1,177,550
The National Archives	617,000	475,000
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	400,000	800,000
National Labor Relations Board	735,000	.....
National Mediation Board	372,500	336,450
Payment to officers and employes of the United States for losses due to the appreciation of foreign currencies	3,848,611	5,383,476
Protecting interests of United States in oil leases and oil lands	.....	36,000
Railroad Retirement Board	47,645,000	.....
Securities Exchange Commission	47,645,000	2,264,494
Smithsonian Institution	1,058,915	1,010,189
Tariff Commission	980,000	970,000
Texas Centennial Exposition	.....	3,000,000
Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission	.....	15,000
Veterans' Administration	793,727,000	726,870,000
Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935	.....	4,000,000,000
Total, Executive Office and Independent Establishments	$1,221,598,341	$4,846,033,109

Estimates for independent offices show a huge jump from $79,378,109 in current appropriations to $380,523,061. The $301,144,952 increase is accounted for by $246,000,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps, not hitherto included in this group, and $54,212,460 made necessary as result of new legislation.

Estimates for the executive office, including salary of the President and aids and upkeep of the White House, total $437,130, a decrease of $102 below current appropriations. The Central Statistical Board's estimate of $175,420 represents an entirely new item, succeeding the temporary board set up by executive order. The net increase of $6,254,100 reflected in Civil Service Commission estimates is devoted largely to building up the civil service retirement and disability fund to a proper level, and for expenses of postal examinations.

Federal Communications Commission estimates were cut $50,000 below current funds, but no curtailment in activities is anticipated. An increase of $164,309 in funds asked for the Federal Trade Commission reflects principally expenses incident to voluntary trade practice agreement duties delegated to the commission. No new funds are asked for investigations.

The vast burden of work thrown on the General Accounting Office as result of increase in new agencies was manifest by a $336,240 increase in estimates for that office. Increases respectively of $173,768 and $1,361,976 are provided for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Power Commission, the latter having undertaken broad new functions under the utilities holding company act.

Estimates for the Interstate Commerce Commission also jumped $1,395,894 because of new duties assigned to that agency. These include not only the function of truck and bus regulation assigned to it by the motor carrier act, but the duty as well of fixing reasonable air mail transportation rates.

The increase of $142,000 for National Archives includes $58,000 for the preparation of the Federal Register, established by Congress last summer, and $84,000 for full year position in 1937, which carried for only part of current year. The estimate for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission includes $200,000 for the George Washington Memorial parkway and $200,000 for advances to the Maryland Capital Park and Planning Commission. Total for national commission, however, is $400,000 less than the current appropriation.

The $735,000 for the newly created National Labor Relations Board is a new budget item and covers a personnel of 67 departmental employes and 79 field employes, with salaries aggregating $494,600. The remainder is for general expenses.

An additional $36,050 is requested for National Mediation Board. Increases of $49,000 for salaries and expenses, $35,000 for printing and binding and $7,050 for additional travel are partly offset by the exclusion of $55,000 this year for arbitration and emergency boards.

The estimate for payments to employes for exchange losses, designed to protect the American foreign service against foreign exchange fluctuation, is $1,534,000 less than for the current year, due to decline in exchange value of certain foreign currencies.

The estimate for the Railroad Retirement Board also is a new item made necessary by Congress last summer. Aside from $1,025,000 for administrative expenses, the appropriation is for payment of annuities.

The Securities and Exchange Commission estimate is $1,980,506 greater than the current appropriation. The administration of public utilities holding company act is responsible for $1,630,000 of the increase. The Smithsonian Institution estimate exceeds the current appropriation $48,726.

The Tariff Commission estimate shows a decrease of $10,000 due to reduction of travel expenses.

Department of State

	Estimates of appropriations, 1937.	Appropriations, 1936.
Office of the Secretary of State	$2,338,865	$2,124,039
Foreign Intercourse	16,789,787	13,814,535
Total Department of State	$19,126,052	$15,938,565

Exclusive of $3,800,000 of public works funds provided elsewhere in the budget, estimates for the State Department show a net decrease of $609,913 under current appropriations. Increases of $214,835 and $942,000 for the operating expenses of the office of the Secretary of State and the foreign service, respectively, are offset by a decrease of $111,998 in estimates for international obligations, commissions and bureaus, and by nonrecurring items of $1,625,000 for acquiring and furnishing Government property at foreign stations, and $29,750 for payments to widows of foreign service officers who died in the service.

Increase in estimates for the office of the Secretary of State is accounted for principally by increase of $141,240 in salaries for additional personal to handle increasing activities of that office.

Increases in foreign service estimates include $48,105 in salaries, to take care of automatic promotions; $89,700 for transportation of foreign service officers; $59,540 for living allowances to meet anticipated increases in personal leases, and $50,000 for cost of living allowances. An appropriation of $125,000 is requested for living allowances. The Budget Bureau explains it is "felt that our diplomatic and consular officers should not be longer required to pay from their own funds expenses necessarily incurred in the proper representation of the United States in foreign countries."

Net increase of $567,950 in estimates for contingent expenses of the foreign service reflects largely an increase of $505,000 in the amount required for furnishings at embassies, legations and consulates. Estimates for contributions to international commissions, congresses and bureaus show an increase of $39,350.

Navy Department

	Estimates of appropriations, 1937.	Appropriations, 1936.
Salaries, Navy Department	$3,993,200	$3,895,139
Contingent expenses, etc.	695,200	688,880
Office of the Secretary	1,631,270	1,515,470
Bureau of Navigation	13,309,400	11,889,447
Bureau of Engineering	20,500,000	19,662,000
Bureau of Construction and Repair	19,200,000	18,288,000
Bureau of Ordnance	23,500,000	21,200,000
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	203,750,000	184,445,823
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	2,290,000	2,249,400
Bureau of Yards and Docks	12,590,000	26,491,800
Bureau of Aeronautics	40,000,000	40,732,510
Marine Corps	25,432,220	23,765,110
Replacements of naval vessels	182,500,000	126,905,000
Total, Navy Department	$349,391,290	$481,731,379

Navy Department estimates show a jump of $67,839,520 over the current fiscal year, largely to be used for overcoming the delay in bringing the Navy up to treaty strength. When amounts reappropriated from unexpended balances and emergency allotments are computed, funds asked would reach $621,900,000, compared with $603,500,000 on a similar basis this year.

Increase is principally for construction of ships and aircraft, and for additional officers and men to man them. Estimates for procurement of aircraft in the next fiscal year total $27,660,000. On this basis, 273 planes may be procured for the regular Navy, and 44 for the Reserves, as replacements, while the Navy's actual plane strength would be increased by 60 planes.

Although $182,500,000 is estimated in new money for construction of naval vessels, reappropriations from unexpended balances will bring the total available for this purpose to $243,000,000. Under these estimates, 18 new vessels would be laid down in the next fiscal year, including 12 destroyers and 6 submarines. No funds are provided for a new battleship. The remainder of the fund would be used for completion of 94 vessels now under construction.

In line with the treaty strength program, a $17,000,000 increase is provided for pay and allowances of men. This would provide compensation for 6,500 additional men for 1937, bringing the enlisted strength of the Navy to 100,000 on June 30, 1937, commensurate increases in officers and midshipmen, and increases in flight duty pay. Naval Reserve force funds would provide training for 4,450 officers and 17,200 men, including aviation cadets. Marine Corps estimates allow for 20 additional second lieutenants in the Marines, and increase in enlisted personnel from 16,000 to 17,000.

For maintenance and operation of fleet and shore activities, $339,800,000 is estimated, an increase of $28,600,000 over current appropriations.

War Department

	Estimates of appropriations, 1937.	Appropriations, 1936.
Salaries, War Department	$44,628,012	$44,529,866.00
Continuent expenses, War Department	236,000	200,000.00
Library, Surgeon General's Office	75,200	70,000.00
Printing and binding	500,000	435,686.00
Office of the Secretary of War	11,650	11,650.00
General Staff Corps	87,000	87,000.00
Army War College	66,377	63,861.00
Adjutant General's Department	325,288	315,741.00
Finance Department	158,005,433	164,941,875.00
Quartermaster Corps	68,382,172	59,744,991.43
Signal Corps	5,282,536	4,827,917.00
Air Corps	62,000,000	45,383,400.00
Medical Department	1,543,578	1,287,223.00
Corps of Engineers	318,427	409,242.00
Ordnance Department	17,244,989	16,232,173.00
Chemical Warfare Service	1,487,297	1,388,330.00
Chief of Infantry	63,830	63,830.00
Chief of Cavalry	23,753	21,000.00
Chief of Field Artillery	27,191	24,854.00
Chief of Coast Artillery	28,000	28,000.00
Seacoast defenses	1,793,994	1,284,970.00
Military Academy	3,092,104	2,357,756.00
National Guard Bureau	36,343,152	33,987,323.00
Organized Reserves	6,656,883	6,372,178.00
Citizens' Military Training	6,076,896	6,461,204.00
National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice	545,726	491,054.00
Quartermaster Corps	788,800	788,641.00
Signal Corps	163,338	156,753.00
Corps of Engineers	174,498,008	60,260,926.00
Bureau of Insular Affairs	161,800	915,000.00
Panama Canal	11,262,944	8,797,307.00
Total, War Department	$571,900,200	$422,319,543.43

This department shows a net increase of $20,326,956 over the current fiscal year. By adding $129,000,000 for continuing rivers and harbors improvements, provided under the public works program, an increase of $149,326,956 is shown. The departmental appropriation will provide $193,000,0000 for replacements, improved equipment and additional personnel for the Army.

Although authorization was provided last session for increasing enlisted strength from 118,750 to 165,000 men, actually an average of only 147,000 was attained. Above estimates provide funds for continuing this average, for an increase of 98 Air Corps officers on flying duty and 25 additional nurses.

Estimates show an increase of $23,725,276 for military activities, a decrease of $5,985,880 for non-military activities and a $2,465,347 increase for the Panama Canal.

Although a net decrease of $3,289,814 is shown in the estimates for the Army Quartermaster Corps, there is an increase of $5,559,192 for subsistence, due to increased cost of the Army ration. Purchase of one new mine planter and funds for a larger number of motor vehicles are provided.

A $393,139 Signal Corps increase allows for additional field employes and improvement of radio and other communication facilities.

Army Air Corps estimates show a $16,616,600 increase for 1937, mainly for procurement of airplanes.

Commerce Department

	Estimates of appropriations, 1937.	Appropriations, 1936.
Secretary's office	$939,960	$900,000
Bureau of Air Commerce	6,220,000	5,909,800
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	2,938,135	2,776,000
Bureau of the Census	1,900,940	3,434,000
Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection	1,760,000	1,598,000
Bureau of Standards	1,854,500	1,802,500
Bureau of Lighthouses	9,472,420	9,431,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	2,500,500	2,360,900
Bureau of Fisheries	1,554,100	1,564,200
Patent Office	4,780,000	4,713,000
U. S. Shipping Board Bureau	263,620	211,000
Total, Department of Commerce	$34,264,175	$34,702,400

A net decrease of $455,225 is shown in estimates for the Department of Commerce, under current appropriations. An increase, however, is provided for activities of the Bureau of Air Commerce, which are estimated to require $310,200 more than provided for in current appropriations.

A gross increase of $305,000 in the appropriation for "air navigation," for modernization of radio facilities, and additional personnel, is partially offset by a decrease of $50,000 for supervision of municipal airport construction. An increase of $55,200 also is contemplated for a licensing, inspection and air regulation.

Additional foreign offices and the strengthening of existing foreign and domestic offices to meet improved business conditions is anticipated in a net increase of $162,135 allotted to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For promoting commerce in Latin America, $8,600 is estimated; $12,200 for a like purpose in the Far East; $22,000 for district and co-operative service; $23,000 for export industries; $17,700 for compiling foreign trade statistics, and $12,000 for investigation of foreign trade statistics.

Estimates for the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection Service show an increase of $162,000 over the current year, $60,000 of which is for enforcement of the dangerous cargoes and the coastwise load line acts, the remainder devoted to strengthening departmental and field services.

Additional equipment and improvements in the testing and inspection services of the National Bureau of Standards is provided for by a $52,000 increase in estimates for that agency.

Estimates for the Bureau of Lighthouses and for the Coast and Geodetic Survey provide increases respectively, of $41,420 and $239,600. A net decrease of $10,100 was reflected in estimates for the Bureau of Fisheries.

Treasury Department

	Estimates of appropriations, 1937.	Appropriations, 1936.
Office of the Secretary	$51,016,320	$57,840,352.92
Office of General Counsel	198,760	43,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk and Superintendent	689,720	670,300.00
Division of Printing	1,176,000	1,176,000.00
Office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits	2,719,130	2,013,470.00
Public Debt Service	4,561,000	5,606,990.00
Division of Appointments	44,480	43,880.00
Bureau of Customs	39,459,610	34,255,410.00
Bureau of the Budget	219,000	217,000.00
Office of Treasurer of the United States	1,284,460	1,569,700.00
Office of Comptroller of the Currency	245,320	283,800.00
Bureau of Internal Revenue	57,934,840	83,004,700.00
Federal Alcohol Administration	350,000	.....
Bureau of Narcotics	1,275,000	1,249,470.00
Coast Guard	24,826,070	22,761,315.00
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	6,328,430	5,988,247.00
Secret Service Division	1,110,185	863,190.00
Public Health Service	20,364,315	10,777,567.00
Bureau of the Mint	1,295,660	1,406,600.00
Procurement Division, Public Buildings Branch	66,405,000	73,536,700.00
Treasury, miscellaneous	65,000	65,000.00
Public debt	1,385,125,000	1,294,025,000.00
Total, Treasury Department	$1,666,783,300	$1,597,397,691.92

Despite the huge net decrease of $68,571,700 in the estimates of the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division, the appropriations requested by the Treasury Department for 1937 show a net increase of $8,340,608.08 over the actual appropriations for 1936.

These increases come in items of $4,000,000 for subscriptions to paid-in surplus of Federal Land Banks, $1,662,800 for expenses of Emergency Banking Gold Reserve and Silver Purchase Acts, $65,760 to provide for pesonnel for the office of the General Counsel, $762,510 for salaries and expenses of the Division of Disbursement, $68,010 for the purchase of distinctive paper for United States securities, $204,200 for collecting customs revenue, and $5,000,000 for customs refunds and drawbacks. The Federal Alcohol Administration gets an initial appropriation of $550,000.

The Coast Guard request jumps $2,064,755, of which $1,242,500 is for additional airplanes; the Bureau of Printing and Engraving will require an increase of $340,183 over 1936; and the Secret Service esti-

Continued on Page 8, Column 2.

Defense Budget Largest Asked In Peace Time

Nearly Billion Requested; 193 Millions Over Year's Estimate.

President Roosevelt yesterday asked Congress to approve the largest peace-time national defense budget in the history of the United States. Appropriations asked for the Army and Navy totaled $937,791,966, an increase of $193,000,000 over estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year. This also broke all previous peace-time records.

The additional funds would be used principally for the acquisition of new ships to bring the Navy nearer to treaty limitations, for the purchase of aircraft in both the Army and the Navy, and for additional personnel. For the Navy, the President asked an appropriation of $551,308,399, and $369,919,566 for the Army.

Included in the recommendations were funds for the purchase of 884 new fighting planes, to cost $58,000,000. Of these, 507 would go to the army and 377 to the Navy.

Plane Allocation.

Of the Army planes, 442 are intended for the general headquarters air force, 50 for the National Guard, and 15 for the organized reserve. Army officers estimated that most of these planes would be needed for replacements and that the total number in service would be augmented only slightly. The Army expected to have in service a total of 1,342 planes at the end of the present fiscal year.

Of the Navy planes, 273 will go into regular service, 44 for the reserve as replacements, and 60 as a definite increase to its present aerial strength. There are reported to be 1,000 Navy planes in operation now and 200 under construction, although the Navy declines to make public exact figures.

The official budget analysis estimated that the Navy, when carryover and emergency funds are included, would have $621,900,000 available for expenditures during the next fiscal year.

Minimum Amount.

"These estimates," the statement said, "represent the minimum amount considered necessary to maintain the Navy as an efficient military unit, and especially to provide for orderly progress in the construction of ships, aircraft and shore facilities, and an increase in the number of officers and men toward the strength contemplated for the treaty Navy under the approved naval policy.

"The increase provided for 1937 is principally for the construction of ships and aircraft and for additional officers and men necessary to man the ships and aircraft that will be in commission dureng 1937."

It was estimated that $243,000,000 would be available for continuing work on the 94 naval vessels now under construction and for beginning work on 12 destroyers and 6 submarines to be laid down at the beginning of the new fiscal year. This compares with $233,000,000 for similar purposes this year.

The budget includes $17,000,000 to add 6,000 additional men, bringing the personnel up to 100,000 by June 30, 1937. The Marine Corps would be allotted an increase of $1,664,000 to bring its strength from 16,000 to 17,000 and to add 20 new second lieutenants and more men to the Marine Reserve.

$24,000,000 Increase.

The increase in Army appropriations amounts to about $24,000,000. This money will be used principally to add to the air strength and to take care of authorized increases in enlisted and cadet personnel. Increased cost of rations also was considered. Although the Army has an authorized enlisted strength of 165,000, the appropriation would provide for a strength of only 147,000. The President explained that it was his purpose to recruit the Army to full strength by 1939.

"This is as fast as the Government should proceed in the matter in the light of the present forecast of fiscal affairs," he said.

The present strength of the Army is 140,000.

The appropriation for the Air Corps would be $62,000,000, an increase of $17,000,000 over the present year. Half of this would go for the new planes.

Much of the Army appropriation would go for continuation of the mechanization program. Plans include mechanization of two regiments of cavalry with supporting artillery, modern tanks for two tank regiments and eight separate divisional tank companies.

Provision would be made for an increase from 1,374 to 1,960 in the number of cadets at West Point, for an addition of 5,000 to the present 190,000 officers and enlisted strength of the National Guard, and for training 27,500 citizens at citizens' military training camps.

20% Lumber Trade Gain Reported for Year

By the Associated Press.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association yesterday reported that new busines during 1935 was "more than 20 per cent" above orders in 1934.

In a preliminary statement on last year's lumber movement, the association reported that shipments approximated the same increase, while production was about 14 per cent higher than the output of 1934.

Duties of Public Works Administration Nearly Ended, Message Hints

Ickes to Finish Only Projects Already Begun

Roosevelt Fails to Request Added Sums to Push U. S. Housing.

The Public Works Administration, headed by Secretary Ickes, will have virtually no duties in the future except completion of work already begun, if recommendations made by President Roosevelt in his budget message yesterday are carried out.

The President recommended appropriation of $405,000,000 for additional public works, but asked that appropriations be made only for specified projects and specified departments. The list of projects does not include any PWA housing.

If Congress acts favorably on the recommendations, there will be no more loans and grants to cities and States for building projects and no money available for new housing projects. Senator Wagner (Democrat), of New York, however, is planning to introduce a bill to create a permanent housing administration with an appropriation that may reach $1,000,000,000.

$300,000,000 Sum.

The Ickes organization has more than $300,000,000 in allotted but unexpended funds for work now under way. In addition it has a comparatively small revolving fund resulting from sale of securities taken in exchange for loans. This money can be re-loaned for other projects thus continuing some work on a small scale.

The President in his message removed Federal public works and the Civilian Conservation Corps from the emergency category and made them a part of the regular budget. Public works under his program will be handled in the same manner they were handled before the days of the New Deal—specific appropriations for specific projects or for individual Government departments.

$220,000,000 for CCC.

The budget figurse included $405,000,000 for specific new public works and $220,000,000 for the CCC, which is expected to have an enrollment of about 300,000, compared with the peak enrollment of more than 500,000.

Ending of the loan and grants system of public works will come as a disappointment to many local officials who had hoped to obtain approval of their projects with new money. In the files of PWA are thousands of such projects, many approved from an engineering point of view, that now must be discarded. Ending of the loan and grant program will mean ending the jobs of many PWA engineers, lawyers and other technical experts whose duty it has been to examine projects and determine whether loans and grants should be made.

Included in the specific appropriations recommended is the sum of $300,000 for the Alley Dwelling Authority in Washington. This authority was created under a separate act of Congress and has no connection with other Government housing activities.

Other Appropriations.

Money already appropriated and allocated to finish Public Works projects totals $1,102,824,632.

Of the new $405,000,000 appropriation, the War Department will receive $129,000,000 for rivers and harbors development, and the Reclamation Bureau, $64,710,000.

Other works appropriations will include $9,600,000 additional for Boulder Dam, $6,500,000 for the all-American canal, $3,500,000 for roads in Indian Reservations, $6,500,000 for roads and trails in national parks, $60,000,000 for the Bureau of Public Roads, $8,000,000 for forest roads and trails, $43,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority, $4,000,000 for Veterans' Administration hospitals and housing, $4,500,000 to the Justice Department for jails and equipment, $3,800,000 to the State Department for the International Boundary Commission's activities in improving the Rio Grande, and $61,050,000 to the Treasury for Government building, including $7,700,000 for construction in the District of Columbia.

DeadlockConfronts Naval Conference

By the Associated Press.

London, Jan. 6.—The international naval conference, confronted with a complete deadlock today when the Christmas recess ended, turned to consideration of comparatively minor points.

Delegates, with no compromise in sight, hoped to salvage everything possible from the apparent wreckage of post-war naval limitation.

Great Britain's proposal for a six-year building program, with public announcements by each nation, was sidetracked. The conference agreed to listen to French, British and Italian proposals for the exchange of construction information at its next meeting, Wednesday afternoon.

Observers agreed that this amounted to virtual shelving of the question of total tonnages, and brought the previously undiscussed matter of the size of battleships to the forefront.

Thus at least 50 per cent of the goal of the conference disappeared, unless delegates find some way to return to the question of the relative size of the various navies later.

The question of exchanging information, a comparatively minor point, is incorporated in the existing Washington and London naval treaties. By this method the powers keep each other informed on their naval plans and building programs.

Mellon to Be Director First Time Since '21

Pittsburgh, Jan. 6 (AP).—Associates of Andrew W. Mellon disclosed today the former Secretary of the Treasury has agreed to become a director in a business firm for the first time since he went to Washington in 1921.

The financier, who will be 81 next March, will serve on the board of the Mellon Securities Co., which was launched on a career in the retail securities market. The capital of the concern has been increased from $250,000 to $5,000,000 with a surplus of $1,450,000, ranking among the five largest underwriting houses in the country, officials said.

President Submits to Congress His 1937 Budget Message Calling for Country to Continue on 'Course We Have Mapped'

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mates show an increase of $246,995, chiefly for additional personnel.

The Public Health Service, it is estimated, will require an increase of $9,586,748, divided thus: $8,000,000 for grants to States and $1,500,000 for investigation of diseases, both items pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security act.

The $68,571,700 decrease in the estimates of the Public Buildings branch of the Procurement Division results from non-recurring items of $68,000,000 for sites and constuction of public buildings. Items covering such 1937 construction are included in estimates for the General Public Works program.

A $91,100,000 increase over 1936 appropriations for debt retirements and interest charges for 1937 bulks large in the budget outline. Principal decreases other than those mentioned include $12,000,000 for payments to Federal Land Banks due to reductions in interest rates on mortgages, $27,000,000 for refunding internal revenue collections and a $1,132,000 decrease in connection with permanent appropriation for expenses of loans, Public Debt Service.

Interior Department

	Estimates of appropriations, 1937.	Appropriations, 1936.
Office of the Secretary	$2,588,390.00	$1,671,490
Commission on Fine Arts	9,700.00	9,700
Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission	150,000.00	55,000
Petroleum Administration	350,000.00	500,000
National Bituminous Coal Commission	990,000.00	.....
Perry's Victory Memorial Commission	4,000.00	4,000
War Minerals Relief Commission	13,800.00	19,000
General Land Office	3,183,700.00	3,010,700
Bureau of Indian Affairs	28,514,231.75	28,187,680
Bureau of Reclamation	81,903,600.00	15,072,100
Geological Survey	2,362,560.00	2,285,560
Bureau of Mines	1,970,000.00	1,970,311
National Park Service	16,028,080.00	15,871,390
Office of Education	16,763,400.00	15,311,220
Government in the Territories	2,965,240.00	2,802,735
St. Elizabeths Hospital	1,685,840.00	1,125,840
Columbia Institution for the Deaf	132,000.00	135,850
Howard University	675,000.00	675,000
Freedmen's Hospital	313,100.00	304,400
Annual appropriations	147,632,441.75	77,041,576
Permanent appropriations	12,950,000.00	12,020,000
Total, Department of the Interior	$160,602,441.75	$89,061,576

Although the Department of the Interior estimates for the next fiscal year showed a net decrease of $19,374,134 below current appropriations, it was noted that under the public works program provided for elsewhere in the budget, $94,310,000 was provided for works to be carried on by the Interior Department.

Principal reductions were in items of $14,000,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation, for advances to the Boulder Canyon project; $7,500,000 for roads in national reservations; and $4,000,000 for roads in Indian reservations, which will be taken care of in 1937 from the general works fund.

Decreased activity for the petroleum administration are reflected in the estimates for that organization which show a reduction of $150,000 below the amount appropriated for 1936.

Initial appropriations of $900,000 and $90,000 respectively are asked for the activities of the National Bituminous Coal Commission and the office of consumers' counsel of the commission.

A decrease of $1,027,950 in estimates for the office of Indian Affairs in addition to the $4,000,000 road item saving was attributed largely to cuts in funds for purchase and transportation of supplies and interest on Indian trust funds. For purchase of additional lands for Indians and for payment to Indians for lands acquired $601,503 in additional funds is requested while $463,755 more for educating Indian children and $542,740 for conservation of health among Indians were among the increased items provided in the Indian Affairs budget.

A $71,500 increase in the reclamation fund items is in part due to the need for additional personnel and other expenditures in the Washington office, and in part, to the increased cost of operating distribution systems extended to new lands on certain projects under Public Works Administration fund allotments. The Geological Survey, up $77,000; the Bureau of Mines, down $311; the National Park Service, decreased by $6,343,310, represent the budget changes on other major items under the Interior Department.

Department of Justice

	Estimates of appropriations, 1937.	Appropriations, 1936.
Office of the Attorney General	$9,899,900	$8,951,500
The Judiciary	17,841,265	16,720,202
Penal and correctional institutions	16,054,085	9,449,565
Total, Department of Justice	$43,795,250	$35,121,267

A $4,271,791 increase in the Department of Justice appropriations for 1937 stems from a net increase of $948,400 in the estimates for the office of the Attorney General, covering salaries in the Department of Justice at Washington and various field activities, including $82,500 for salaries to provide additional personnel required by the marked increase in departmental activity and by new legislation; from an $800,000 increase in the Federal Bureau of Investigation appropriation to permit increasing the staff (143 new departmental employes and 112 new special agents); a $29,900 increase in the Bureau of Prisons estimate for 13 additional employes; a $1,121,063 increase in the Judiciary estimates, necessitated by growing staffs and a net increase of $2,104,520 for the 1937 penal and correctional institution appropriations.

Since the prison population of Federal institutions in 1937 will take a 7.3 per cent jump, according to estimates, necessary additional personnel increases are recommended for United States penitentiaries at Leavenworth, Atlanta, McNeil Island, Lewisburg, Pa., and for other reformatories, hospitals for defectives and Federal jails throughout the country. The U. S. Penitentiary at Alcatraz Island alone, shows a decrease, net at $51,760.

For the first time in the Budget appears an item of $50,000 to provide special instruction and training of United States marshals and attorneys, their assistants and deputies and United States Commissioners, to afford such officials, many entering public office for the first time, with a wider background of knowledge and greater capacity for effective law enforcement. The Bureau of Investigation increase will in part go to strengthening that branch for the performance of additional duties required in the banking act of 1935, section 333, which provides punishment for certain offenses committed against banks organized or operating under United States laws.

Department of Labor

	Estimates of appropriations, 1937.	Appropriations, 1936.
Office of the Secretary	$1,391,300	$1,242,300
Bureau of Labor Statistics	884,600	1,084,600
Immigration and Naturalization Service	9,960,000	9,505,000
Children's Bureau	8,873,300	403,300
Women's Bureau	180,000	153,500
U. S. Employment Service	4,000,000	3,200,000
U. S. Housing Corporation	9,300	9,300
Bituminous Coal Labor Board	165,000	.....
Total, Department of Labor	$25,463,500	$15,688,000

Legislation enacted in the first session of the Seventy-Fourth Congress resulted in an increase of $8,717,000 in the appropriations for the Department of Labor, which with other increases makes the aggregate $9,769,500.

For the office of the secretary, a $78,000 increase for additional personnel required to figure in advance the wages of employes of Federal public works is the principal item in a $149,000 increase.

The completion of the special investigation covering the cost of living in the United States, making further funds for that purpose unnecessary, will bring the estimates for the Bureau of Labor Statistics $200,000 below the 1936 figure.

An increase of $365,000 to meet the 1937 needs of the Immigration and Naturalization Service breaks down into $10,000 for repairs to immigrant stations and $355,000 for salaries and expenses, including $180,000 for additional personnel and $70,000 for additional deportations of undesirable aliens as major items.

Title V of the social security act of 1935 makes necessary an increase of $8,470,000 for the Children's Bureau, to be distributed as follows: $320,000 for necessary administration; $3,800,000 for grants to States for maternal and child-health services; $2,850,000 for grants to States for crippled children, and $1,500,000 for States' grants for child-welfare services.

Department of Agriculture

	Estimates of appropriations, 1937.	Appropriations, 1936.
Office of the Secretary	$616,019	$764,160.00
Office of the Solicitor	188,801	
Office of Information	1,213,282	1,163,282.00
Library, Department of Agriculture, salaries and expenses	103,800	99,812.00
Office of Experiment Stations	5,851,046	5,220,546.00
Special Research Fund, Department of Agriculture	800,000	400,000.00
Extension Service	18,026,768	17,660,850.00
Total, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture	$26,799,716	$25,308,650.00
Weather Bureau	3,909,824	3,439,204.00
Bureau of Animal Industry	10,358,043	11,339,259.00
Bureau of Dairy Industry	704,094	646,594.00
Bureau of Plant Industry	4,533,206	4,318,944.00
Forest Service	18,410,833	12,617,473.00
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils	1,488,272	1,279,434.00
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	4,883,885	7,637,421.00
Bureau of Biological Survey	2,665,000	2,655,160.00
Bureau of Public Roads	60,000,000	51,059,256.14
Bureau of Agricultural Engineering	452,269	423,269.00
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	6,007,896	5,734,801.00
Bureau of Home Economics	219,085	193,485.00
Enforcement of the Grain Futures Act	201,640	196,500.00
Food and Drug Administration	2,379,837	1,968,637.00
Soil Conservation Service	27,500,000	764,560.00
Miscellaneous	25,625,000	17,157,600.00
Total, Department of Agriculture, exclusive of Agricultural Adjustment Administration	$196,338,600	$147,140,247.14
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	$499,054,985	$590,667,726.47
Total, Department of Agriculture	$695,393,585	$737,807,973.61

The total estimates for this department shows a net decrease of $110,414,388 under the current year. Inclusion in the general public works program of estimates for Federal aid highways and forest roads and trails accounts for $55,641,856 of the decrease, leaving the actual net decrease at $54,772,532. This net decrease consists of the difference between a number of increases and decreases. The principal element of increase is a net total of $36,951,532 made necessary by new legislation. The principal decrease is an item of $92,111,741, representing an amount equal to 30 per cent of gross-customs recepits to be used to encourage exportation and domestic consumption of agriculture commodities. The President asked for the repeal of the law governing this item.

The decrease in the office of the Secretary is accounted for chiefly by the transfer of funds to cover legal personnel under a new item in the office of the solicitor. A net increase of $355,918 is asked by the extension service. An increase of $470,620 in the Weather Bureau estimate consists of $288,600 for improvement of Federal airway meteorological service, and $182,020 for strengthening the service generally. The Bureau of Animal Industry estimates show a net decrease of $955,376, due chiefly to the transfer of an appropriation for eradication of cattle tuberculosis to another account.

The Bureau of Dairy Industry asks a net increase of $67,915 for more extensive investigation work. The Bureau of Plant Industry shows a net decrease of $465,291, resulting from the transfer of certain functions to other bureaus. The Forest Service shows an increase of $5,457,208, including $1,000,000 for tree planting in the Great Plains region. The remainder of the increase results from more extensive activities generally of the service.

The Bureau of Chemistry and Soils shows a net increase of $208,838, principally for more extensive investigations into soil improvement and to cover functions transferred from other bureaus.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shows a net decrease of $953,536 more than accounted for by non-recurring items in the current appropriation.

The Bureau of Biological Survey shows an increase of $1,218,508, including $750,000 as the initial annual appropriation to the migratory bird conservation fund. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has a net increase of $273,095, of which $250,000 is to make effective the tobacco inspection act. The Food and Drug Administration requested an increase of $615,000 for more adequate enforcement of the pure food law. The Soil Conservation Service, established last April, seeks an increase of $26,735,440 to continue activities financed out of emergency funds this year. The increase in miscellaneous account includes $7,500,000 for elimination of diseased cattle and similar work.

The decrease in Agricultural Adjustment Administration, supported out of processing taxes, is due chiefly to the elimination of the use of customs receipts to encourage exportation of farm products.

Tennessee Valley Authority

	Estimated, fiscal year 1937.	Estimated, fiscal year 1936.
Revenues:		
1. Navigation and flood-control program	$1,300,000	$1,196,322
2. Electricity program	1,888,350	780,780
3. National defense program	80,000	77,740
4. Other undistributed	3,000	3,000
Total revenues	$3,271,350	$2,057,842
Adjustment to cash basis		
Total revenues, cash basis	$3,271,350	$2,057,842
Expenditures (obligation basis):		
1. Navigation and flood control	$33,498,816	$47,752,026
2. Electricity	7,013,350	6,870,993
3. National defense	1,440,000	573,994
4. Fertilizer and agricultural development	4,684,000	3,849,154
5. Regional studies, experiments, and demonstrations	560,000	461,588
6. Other undistributed expenditures	3,000	1,103,000
Total expenditures, obligation basis	$47,199,166	$60,610,455
Excess of obligations over expenditures	.....	—8,552,613
Excess of expenditures over obligations	+1,072,184	
Total expenditures, cash basis	$48,271,350	$52,057,842
Net expenditures (cash basis)	$45,000,000	$50,000,000
Means of financing:		
1. Statutory allotment under industrial recovery act, $50,000,000	.....	29,601,614
2. Allotment from emergency appropriation act $25,000,000	.....	
3. Appropriation or estimate of appropriation	43,000,000	36,000,000
4. 1936 appropriation available in 1937	+15,601,614	—15,601,614
5. Unexpended balance forward	—13,601,614	.....
6. Balance in special deposit account	.....	.....
Total carried to budget	$45,000,000	$50,000,000

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

	Estimated, fiscal year 1937.	Estimated, fiscal year 1936.
Direct operations:		
1. Receipts direct operations	$290,600,000	$656,100,000
2. Expenditures, direct operations	806,072,290	1,222,616,128
Net expenditures	$515,472,290	$566,516,128
Deduction for revision by the Bureau of the Budget on basis of estimated net expenditures from the Treasury	—640,472,290	—781,516,128
Net receipts, direct operations	$125,000,000	$215,000,000
Allocations (expenditures from):		
1. Commodity Credit Corporation	*$161,346,900	$154,498,000
2. Export-Import Banks of Washington	10,000,000	16,914,000
3. Federal Home Loan Banks, capital stock	.....	43,095,300
4. Federal Housing Administration	20,000,000	14,000,000
5. Home Owner's Loan Corporation, capital stock	.....	.....
6. Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, expenses	*14,528,600	*28,313,000
7. Farm Credit Administration, including crop production loans	*515,000	*375,000
8. Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, capital stock	.....	.....
9. Farm Credit Administration, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, revolving fund	.....	.....
10. Farm Credit Administration, joint stock land bank loans	*93,600	*285,860
11. Federal Emergency Relief Administration, including Surplus Relief Corporation	.....	500,000,000
12. Transfer to Emergency Relief Appropriation	.....	.....
Total expenditures from allocated funds	*$146,484,100	$699,533,440
Grand total expenditures	*$271,484,100	$484,533,440

*Excess of credits, deducs.

Postoffice Department

	Estimated, fiscal year 1937.	Estimated, fiscal year 1936.
Revenues:		
1. Ordinary postal revenues	$674,250,000	$639,500,000
2. Money-order revenues	21,250,000	21,000,000
3. Revenues from postal-savings business	9,500,000	9,500,000
Total revenues	$705,000,000	$670,000,000
Expenditures:		
1. Postoffice Department proper	4,029,394	3,706,664
2. Postal service	779,879,755	756,945,390
Subtotal, postal operations	$783,909,149	$760,652,054
3. Additional requirements from general revenues	25,000	25,000
Total	$783,934,149	$760,677,054
Adjustment to reconcile withdrawals from the Treasury on account of the postal deficiency, with the audited gross deficit	.....	.....
Total expenditures	$783,934,149	*$760,677,054
Deficit:		
Postal operations in excess of postal revenues	$78,909,149	$90,652,054
Financed from general revenues:		
1. Postal deficit	$78,909,149	$90,652,054
2. Additional requirements	25,000	25,000
Postal deficiency, and additional requirements payable from general revenues	78,934,149	90,677,054

Legislative Establishment

	Estimates of appropriations, 1937.	Appropriations, 1936.
Senate	$3,512,849	$3,471,026.18
House of Representatives	8,455,029	8,432,095.00
Miscellaneous	4,000	4,000.00
Architect of the Capitol	2,303,997	4,547,652.00
Botanic Garden	114,987	114,987.00
Library of Congress	2,682,865	2,495,447.00
Government Printing Office	4,800,000	4,500,000.00
Total, legislative establishment	$21,873,727	$23,565,217.18

Woman Is Grilled For Clew to Infant

By the Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 6.—The ravings of a demented woman were studied by police tonight in an effort to gain some clew to the disappearance of 10-month-old Jackie Horowitz.

Fears that Gussie Friedman, 45, had pushed the baby into the East River, carriage and all, mounted when she told questioners the child had tried to drown her.

Laughing hysterically, she said she was only 10 years old and the baby had tried to push her into the river.

The woman, who was released on probation three months ago from the Brooklyn State Hospital, was questioned in the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital.

She was arrested shortly after the baby's disappearance when four high school boys, who had joined in the search, found her trundling another carriage toward the river. This carriage contained 2-year-old Doris Maslin.

Villages Isolated By French Floods

By the Associated Press.

Paris, Jan. 6.—Hundreds of persons were homeless tonight throughout France as a result of the worst flood the country has had in 25 years.

Property damage was estimated in the millions of dollars. Thousands of acres of farm land and vineyards were flooded, and hundreds of villages were isolated.

The river Loire burst its dikes in many places, reaching the highest levels since 1910. The business district of the city of Nantes was under several feet of water.

The threat of even greater damage if a dike should collapse on the Nantes waterfront on the south side of the river brought out hundreds of workmen in an effort to strengthen the dike.

Conditions were improved in the Valley of the Rhone, after almost two weeks of constant rain.

No fatalities were reported.

New Deal Heads Aim to Salvage Farm Program

Roosevelt, AAA Officials Discuss Alternatives as Setup Falls.

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exports, but most of these appear to have been barred by the sweeping nature of the decision.

President Roosevelt's budget message was being read in the Senate while Justice Roberts was reading the majority decision in the Supreme Court. The word quickly trickled into the Senate chamber. It was greeted with silence, but one by one nearly all the Senators left the chamber and eagerly sought further information.

In the House, Representative Warren (Democrat), North Carolina, obtained the floor and announced that the Supreme Court had dealt a "sickening and deadly blow" to farmers.

His statement was greeted with cheers from some Republicans and dead silence from the Democrats.

"There are enough gentlemen in this Congress interested in the plight of the farmers to keep this Congress in session until Christmas if necessary in order to pass appropriate legislation," he said.

Republican attempts to reply were blocked by Democratic Leader Bankhead, who insisted that the House go ahead with consideration of the consent calendar.

Senator McNary, expressing the opinion that the AAA was "dead as hell" and that "we have got to get something new," explained briefly the provisions of his bill. He said his bill would provide for export debentures, an equalization fee and domestic allotments. He said it would provide no processing taxes and no production control. Some doubt was expressed in other quarters whether McNary's plan would be Constitutional under the sweeping decision.

Agitation for a Constitutional amendment was coming from other than Administration sources. But it was recalled that after the NRA decision President Roosevelt insisted that the Federal Government must have jurisdiction over national problems.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was among those who suggested that an amendment be pushed. He expressed disappointment that the AAA had been ruled out, but said he believed the Wagner, Guffey, social security and railroad retirement acts would be sustained.

Looks to Wallace.

Senator Capper (Republican), of Kansas, said that Congress would look to Secretary Wallace for a new plan that would put farmers on an equal basis with industry.

"We must have something else," he said.

Senator Bankhead saw the possibility of a processing tax law that would have no connection with crop limitation and another making crop limitation voluntary. He added, however, that he was making this suggestion before reading the decision. He said he did not believe a plan for farm control within each State would work.

"Friends of the farmers will not give up the fight," he added.

Senator Norris (Republican), Nebraska, said something must be done, but that he was not ready with a suggestion.

"We'll have to pay the farmers out of the till and the Liberty League will have to pay its share," was the reaction of Senator Minton (Democrat), Indiana.

Senator Copeland smiled when he heard the news.

"It was inevitable," he said. "A measure which did so much to increase the cost of living could not run the gantlet of the Supreme Court."

Senator Russell (Democrat), Georgia, predicted the decision would prolong the session of Congress two months.

Representative Bankhead called the decision "distressing and disappointing."

"I regret it," said Speaker Byrns. "The AAA is one of the most important pieces of legislation we have ever passed. If there is any possible way under the opinion, I think we shall try to pass some sort of similar legislation."

U. S. Mountain Climber Killed by Heart Attack

Buenos Aires, Jan. 6 (AP).—Newell Bent, of the United States, died of a heart attack while attempting to climb Mount Aconcagua, the highest peak in the Americas, dispatches from Puente del Inca said today. The mountain, 22,834 feet high, is on the Chile-Argentina border.

Bent, with an interpreter and two guides, began the ascent Thursday. He was taken ill yesterday and attempted to make his way back down, but died at a height of about 18,000 feet. He was buried today in a cemetery at Puente del Inca, in the Argentine Andes.

Maniac Slays Woman

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 6 (AP).—An apparently crazed man who gave his name as Austin W. Needham, about 40, fatally stabbed Mrs. Roy Lunette, 46, here today as she was leaving a store. Needham told police he had vowed to kill all Catholics.

U. S. Budget Submitted

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penditures was $619,000,000 for AAA benefit payments.

Since these two items practically cancel each other they would not seriously disrupt the budget if that were the only potential effect of the Supreme Court decision, but it was not. The most crucial question is whether the Treasury will have to refund some $930,000,000 of processing taxes already collected, as well as forego $200,000,000 of the taxes due but unpaid.

Still another unknown quantity which may seriously throw the budget out of kilter is the amount which the Administration feels itself obliged hereafter to pay to farmers who have fulfilled their acreage-reduction contracts, but remain unpaid in full. And still another factor is the fate of other New Deal legislation which plainly was jeopardized by the Supreme Court's decision as it had not been previously.

Will Swell Deficit.

If these matters are settled between now and June 30, they will not be reflected in the 1937 fiscal year budget but will go to swell the deficit for the current year. On the other hand, some of these questions may require court decisions before they can be solved and thus would be reflected in the next fiscal year's budget. Thus it is clear that the budget is in a chaotic condition until these problems are solved.

For the purposes of presenting the President's budget estimates to Congress, the figure $1,098,000,000 is taken as it was submitted, although it is obviously incorrect and incomplete. On that basis President Roosevelt sent to Congress a budget closer in balance than any he has previously submitted. That deficit is but one-third of the estimated deficit for the current year and but one-fourth of the deficit recorded by the Treasury for the year which ended June 30, 1934.

This obviously incomplete deficit is $2,136,000,000 less than the estimated deficit for the current year. Thus this sum represents the leeway which the President has available to add expenditures to his budget without running into a deficit greater than that being iucurred this year.

May Ask No New Funds.

It is regarded as highly doubtful whether he will ask much more than another $1,000,000,000 for work relief, if, indeed, he makes any request for additional funds at this session of Congress. The President, though asserting he will be ready by April 1 to announce his desire for relief funds, may at that time find that business improvement encourages him to try to get through, at least, the first six months of the fiscal year (July 1 to January 1 next), wit hthe $1,098,000,000 carryover now in the budget.

On that basis the President could go into the Presidential campaign next fall and meet the spending and unbalanced budget issue raised by his opponents by pointing out that he has progressively reduced the deficits of his Administration from a high of $3,989,000,000 in the year which ended June 30, 1934, to one of not much more than $1,000,000,000 in the year ahead—even though the AAA decision creates financial difficulties for him.

But even should the President in April ask Congress to appropriate another $1,000,000,000 for work-relief, his estimated deficit for the 1937 year would not be much more than $2,000,000,000 and he easily could taunt his Republican critics with the fact that when former President Herbert Hoover was running for re-election in 1932 his Administration had just completed a fiscal year with a deficit of $2,885,362,299 and was entering a year with an estimated deficit of $1,644,631,707, which actually proved to be slightly larger.

Mr. Roosevelt in his message, read to Congress by the clerks of House and Senate, hailed with satisfaction the sharply rising line of Federal receipts and somewhat reduced expenditures, resulting in smaller deficits, and he contended that "the finances of the Government are in better condition than at any time in the past seven years." He likewise declared that "the credit of the Government is at its highest."

"The average of the businessmen of the Nation stand ready to do their share," he continued. "It is to be hoped that motives and attacks which spring only from the desire for political or financial power on the part of a few will not retard the steady progress we are making.

"Our policy is succeeding. The figures prove it. Secure in the knowledge that steadily decreasing deficits will turn in time into a steadily increasing surplus, and that it is the deficit of today which is making possible the surplus of tomorrow, let us pursue the course that we have mapped."

Getting down to a discussion of his budget for the 1937 fiscal year, the President pointed out that legislation enacted by the last Congress made it necessary to provide in these estimates new appropriation items aggregating $667,000,000, which he said would be raised to $767,000,000 if Congress rejected a proposal to repeal that part of the AAA act appropriating a sum equal to 30 per cent of customs receipts to the Secretary of Agriculture for the encouragement of the exportation of farm products.

President Asks Repeal.

This latter provision was added to the AAA when the bill amending the organic act in an effort to save it from being declared unconstitutional was pending in conference committee. The Administration opposed the use of customs funds for this purpose and now President Roosevelt asks for its repeal.

Excluding the $1,098,000,000 works relief carryover from his budget, the President submitted to Congress a budget which balanced as between receipts and regular expenditures of Government, including in the latter the CCC, AAA and public works, formerly contained in the emergency section of the budget.

The President estimated the cost of the regular functions of the Government, including these agencies, at $5,649,000,000 and estimated receipts for the year at $5,654,000,000, thus leaving a surplus of $5,000,000. This figure for receipts was exceeded only in 1920, when the Treasury revenue, swollen by payments under the heavy war-time taxes, reached a total of $6,694,000,000. The Treasury's receipts in 1921 were almost, but not quite, as great as the total estimated for the 1937 fiscal year.

The President emphasized that the heavy taxes levied on large incomes, gifts and estates were not primarily responsible for the estimated increase in revenue for the 1937 fiscal year—$1,243,000,000 greater than the estimate for the current year and $1,854,000,000 in excess of the sum actually collected in the year which ended June 30 last.

The tax rates passed by Congress last summer, the President said, will account only for $222,000,000, or about 11 per cent over the income, estate, gift, capital-stock and excess profits taxes under the old law. The increase in anticipated collections of income taxes from $1,099,000,000 collected in the year which ended last June 30 to $1,434,000,000 estimated for the current fiscal year to $1,943,000,000 estimated for the 1937 fiscal year was attributed by the President chiefly to increased employment and improved business conditions.

Estimated Receipts Explained.

But the primary reason for the jump in estimated receipts for the next fiscal year was the coming into force of the social security act, the bituminous coal conservation act and the railroad retirement act—which may go the way of AAA before this budget ever can become effective. Receipts under these laws were estimated by the President at $547,100,000. Customs receipts were forecast at $354,000,000, up only $1,000,000 from the current year.

On the expenditure side, the President pointed out that the total of $6,752,606,370 was approximately $893,000,000 less than the estimate for the current year. The estimates for regular functions, including AAA and CCC, totaled $5,649,781,738, an increase of $873,548,587 over the current year.

$805,000,000 Debt Interest.

The regular expenditures include $805,000,000 for interest on the public debt, an increase of $63,000,000 over the current year; and $580,125,000 for statutory debt reduction, an increase of $28,100,000 over the current year. Thus the cost of servicing the public debt shows an increase of $91,100,000.

If this is deducted from the total for regular functions, the net increase in expenditures in that category will be $782,448,587, as compared with the 1936 year. The major part of this increase, the President explained, is accounted for by an item of $485,000,000 for financing activities under the social security act $125,000,000 for other new legislation; $228,000,000 for public works; $60,000,000 required to bring the annual contribution to the veterans' bonus fund nearer its actual liability, and $193,000,000 for the Army and Navy, the latter item explained in more detail elsewhere in The Post.

The President estimated the gross deficit on June 30, 1937, at $1,098,000,000 or $518,263,720 exclusive of the total of debt retired. He figured this would bring the public debt on June 30, 1937, to $31,351,638,737, compared with an estimated public debt of $30,933,375,017 on June 30 next. Incidentally, the President a year ago estimated the debt for next June 30 at $34,239,000,000, or almost $3,000,000,000 greater than he now visualizes it a year hence.

Majority AAA Decision

Continued from Page 5.

wielded by the States and their citizens and not to be invaded by the United States, they nevertheless by a single clause gave power to the Congress to tear down the barriers, to invade the States' jurisdiction, and to become a parliament of the whole people, subject to no restrictions save such as are self-imposed. The argument when seen in its true character and in the light of its inevitable results must be rejected.

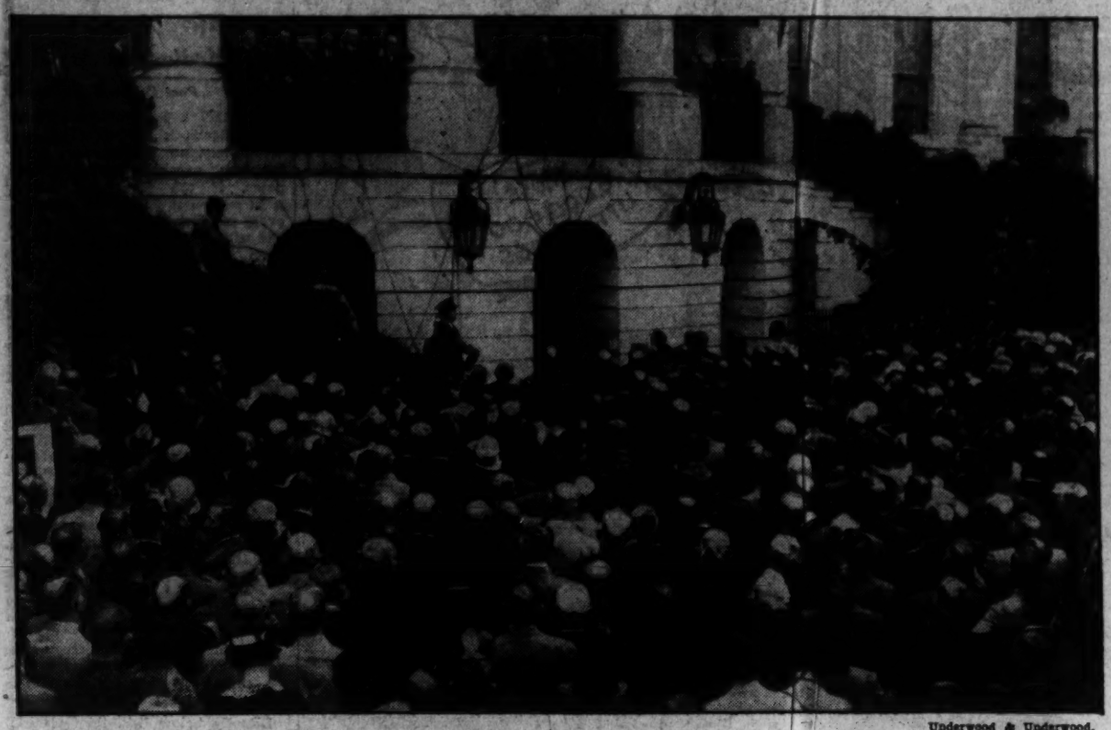
Since, as we have pointed out, there was no power in the Congress to impose the contested exaction, it could not lawfully ratify or confirm what an executive officer had done in that regard. Consequently the act of 1935 does not affect the rights of the parties.

The judgment is affirmed.

(1) May 12, 1933, c. 25, 48 Stat. 31.
(2) Section 11 denominates wheat, cotton, field corn, hogs, rice, tobacco and milk and its products, "basic agricultural commodities," to which the act is to apply. Others have been added by later legislation.
(3) *Franklin Process Co.* v. *Hoosac Mills Corp.*, 8 F. Supp. 552.
(4) *Butler et al.* v. *United States*, 76 F. (2d) 1.
(5) Public No. 320, 74th Congress, 1st Sess.
(6) U. S. Department of Agriculture, *Achieving A Balanced Agriculture*, p. 38: "Farmers should not forget that all the processing tax money ends up in their own pockets. Even in those cases where they pay part of the tax, they get it all back. Every dollar collected in processing taxes goes to the farmer in benefit payments."
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *The Processing Tax*, p. 1: "Proceeds of processing taxes are passed to farmers as benefit payments."
(7) U. S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Adjustment*, p. 9.
(8) Other questions were presented and argued by counsel, but we do not consider or decide them. The respondents insist that the act in numerous respects delegates legislative power to the executive contrary to the principles announced in *Panama Refining Company* v. *Ryan*, 293 U. S. 388, and *Schechter Corp.* v. *United States*, 295 U. S. 495; that this unlawful delegation is not cured by the amending act of August 24, 1935; that the exaction is in violation of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment since the legislation takes their property for a private use; that the floor tax is a direct tax and therefore void for lack of apportionment amongst the States, as required by Article I, Section 9; and that the processing tax is wanting in uniformity and so violates Article I, Section 8, clause one, of the Constitution.
(9) Compare *Adkins* v. *Children's Hospital*, 261 U. S. 525, 544; *Massachusetts* v. *Mellon*, 262 U. S. 447, 488.
(10) The enactment of protective tariff laws has its basis in the power to regulate foreign commerce. See *Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois* v. *United States*, 289 U. S. 48, 58.
(11) Story, *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States*, Fifth Ed., Vol. 1, 1907.
(12) *Loc. cit.* Chapter XIV, *passim*.
(13) *Loc. cit.* §909.
(14) *Loc. cit.* §923.
(15) Works, Vol. III, p. 250.
(16) Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, Vol. II, p. 187.
(17) *Loc. cit.* p. 573.
(18) The Tenth Amendment declares: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."
(19) U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Agricultural Adjustment*, p. 9. "Experience of co-operative associations and other groups has shown that without such Government support, the efforts of the farmers to band together to control the amount of their product sent to market are nearly always brought to nothing. Almost always, under such circumstances, there has been a non-cooperating minority, which, refusing to go along with the rest, has stayed on the outside and tried to benefit from the sacrifices the majority has made. . . . It is to keep this non-cooperating minority in line, or at least prevent it from doing harm to the majority, that the power of the Government has been marshaled behind the adjustment program."

Picture Story of the AAA, Now Ruled Unconstitutional

The Post is the only morning newspaper in Washington with Associated Press Wirephotos.



Underwood & Underwood.

THE PRESIDENT GREETS FARMERS ON "MARCH ON WASHINGTON."—More than 5,000 farmers converged on the Capital last March to urge retention of the processing tax on farm products, which they contended had greatly aided them in attempts at recovery. The President is shown on the White House balcony. The "march" had many repercussions, foes of AAA contending the farmers were brought here to make "a show." This was denied.

Harris & Ewing.

M. L. WILSON,
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to whom is mainly credited the idea of the AAA.

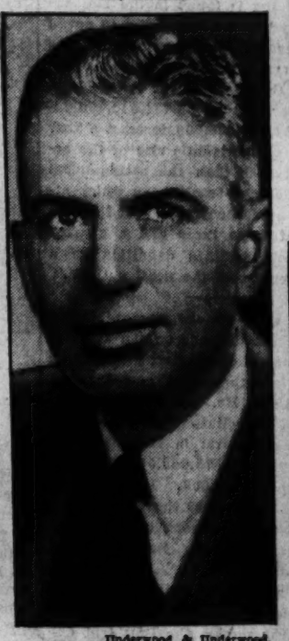
Associated Press Photo.

THEY LOSE THEIR AAA CHECKS.—Farmfolk who participated in the crop control contracts under the AAA and whose farming methods will be revised following the Supreme Court ruling holding the act unconstitutional.

Harris & Ewing.

WALLACE PLEADING FOR 1,000,000 FARMERS—The Department of Agriculture head shown as he asked the Senate Agricultural Committee last March to protect the farmers by amending the AAA to bring them under crop production control. Left to right, Wallace, Senators Capper, Norbeck, Frazier.

GEORGE N. PEEK.
Pioneers in the AAA. These two "braintrusters" pushed the plan in its early days to bring the farmer's income to the point where his buying power would equal that of 1909-1914.

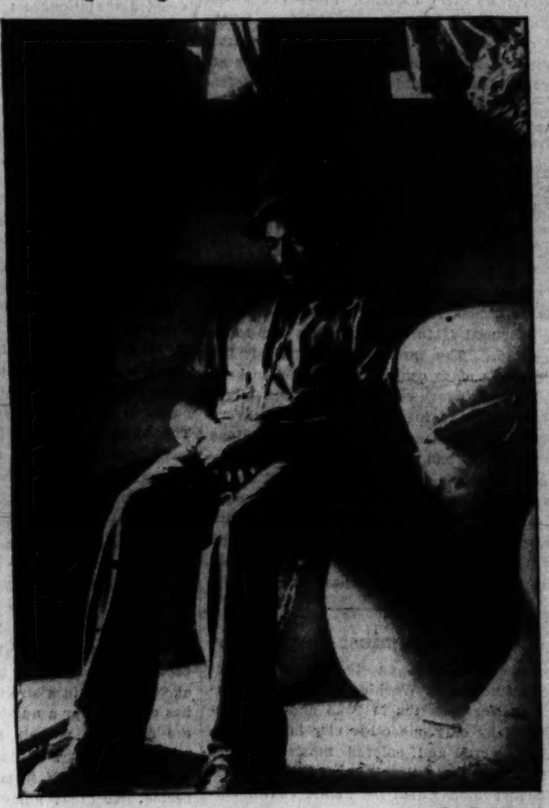


Underwood & Underwood.

REXFORD G. TUGWELL.

Underwood & Underwood.

STANLEY F. REED,
the Solicitor General, who argued some of the AAA cases for the Government. He was not in town when the court ruled the AAA out yesterday.



Post Staff Photo.

SNOOZIN'—AS THE RICE PROCESSORS PAID THE BILL.—Rice, grown down in Louisiana and parts of Texas, was one of the many farm commodities affected by the upset of the AAA. Wheat, of course, was the biggest crop.

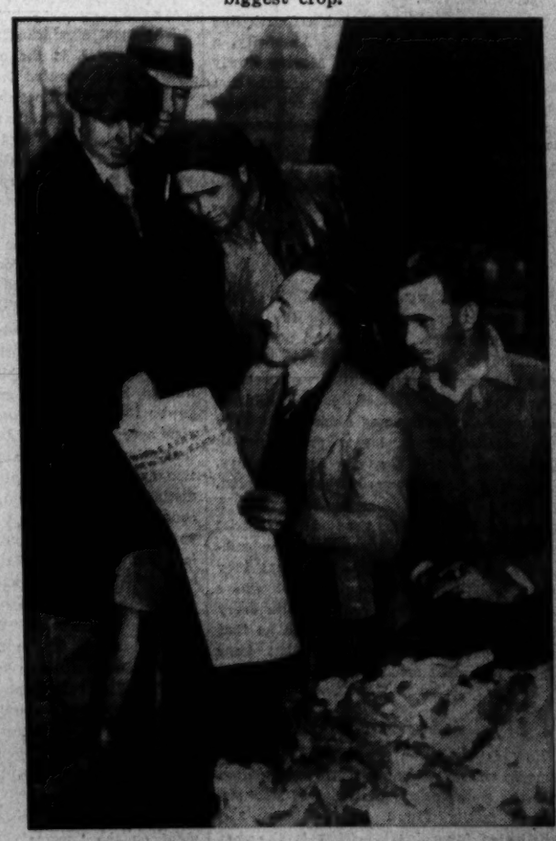
Associated Press Photo.

FARMERS VOTE ON WHEAT PLANTING REDUCTION.—These Kansans were among the heavy majority in the Middle West to vote for the retention of the AAA last summer. Since May, 1933, over $1,127,000,000 has been paid farmers for crop adjustments of all sorts.

Associated Press Photo.

IN IOWA.—The corn belt profited greatly by the AAA. The corn-hog program was its most expensive experiment, amounting to $378,000,000 and bringing back virtually pre-war prosperity to the impoverished of the Midwest. Their money bought products of the East, boosted industry, was claim.

CHESTER C. DAVIS,
Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, now ruled unconstitutional.



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

—AND THE FARMERS GET THE NEWS!—There was one big topic of conversation at the farmers' curb market in Atlanta late yesterday—the overthrow of the AAA. Some were glad; they interpreted it as meaning they could raise anything they wanted. Others lamented.

Associated Press Photo.

AT THE ROOT OF THE AAA "EVIL."—The hog program, whereby millions of little pigs were killed and thrown away, to raise the price of pork, stirred a furor in the Nation. Pork prices rose rapidly causing housewife riots in butcher shops. The animal has been jokingly termed "extinct."

Associated Press Photo.

PLOWING UNDER.—Wheat farmers of the Nation have profited $247,228,745 by not planting. The price of wheat went up, of course, and the millers paid the taxes, bound not to pass the cost to the consumer. It was a Massachusetts flour mill case that upset the AAA yesterday.

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TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

Tuesday, January 7, 1936.

Rooming House Fires.

Just as the thousands of newcomers to Washington have greatly complicated the traffic situation, so this sudden growth of the city has put an unusual strain on local housing facilities. As a result, many old houses which ordinarily would have been boarded up pending renovation or eventual razing have been thrown open to roomers. Dingy and run down for the most part, they have nevertheless drawn customers who can find no other place to live.

Within the space of a few days five persons have died in fires in crowded rooming houses. In part, as pointed out in these columns at the time of last week's fatal fire, the blame lies at the door of the architects who designed these old structures around central open stairways which provide ideal flues for accidental fires. Further blame for the tragedies can be attributed to the outdated and perhaps defective heating systems with which many such antiquated houses are equipped. Neither of these defects, unfortunately, can be entirely eliminated. The slim finances on which such houses are generally operated rule out thoughts of changing basic designs or of any considerable improvement of heating systems.

The problem comes back, then, to the owners and lessees of boarding houses. Their utmost regard for the laws of safety is essential if further tragedies are to be avoided. The grossly understaffed fire marshal's office cannot be expected to keep watch over every corner where trash might accumulate, to inspect furnace flues every week, or to check electrical connections more often than once a year. These safeguards become the responsibility of rooming house operators, as a matter of self-interest. For, unless precautions are taken, people will not continue to occupy bedrooms horribly like those which held the two tragedies of the past week.

Dollars Against Death.

In commenting on the appalling announcement that Washington led the country in Negro deaths in 1935 and was outranked by only one other city in the combined white and colored mortality rate, Dr. Ruhland mentioned three "lines of defense" behind which his public health officers are waging their war against disease. The first line comprises the general public and particularly parents of young children; second are the school teachers and others charged with hygiene education; and third are the nurses and physicians of the health inspection service.

He might have added that a fourth line exists in the Alley Dwelling Authority, a sort of heavy artillery unit. Moving slowly but with conclusive effect, this organization is now well under way. Already several groups of germ-breeding hovels have been demolished and the full strategy calls for similar blasting on a larger scale throughout the city. As most of these buildings formerly housed Negroes, it is safe to predict that this defense will in the long run make a considerable impression on the strongholds of tuberculosis.

The greatest weakness in Washington's defense against disease lies in the health inspection service. Dr. Ruhland points out that today his department has only 14 part-time physicians and 12 full-time nurses to guard the health of 93,000 school children. Last year Congress voted a special $38,000 appropriation for a larger public health department, but this, as Dr. Ruhland says, is "just a start" toward what is needed. There are grounds for the hope that a further increase will be granted the District this year. If Congressmen could be sufficiently impressed with the fact that they are now living in an environment where 16.7 persons out of every 1,000 die every year—a rate a half again as high as that for the country as a whole—that hope could be counted on as a certainty.

Substitutes For Spinach.

Now is the time when the WPA has come to the aid of parents. In conjunction with the New York Department of Markets, it has finally found not one but 350 substitutes for spinach. That is the sort of public relief which will find few dissenters. Think of the joy it will spread among little children! Think of the peace it will afford harassed mothers! Think, indeed, of the much-maligned spinach itself that has had to put up with one disguise after another!

Alas, though, for the inevitable fly in the ointment! For among these newly found substitutes are the taro, the yantia, the cardoon and the seaweed. We can not claim to be on speaking terms with any of them. Nor can we admit to a mouth-watering at the mention of a mess o' finnochio. The fruits—cherimoya, jujube, tamarind—look as if they were named to the tune of Ravel's "Bolero."

However, it is probably just a matter of time until we think no more of loquats and medlars than we do of the prosaic potato. And this does seem the propitious moment for thinking up substitutes for public nuisance No. 1. For this is the year in which there is an extra day in which to worry about spinach.

The AAA Decision.

No event since the Roosevelt Administration took office has produced repercussions as pronounced as may be expected from the Supreme Court decision invalidating the AAA. With one stroke the court has swept away the machinery by which this Federal agency has controlled agriculture for two and a half years. Economic tremors will be felt throughout the country. On the political side the decision shakes the New Deal to its foundations.

In several respects this judgment is more far-reaching than the blow which the court previously dealt NRA. The blue eagle was not far from moribund when the court delivered its coup de grace. The AAA is struck down while still a vital concern. It has generally been regarded as one of the chief pillars of strength in the New Deal, from both the economic and political viewpoints. The President recently announced that it was to become a permanent institution and as such had just included the AAA appropriation in the regular budget. The effect of the decision is, therefore, to leave the Administration without a farm program.

Moreover, the decision is so sweeping as to leave various other legislative pillars supporting the New Deal in a most precarious position. In brief, the majority has decided that Congress has no authority to regulate local enterprises, such as farming, under the guise of taxation. With this interpretation the cloud of unconstitutionality seems to extend to a large part of the Administration's "recovery" legislation.

On the political side, the opinion is certain to revive proposals for sweeping constitutional changes. The Administration may feel itself forced into the position of sponsoring such amendments in order to save the New Deal from stalemate. Proposals to curb the powers of the Supreme Court are certain to be revived. Indeed, the proponents of such measures are likely to take their slogan from the dissenting opinion of Justice Stone, in which he says: "The only check upon our own exercise of power is our own sense of self-restraint." The basic principles of American government are likely to undergo the most thorough re-examination they have had since the Civil War.

Fortunately, the country does not face the economic emergencies which existed when this and similar ill-considered legislation was enacted. With the aid of the drought, the AAA has eliminated most of the crop surpluses piled up in the days of the unlamented Federal Farm Board. Except for the decline in foreign markets, agriculture is in a stronger position than it has occupied for a number of years. Indeed, the AAA has notably relaxed its controls in recent months. Consequently, no serious emergency in the farm belt is to be expected. A great number of farmers who feared the encroachment of more drastic regimentation, such as the Bankhead act and the potato-control scheme, will be more relieved than resentful at the AAA's passing, just as its emergency function was nearing completion.

The most significant aspect of the decision, however, is the opinion itself. The court has interpreted for the first time the so-called "general welfare" clause. There is every indication that the nine justices approached this "great and controlling question," as Justice Roberts said, with a sense of their "grave responsibility to render judgment in accordance with the principles established for the governance of all three branches of the Government." The result is a clear and forceful exposition of constitutional fundamentals.

Contrary to many first impressions, the court took the liberal view that "the power of Congress to authorize expenditure of public moneys for public purposes is not limited by the direct grants of legislative power found in the Constitution." But it also accepted former Justice Story's view that "the powers of taxation and appropriation extend only to matters of national, as distinguished from local, welfare." In the court's opinion the AAA does not meet that requirement. The control of agriculture is regarded as essentially a local matter, over which Congress has no authority.

The essence of the decision may be found in nine words: "The act invades the reserved rights of the States." Thus the issue of centralization of power is clearly posed. With this emphasis upon the Federal, as opposed to unitary, character of our government, Congress would be foolish again to encroach upon the States' prerogatives without first initiating a drastic amendment to the basic law.

In view of the President's recent comment on the "normal and logical policies under which agriculture and industry are returning to full activity," he may regard the Constitution, as now interpreted, as both abnormal and illogical. But it will be difficult to prove that the decision is other than a natural product of the American system of government. The Supreme Court has performed its inescapable duty. Now it is up to the people to decide whether the advantages resulting from a rigid centralized control of agriculture justify an amendment to the basic law under which future farm policies could be imposed upon the entire country from Washington.

The Budget Message.

In his message to Congress last Friday night President Roosevelt asserted that "we approach a balance of the national budget." The detailed budget message for the coming fiscal year provides little substantiation of this optimistic assurance. On the contrary, it anticipates a deficit for the year ending June 30, 1937, of $1,098,000,000, without allowing for any further relief appropriations, without consideration of any bonus legislation and without provision for any expenditures to replace AAA benefit payments. Even without this last unanticipated factor, here is a very gentle and unhurried "approach" to budgetary balance.

What the figures show is that if business revival continues, and if the Congress keeps within the budget, the excess of expenditure over income can perhaps gradually be made manageable without increased taxation. No assertion stronger than that is justified by close examination of the budget message. To say, as the President does, that: "The finances of the Government are in better condition than at any time in the past seven years," is merely to blind the Nation to the magnitude of the fiscal problems which confront it.

Evasive and cloudy reasoning is needed to create the impression that the budgetary situation is satisfactory, and far too much of such reasoning is found in the message made public yesterday. Inability to spend all of last January's gigantic estimates, plus the welcome rise in revenues, now give indication that the gross deficit for the current fiscal year will be $3,234,000,000 instead of the $4,528,000,000 forecast a year ago. But it is the gigantic size of the actual deficit, rather than the astronomical figure it might have reached, on which attention must be concentrated. And a current deficit of some three and a quarter billions scarcely justifies definition as a "great improvement of the fiscal outlook."

The thesis that we are approaching a budgetary balance depends on the assumption that the actual deficit next year will be substantially less than that now forecast for 1936. This is Mr. Roosevelt's reasoning, supported by citation of the deficit figures for recent years: in 1934, $3,989,000,000; in 1935, $3,575,000,000; in 1936 (estimate), $3,234,000,000. If the deficit for 1937 could be kept to the $1,098,000,000 represented by present commitments the advance would be real. But that is too much to hope.

In announcing his decision to defer estimates for additional relief expenditures until later in the session the President explains that they must be kept below $2,136,000,000 if the budget is to make any advance toward balance. That is clear from the figures quoted in the previous paragraph. But if other uncovered appropriations, whether for any form of bonus payment or now for alternative agricultural relief, are added, they must be at the expense of further appropriations for the unemployed. Otherwise, the 1937 deficit will prove to be even greater than that of 1936.

For this reason the President, in the strongest passage in his message, demands that "additional taxes be provided" to cover any appropriations made by this Congress for which provision is not made in the budget. This demand is not merely reasonable from every viewpoint. It is also imperative for preservation of national solvency. And Mr. Roosevelt must be prepared to back up this attitude with his veto power, directed against bonus or any other legislation which threatens to plunge the Nation ever deeper into the abyss of debt.

Instead of increasing the budgetary estimates there are several instances in which Congress can desirably do some pruning on its own account. The national defense appropriations, for instance, are listed at almost $938,000,000, a gain of nearly $200,000,000 over those for the current fiscal year, and an appalling contrast with the expenditure of $534,000,000 for national defense in the fiscal year 1935.

If this Congress votes such a tremendous increase in military appropriations it will provide an ironic commentary on its actual faith in the efficacy of the mandatory neutrality legislation by which it seems to set such store.

No one knows why Insull monkeys with radio, when there must be millions in the medicine responsible for his miraculous rescue from an Athenian Grave.—*Detroit News.*

A scientist reports that there are men on earth so primitive that they don't know what a year means. Evidently they have no income tax collector.—*Boston Transcript.*

Combining On Bonus.

From the Newark Evening News

The bonus boys are girding for the fray. For once the three veterans' organizations—the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans—are united in their demands, if their respective national commanders voice their true sentiments. That makes the prospects of cash payment of the adjusted service certificates, even over a veto by President Roosevelt, much more likely than last year.

In a Presidential election year there is bound to be lessened resistance to the bonus demand. This is all the more true because the legislators, even with their tongues in their cheeks, will be unable to play one veterans' organization against another.

If, however, payment of the bonus in 1935 was unnecessary and unethical, that payment is no less so in 1936. There are rich, well-to-do and down-right distressed among them, just as there are among the rest of us. What the veterans do have, however, is a potential political solidarity. This the politicians in the Congress are not likely to lose sight of.

Hey Fellers, Look Who's Here!

Letters To The Editor.

All communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the Editor's discretion. In fairness to other correspondents, brevity is requested. Letters are subject to condensation.

The Paths Of Peace.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Commenting upon the report that Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg is about to become a monk, the editor of The Post begins the New Year with a leading editorial "The Paths of Peace" that does him much credit and merits the congratulations of monks and friars.

The second paragraph well corrects a false opinion on the monastic motivation which is not unknown even among pious Catholics. That opinion is "that monasteries are filled by souls who have fled there because they were tired of life or afraid of it." "This," the editor continues, "scarcely touches the hem of truth's garment." The proof adduced is the otherwise inexplicable fact that "most monks have felt the vocation to the severe habit of monasticism at an age when every day existence promised them far more pleasure than pain."

The last paragraph explains "the appeal of a monastic existence" in a "devotion to service." This is likewise very true, but, granting that the editor allows for the supernatural motive, it does not go quite far enough, for it ignores the fact that a man may enter a monastery also to save his own soul. Nevertheless you have the congratulations of this

CAPUCHIN-FRANCISCAN FRIAR.
Washington, Jan. 2.

Venal German Professors.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: With great interest I read your statements about Prof. Kroner's views of present-day Germany. He as a professor of philosophy certainly studied Nietzsche and he should know, and knows, that Nietzsche was an enemy of nationalism.

But men like the "Gottinger Sieben" of 1837 are no more in Germany. More numerous now are those of whom the last King of Hannover once said: "Harlots and German professors can be bought at the street corners."

The same professors, who during the war, issued their celebrated pro-war declaration, who later took an oath to the Republic of Weimar, now assert that they have been National-Socialists for long years, that Hitler is right in saying that 14 years Germany has been governed by incapable people (among them Herr Hans Luther, now Hitler's zealous apostle) and that his medieval methods, with the oppression of public opinion and personal freedom, are necessary to make Germany a real cultural country.

Those professors will find the scientific reasons again for a new form of government, when the Third Reich should disappear and they will take the money from it with the same satisfaction and without scruples as they took it from the Empire, the Republic of Weimer and now from the Third Reich. Non olet!

Nietzsche hated hypocritical professors. Prof. Kroner should know that. B. A.
Washington, Dec. 31.

Farms For Needy.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The plan of Mr. H. C. Middleton in your issue of January 1, for the Government to donate 30-acre farms, valued at $1,000 each, to needy families as a means of bringing about a speedy recovery is very much in need of amendment.

To make an outright gift is out of the question for various reasons. To enable families to acquire farms for a reasonable sum on very favorable terms is, however, workable. However, the persons so favored must, first of all, possess a knowledge of farming, have a taste for country life, and be willing to stick at it. R. S. CONRAD.
Washington, Jan. 3.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The recovery plan proposed by Mr. H. C. Middleton in your issue of January 2 would add 150,000,000 acres to the already unbalanced farm crop production. Land of the quality suggested by Mr. Middleton would be submarginal for farming, and 30 acres of such land could not furnish a decent living for a family. Furthermore, if the cost of the land averaged $500 for the 30 acres, Mr. Middleton's plan would leave only $500 for buildings, farm and household equipment and livestock. It would require an investment of at least $5,000 per family to give an adequate start in farming, and for 5,000,000 families the total investment would be $25,000,000,000, equivalent to the initial year's cost of the Townsend plan. The Nation cannot afford such fantastic expenditures.

Solution of the problem appears to lie in better integration of farming and manufacturing industries. A big start toward the accomplishment of this plan has been made by Henry Ford and his "Declaration of Dependence on the Soil," outlined in the report of the "Dearborn Conference." The Jones-Bankhead act, passed at the last session of Congress, puts the Federal and State governments behind this program.

But it has remained for Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as quoted in the daily press of December 30, 1935, to give the most comprehensive expression of this new idea. His central theme is to: "Apply sound scientific and engineering principles to the handling of our natural resources. Search for a positive solution for the problem of agricultural overproduction and low prices by scientific researches to develop new and desirable industrial uses for farm products. Seek a basis of industrial prosperity founded less on Government support and protection and more on scientific and technical developments of new and improved products and processes."

FARM CHEMURGIC.
Washington, Jan. 3.

More Reactions From Readers.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: An announcer over the radio states your paper would, from now on, let Charles Lindbergh alone. This is the very best news that has come over the radio in a long while. Congratulations. Seven out of ten readers of the daily papers can only hope that the rest of the newspapers will follow your splendid example.

CLARENCE M. GROSHELL.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 2.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I think you are to be commended on the policy you have adopted with relation to the Lindberghs. Certainly everyone is entitled to privacy as regards family and personal affairs and, no question about it, your stand in the case of this particularly prominent family has the sympathy of the general public.

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, Jr.,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 4.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I thank God for your stand. Undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of our citizens have felt as I have that something should be done to protect the Lindberghs from the newspaper publicity they have had to submit to. Now that a newspaper of your standing has made the announcement perhaps the rest will fall in line.

CARRIE PARRY WRIGHT.
Decatur, Ill., Jan. 2.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Please let me express profound appreciation of your resolution not to publish anything more of the personal and private doings of Col. Lindbergh. It is devoutly to be hoped that all respectable newspapers will do likewise and that common decency of the American public will effectually suppress the "peeping Toms" of our present day life. A. M. TRAWICK.
Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 2.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The Post is behaving like a gentleman in regard to the Lindberghs. I have heard many people in last few days express their appreciation of your stand. I think everyone feels increased respect and friendship for The Post because of this.

READER.
Washington, Jan. 4.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: May I express to you my deep appreciation for the stand you have taken with regard to publishing news about the private life of the Lindberghs. I hope other newspapers will follow your fine example. T. RUPLI.
Washington, Jan. 4.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: A thousand thanks to you for these precious words. No thought has so animated me as your resolve to aid Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh in their efforts to find the peace and solitude that they so earnestly seek and that they so richly deserve. Let us stand up as one man and cheer you in this noble resolve.

M. E. HOLLEY.
Washington, Jan. 1.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: During the last seven months I have been a daily reader of The Post, but not once in that elapsed period have I found an instance so praiseworthy as the "box" on your front page this morning defining The Post's attitude toward the persecuted Lindberghs.

Score one point for decent journalism! GEORGE MARVIN.
Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 1.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Congratulations upon your policy of handling the Lindbergh affair, as announced today. It will meet with widespread appeal by every thinking person.

High-class newspapers, such as The Post, should by example, curb the appetite of our American moronic minority by such deletion. America will then become a pleasanter place of residence.

CHARLES W. JONES.
Washington, Jan. 1.

The Post Impressionist

Microphones—Mediaevalism.

Post Office, Tuesday.

WHEN a Peer of the British Realm is accused of a felony, no British court may try him, except a court of his peers. If the House of Lords is in session it forms the tribunal; every member has a right to attend and sits, equally with the Lord High Steward, "as a judge of law as well as a finder of fact."

It's an affair of tabards, lawn, miniver and mediaevalism—up to a point. To be sure, allegations of felony against peers are now rare enough to make this "Court of Our Lord the King in Parliament" a rarity. But one such allegation was made recently—and tried accordingly.

Though a few dispatches about it reached America, and a brother-columnist emitted some pithy remarks concerning it, everybody over here seems to have missed the color—and the contrast.

Therefore, we supply them.

* * *

The parliamentary Royal Gallery had to be refurnished:

They built a dais and thereon set a Throne, with nobody occupying it—a throne representing the Sovereign.

Directly below this, they placed a chair, almost as large and far more comfortable, for the momentary Lord High Steward—also the historic Woolsack, that divan of true English wool which habitually rests the weary bones of the Lord Chancellor during sessions of the House of Lords. Right and left of the throne were ranged seats for the peers—some hundred—in three rows. Within the horseshoe thus formed were the stations of the accused, counsel and the Advisory Judges, who interpret any points of law which may puzzle the peers.

Impressively mediaeval!

That is, it was impressive in all respects and mediaeval in all except a few. For there was a thorough sprinkling of microphones.

* * *

"Met in their own chamber," the lords, in red robes, were marshalled by the Garter King-of-Arms: that chief heraldic officer of the Order of the Garter whose post dates from 1415. This expert lined his charges in the reverse order of precedence and marched them into the Gallery.

* * *

Hats were important:

When a Serjeant at Arms (so spelled) demanded silence "on pain of imprisonment," the peers took off their cocked hats to hear the reading of the King's Commission regularizing the court.

Next, Lord Chancellor Hailsham having been given a wand of office and conducted from the Woolsack to his new seat as Lord High Steward, all the doffed hats went on again, the Lord High Steward setting his three-cornered tile atop his official wig.

And then he inquired whether it was their lordships' pleasure that the Advisory Judges' heads be covered. "Leave was given"—but, alas, those judges had forgotten to bring any hats with them!

* * *

Black Rod was summoned: the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who carries a black staff and is the usher of the House of Lords. He was instructed to fetch the accused, and fetched him: Lord de Clifford, not robed, but in modern morning-clothes; not having to kneel until given permission to rise (as was the ancient usage), but bowing to the vacant throne and to the court.

Yes, mediaevalism broke down there. He was seated at a desk—with a "mike" in front of it.

How did he plead: Guilty or not guilty? Not guilty.

"And how will your lordship be judged?"

"By God and my peers."

Mediaevalism was back again.

* * *

When the prosecution's case had been presented, counsel for the defendant submitted that the defense didn't consider it had any case to answer. Its plea appears to have been a plea for what the Post-Impressionist's legal training taught him to call a nonsuit.

So the peers retired "to the chamber of Parliament to consider this." And they asked the Advisory Judges' advice. And the Advisory Judges "advised their lordships that the submission of the defense was well founded."

* * *

The peers filed back to their places beside the throne—and behind their respective microphones. The clerk, beginning with the junior baron, asked each peer what was his verdict. Every peer, arising and placing his right hand over his heart, replied: "Not guilty, on my honor." So the Lord High Steward created for the occasion informed Lord de Clifford that he had been tried by his peers (the Deity seems to have been omitted this time) and found innocent. He—that is, the Lord High Steward—added that "nothing remained but to determine his own commission"—which he accomplished by breaking his wand.

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P. S.: According to the London papers, Lord de Clifford's alleged offense was "the manslaughter of Douglas George Hopkins, 26, a mechanical engineer, by recklessly driving a motorcar." Hopkins must have been a modern.

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

One Banjo At A Time.

Paris, Jan. 6.

THE name of William Shearer, the old battleship salesman, somehow has a sinister sound to me, so when Commendatore Rota, manager of the Ambassador Hotel in Rome, confided that Shearer was in the house I looked shrewdly mysterious like a cub reporter around a police station.

"Yeah," I said to Signor Rota. "Yes, you know him?" said Rota. Said I, "Not personally, but he's the guy who sort of, well, you know—Geneva. You remember the Geneva Naval Conference? That's the guy."

"Is that a fact?" exclaimed Signor Rota. "Well, he's here. I'm lunching with him." "Did he bring his sample case?" I snapped back. "I don't know," my host said. "Do they carry little samples?"

Shearer was the name of a sordid materialist, a peddler of warships, who went to Geneva that time and by casting suspicion on naval formulas proposed by our loving friends the British had gummed up a great and noble effort by a round table of diplomats, admirals, munitions salesmen and similar conspirators to reduce the navies of the world, most of all ours. Mr. Shearer was one of those shadowy characters who work by stealth in the dark chancelleries of Europe, as Woodrow Wilson used to call them, while young men die and mothers cry.

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THE oil crowd had been in Rome a few days before trying to cut themselves a slice of cake, and the contrast between these manipulators, so cynical and utterly practical about their business plans, and the poor dumb Italian soldiers sinking up to their armpits in the military morass of Abyssinia, pro patria, had been a revelation. It was like living in a book or standing by a roadside in Georgia watching buzzards wheel above a dying cow.

A few nights later I entered the room where Shearer was, and a voice that dominated the whole shrill prattle of the gathering was a big, noisy boom:—"I'm the man who wrecked the Geneva Conference." It was impossible to figure Mr. Shearer's angle in Rome under existing conditions. How could he sell any warships to Italy even if Italy wanted warships? The United States wouldn't stand for that. And how could he sell Italy any merchant boats when Italy would want to pay off in chianti, spaghetti and olives? Still, there he undoubtedly was, the man who unquestionably did smear the Geneva Conference, telling one and all just what he said to Admiral Standley and Admiral Wiley and Claude Swanson and Curtis Wilbur and Farley and Nye and all.

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ALL American reporters in Rome took a whirl at the noisy man to learn what he was up to, but finally they let him be, and after a week or so he checked out for Paris. Here I begin to meet old timers who were in Geneva and hear from them that Shearer knows his stuff about naval tonnage comparisons, tonnage and types, and is a very good man at reading the backs of the cards when the British are playing them right up against their buttons. So, meeting him again, I asked if he was going to London to give us once more the benefit of his patriotic interest in a square deal for the American Navy. No, he said, he wasn't going to London this time. That one was washed up before it started. He was going home within 24 hours, and the best purchase he had made on this side of the water was a ticket back.

Mr. Shearer is one of those main strength talkers. It is impossible to break through his service. He ignores all efforts to interrupt—a very annoying trait, because all of us like to crack wise occasionally to tell about the time we saw Charlie Chaplin personally in a railroad station. But you pull your Charlie Chaplin on him and he will top you with Winston Churchill. You come back with someone like Otto Kahn and he will simply knock the racket out of your hands with King George V, Mussolini and Franklin D. Roosevelt—"you know Frank."

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NEXT to George M. Cohan, who has a curious way of gesturing with his little fingers, he has the most eloquent hands I ever saw. He doesn't wave them like a Bowery merchant selling a second-hand suit, but sweeps them in graceful, vigorous strokes and winds up by jabbing himself on his yellow vest with both thumbs.

He is sandy, with a small mustache and not much hair, and he looks about 55. One minute he is down in Mexico with oil, next he is in London managing Queen's Theater, again in Singapore, then he is the naval expert and the next thing you know he is up in a hotel room in Washington with a United States Senator—and both of them are cockeyed on 40 whisky sours—telling the Senator what to say in his important speech on naval requirements tomorrow.

Still it doesn't develop whether he has a job or a commission from some shipbuilding company on this trip to Europe or is merely on a flier at his own expense to see what he can do for himself.

He stops at the Ritz, and his clothes are pressed and, like all professionals in the propaganda business when they are talking with newspaper men, he poisons his conversation with his angle. Shearer's business is boats, so his poison concerns the British, the pacifists and the bolsheviki who would rather we didn't have too many ships, naval or otherwise.

Fascinated by his career, I asked Mr. Shearer as he was leaving if he could play a banjo.

"Yes," he said, and added with a note of modesty, "but only one at a time."

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Virginia Postmasters.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday nominations for four new postmaster appointments in Virginia. They were Lewis N. Glover, Berryville; Anthony G. Simmons, Pincastle; Ross V. Martindale, Sweet Briar, and Edward G. Newell, veterans administration home, according to the Associated Press.

Nine Men Make History

In An Electric Atmosphere Venerable Censors Of Legislation Quietly Voice Phrases For Screaming Headlines Of Newspapers.

By Karl Schriftgiesser.

DAMP but determined, many people, including your correspondent, trudged up to the new Supreme Court Building yesterday, intent upon seeing history made. That is one of the pleasures of living in Washington. When time palls, all you have to do is hail a taxi and say, "Show me some history being made." Yesterday, for a 20-cent fare, you could get within peeking distance of what undoubtedly will be more than a footnote in the text books of the next generation.

Lured perhaps by imaginative outpourings of the press, many of the crowd must have expected more than was spread for them. Aside from the mosaic contrasts afforded by the architects of this temple of justice, there was very little that is colorful about the two-hour meeting of the Court. But there was plenty of what may be called atmosphere.

Yesterday the atmosphere was electric, not to say static, which means, according to the dictionary, "having to do with the pressure exerted by mere mass at rest." The court, most of whom are massive men, seemed at rest when they finally got seated in their comfortable swivel chairs. And there certainly was plenty of pressure exerted before Justice Roberts finished his reading. One might develop this theme——

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EXPECTANCY of one kind or another was apparent on the faces of all those who managed to get seats. Expectancy was probably apparent upon your correspondent's face, but it soon disappeared. He did get inside, but he didn't get a seat. Nevertheless, at the risk of looking like a giraffe for the rest of his life, he did get a glimpse at the nine venerable men whom a bright young Harvard professor the night before had termed in public the censors, rather than the umpires, of legislation.

There they sat, reading from left to right: Justices Roberts, Butler, Brandeis, Vandevanter, Chief Justice Hughes, McReynolds, Sutherland, Stone and Cardozo. The Chief Justice appeared red and determined behind his white trim whiskers. Mr. Brandeis seemed old and careworn, his face more deeply lined. Mr. Cardozo, off at the end, had an abstract look on his little face. The others looked just like their pictures, only more ruffled, they being aware that no photographers are ever present in this courtroom.

Mr. Justice Roberts began the majority opinion in what is generally called a strong, clear voice. His beginnings were monotonous. But as he warmed up to his subject, as he got into the part which tore at the very heart of the New Deal, his voice shook and even cracked at times. And then you noticed that he was not reading at all. He was reciting. Only occasionally did he glance at the paper in front of him. They say this is always his method. You could tell he was aware of the fact that what he was saying from his memory there was of the gravest import. When he mentioned Madison, or Justice Story, or "on the other hand," Hamilton, his voice intimated that he was here, at least, among friends.

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THERE was always emotion in that voice, and when it had stopped there was such a silence as even the Supreme Court of the United States seldom feels. But it remained for Mr. Justice Stone to bring out the feeling that some men cannot hide when they are deeply moved but know they must not lose control. There was fire there that flashed; futile fire, perhaps, but fire that came from deep down inside the man. There was bitterness, too, and scorn. You could not miss it. It was the ringing voice of dissent; it was no crying in the wilderness, no talking to the wind. It was the footnote to the history the court had written that day.

Listening to them both you forgot those all around you. You forgot the discomfort of the crowd and focussed all your mind upon the words. You were aware that you were getting now what you had come for, a glimpse of history in the making. You did not notice the moving jaws of Justice Vandeventer, the absorption in his book of Justice McReynolds, the lines in Brandeis' strong face, the pallor of Cardozo. You heard only words, drilling into your mind the fact that six men had lined up against three and were saying now words about "the general welfare," and other resounding phrases, that would, within the minute, be screaming headlines across the breadth of the land. And some day a neat, dispassionate chapter in a history book.

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AND when Justice Stone was done with his scorn and his bitterness, you felt that these tense hundreds who had listened with you wanted to applaud. Emotion, if not agreement. But there was no applause. Only that silence, very deep. And then the clear, cool voice of the Chief Justice, still looking red and determined, going on to lesser things. Few, besides reporters, left the room until all was done, until some young men had been introduced to the court and told they might appear before it. Young men, like the lawer in the Schechter case, who may some day cause history to be made, even as it was yesterday.

AAA Employes Are Calm

Continued from Page 1.

the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture and leaders of Congress, it is fair to assume plans will be worked out so the work of the AAA will be adapted to meet the terms of the Supreme Court decision," it was declared last night by Miss Gertrude McNally, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Federal Employes.

"Employes of the AAA," Miss McNally said reassuringly, "need feel no concern as to the future of their positions."

E. Claude Babcock, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, also was optimistic.

"Governmental policies are not the concern of the A. F. G. E., except insofar as they refer to personnel," Babcock said. "The outcome of the AAA decision, therefore, concerns us only to this extent:

"We ask, and we believe we are fully justified in asking, that humane treatment of employes be a Government policy under any and all circumstances. Therefore, if the farm program now conducted by the AAA is continued in any form or is supplanted by another program with the same general objectives, we urgently bespeak continuity of personnel in order that the men and women who have served the AAA may not be deprived of their livlihood.

Called "Reasonable Request."

"This, we feel," the employe leader continued, "the Government must accept as a fair and reasonable request and, moreover, one which will prove distinctly in the interest of economy and efficiency in any service that may be contemplated.

"Quite apart from the justice of this proposal there is the practical feature involved that it is injudicious to dismiss one set of employes to bring another here from all parts of the country to replace them. If governmental activities are to expand at one point while contracting at another by all means let the Government retain the employes who are qualified and able rather than recruit new personnel at the expense of the incumbent personnel."

So, despite decisions of the highest court in the land, rain, snow or slush, employes of AAA will fight through traffic to their offices to work as usual this morning and every morning for months to come while a substitute for the junked act is sought by the best experts in the Roosevelt Administration.

Pilots Praised As Air Group Convenes Here

National Aeronautic Association Presents Certificates to Fliers.

America's crack airplane pilots, looking uncomfortable in dinner suits instead of flying togs, heard their achievements lauded last night at the annual banquet of the National Aeronautic Association at the Mayflower and received certificates attesting their world-record flights from Senator William G. McAdoo, president of the organization.

The dinner was the feature event of the two-day convention of the N. A. A., which opened yesterday morning. At yesterday's session Army, Naval and civil aviation officials discussed current aviation problems with delegates to the convention gathered here from a number of States.

Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, chief of the Army Air Corps, was the headline speaker on the program. Others who talked included Col. J. Carroll Cone, assistant director of the Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce; Col. Harold Hartney, technical adviser of a Senate committee studying aviation matters; Dr. Roy Whitehead, of the medical section of the Bureau of Air Commerce; Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the board of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, and Leighton W. Rogers, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

Ben King, Washington sportsman flier, who set a number of world marks in the light airplane class, was among the list of fliers honored at last night's dinner.

At today's meeting various committees will report on their activities during the past year, after which officers for 1936 will be elected.

Senator McAdoo told the delegates in his speech last night that he would not run as a candidate for re-election to the association presidency. Previously there had been indications that his candidacy would provoke strong opposition.

In the afternoon members of the executive committee of the Wiley Post memorial fund will discuss plans for a permanent memorial to honor the round-the-world flier who died in an Alaskan crash last year.

In an informal meeting last night pilots made plans to recapture for the United States a number of world records now held by French and Italian fliers.

Roosevelt Favors Tenant Farmer Aid

By the Associated Press.

Authors of legislation to provide Federal aid to tenant farmers for purchase of land left the White House yesterday with the assertion that President Roosevelt favored its enactment at this session.

Senator Bankhead (Democrat), of Alabama, and Representative Jones (Democrat), of Texas, sponsors of the legislation, went over the bill with the President and Secretary Wallace.

The bill was passed last session by the Senate setting up a $1,000,000,000 Government corporation to provide loans to tenants desiring to acquire small tracts of land.

Bankhead said that some reduction in the billion dollar amount is contemplated but predicted Congressional approval.

Budget Slashes Sum Requested For D.C. Schools

$1,892,301 Cut From Estimates of District Commissioners.

The perennial hope of the Board of Education to get sufficient appropriations for new buildings, so that portable schools and overcrowding of classrooms may be eliminated, appeared doomed for another disappointment yesterday as the Budget Bureau submitted estimates of $1,892,301 under the requests of the District Commissioners.

The board asked for $18,041,339, but the Commissioners cut this to $13,959,046. The board asked for 28 new buildings and the purchase of 6 additional sites. The Budget Bureau recommended the following:

Lafayette School, eight-room addition and assembly-gymnasium, $165,000; Hardy School, finishing of four rooms, upper floor, $30,000; Truesdell School, addition of eight rooms and assembly-gymnasium, $148,500; Grimke School addition, eight rooms and assembly-gymnasium, $175,000; Young School addition, eight rooms and assembly-gymnasium, $140,000 girls' vocational school, start of construction, $100,000; Paul Junior High School addition, ten rooms and gymnasium, $165,000; Anacostia Senior-Junior High School, completing construction, $100,000; purchase of additional land for John F. Cooke School, $26,000.

Among the 19 building projects rejected were additions to the Bancroft, Shepherd, Whittier, Noyes, Kingman, Ketchem, Monroe, Syphax, Giddings, Margaret Murray Washington, Shaw Junior High, Eastern and Armstrong High Schools.

The board also asked money to build an eight-room school on the site of the present Bunker Hill School, and to erect a new senior high school building in Takoma Park. A request for funds to build an elementary school on Bladensburg road near Mount Olivet Cemetery was denied.

Among the estimates for land purchases deleted was $185,000 for completion of the purchase of the long-delayed Jefferson Junior High School.

$2,000 Is Approved For Police Cruiser

The Budget Bureau for the second time rejected a request for funds to employ additional policemen as urged by Maj. Ernest W. Brown, superintendent of police, but passed an item of $2,000 for the purchase of an armored police cruiser.

The bureau allowed an increase of one inspector, one captain, two sergeants and three privates. Maj. Brown had asked the Commissioners for 131 men, and it is understood the Commissioners recommended between 75 and 90.

The enlarged personnel was recommended last year by the special House sub-committee which made an exhaustive investigation of crime in the District.

The Budget Bureau eliminated the extra salary for an inspector to hold the rank of assistant superintendent. This position has been vacant since the retirement last summer of Inspector Albert J. Headley, under attack in the crime inquiry for his role in Representative Blanton's "gentlemen's agreement" with Maj. Brown.

The armored cruiser is to be used in chasing armed robbers and other dangerous criminals.

The Fire Department was allowed funds to purchase new aerial hook and ladder equipment and to add 18 men—15 privates, a captain, a lieutenant and a sergeant—to its ranks.

District Highways To Get $2,372,880

The Budget Bureau allowed $25,000 in the estimates submitted yesterday for the drafting of preliminary plans looking toward the replacement of the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge, long sought by residents of Anacostia and the District Commissioners.

While recommending $2,372,880 for the highway department, the bureau made such cuts in the District estimates that there will be about $500,000 left in the gasoline tax fund at the end of the fiscal year 1937. This money cannot be expended for any other purpose.

New street and road improvements allowed are:

Nebraska avenue northwest, Forty-fifth street to Indian lane, $24,700; Hemlock street northwest, Fourteenth street to Sixteenth street, $10,000; Eight street northwest, Dahlia street to Elder Street, 7,000; Maple street northwest, Pine street to Sandy Spring road, $3,800; Third street northwest, Underwood street to Blair road, $19,000; Third street northwest, Kansas avenue to Peabody street, $31,000; Seventh street northwest, Quackenbos street to Rittenhouse street, $5,000; Harvard street northwest, Fifth street to Georgia avenue, $8,800; Franklin street northeast, Lincoln road to Sixth street, $16,400; Franklin street northeast, Tenth street to Thirteenth street, $15,500; Franklin street northeast, Fourteenth street to Rhode Island avenue, $10,200; Third street northeast, Douglas street to Evarts street, $5,400; Shepherd street northeast, Twentieth street to Twenty-second street, $8,200; Franklin street northeast, Twentieth street to Twenty-second street, $8,200; Twenty-second street northeast, Queens Chapel road to Franklin street, $20,500; Staples street northeast, Morse street to Neal street, $6,000.

Reappointment of Gans To Liquor Board Urged

Friends of Isaac Gans yesterday started a campaign to urge the District Commissioners to reappoint him for another term on the District Alcohol Beverage Control Board.

He was appointed to a two-year term when the board was organized in 1934. The term of Mrs. Agnes K. Mason expires next year, and that of Chairman George W. Offutt ends in 1937. In the future all terms will be of four years duration. The Commissioners are expected to consider the reappointment at a meeting later in the month.

Club Elects Officers.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 6.—Miss Codie Whiteman was re-elected president of the Women's Sport Club for 1936 at a meeting at Central Y. M. C. A. Other officers are Mrs. Helen Schurette, vice president; Miss Eleanor Straub, secretary; Mrs. Agnes Byers, treasurer, and Mrs. Evelyn Rosenmerkel, club reporter.

Don't Mention It. By Ed Reed

"Now would you mind going back across again? I missed my good deed yesterday."

D. C. Estimates Reduced

Continued from Page 1.

pended balance of $9,900,000 at the close of next fiscal year.

Departmental estimates, as recommended by the Budget Bureau, are as follows:

Salaries of administrative officers: Net increase of $192,268 above 1936, but $238,480 under District estimates. Gain due to District contribution of $125,000 to District unemployment compensation act, $18,000 for additional land for District repair shop, $15,000 for administration of smoke regulation, $9,500 for increases in personnel in building inspection division, $6,300 for plumbing inspection division, $2,250 for tax collector's office, $4,600 corporation counsel's office, and $6,000 to Public Utilities Commission.

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses: $12,237 increase over 1936, chiefly to central garage for improved automobile service.

Public library: $75,000 is granted toward construction of Petworth branch library. Net increase of $59,345 over 1936, but a cut of $97,480 under District estimates.

Street and road improvements: $460,000 under 1936 but only $5,000 below this year's request by Commissioners.

Sewer department: Net increase of $148,673 over last year. This covers an increase of $190,400 for sewage treatment plant, plus $8,170 for cleaning and repairing sewers, minus $50,000 for suburban sewers. The bureau explains the last decrease is offset by recent grants of emergency funds in excess of $700,000. District estimate cut $331,427.

Collection of refuse: $53,090 additional for expanding the service to include collection of trash from apartment houses, hotels, and similar buildings now prohibited from dumping in Arlington County. District estimate cut $100,000.

Playgrounds: Increase of $3,500 for personal services and maintenance. Recommendation $17,945 under District request.

Electrical department: $14,500 increase allowed for additional inspectors; District estimate cut $158,480.

Schools: $1,333,000 slashed from estimates for new buildings and grounds and $559,301 from administrative expenses.

Fire Department Increase

Police: Request of Commissioners for between 75 and 90 additional men rejected, $238,290 being cut from estimates. Net increase of $8,615 above 1936 allowed addition of one inspector, one captain, two sergeants and three privates. An increase of $15,000 was allowed for what the bureau termed a normal gain in the cost of administering the policemen and firemen's relief fund.

Fire department: Net increase of $63,500 above last year, $48,000 for personnel and $13,000 for additional equipment. The total is $77,475 under District estimates.

Health department: Allowed $33,770 above 1936 act, brought about by increase of $125,600 and decreases of $91,830. Changes accounted for by reorganization of health department and establishment of public nursing service to which all nurses on other health department appropriation rolls are transferred. Other increases are $1,500 for maintenance of laboratories, $1,000 for contingent expenses, and $2,700 for maintenance and operation of motor vehicles. The department also will receive $70,898 Federal aid under the social security act.

Courts: Increase of $46,190, distributed as follows: Juvenile Court, $5,590; Police Court, $3,500; Supreme Court, $18,100 (replacement of elevators); Court of Appeals, personal services, $12,500; replacement of elevator cars, $3,500; miscellaneous, $2,500; printing and binding, $500.

Public welfare: Net increase of $316,178 over 1936, but $358,470 under Commissioners' estimates.

Militia: $1,300 additional allowed for adding two more companies.

Reclamation of Anacostia flats: $10,000 above 1936, but $50,000 under District's request.

More for Public Parks.

Public parks: $10,410 above last year to provide additional personnel and lighting for Mall roads; $60,240 under District estimates.

National Zoo: $10,000 increase to provide for additional personal services and materials and $5,000 for acquisition of specimens.

Gasoline tax account: Decrease of $460,000 made up of $25,000 reductions in curb and gutter work, $10,000 for center strip roadway, $50,000 for repaving and resurfacing and nonrecurring item, Calvert Street Bridge, $475,000. Increases are $75,000 for paving abandoned road space, and $25,000 for Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge preliminary plans. The bureau explains the decrease on the ground that the District is receiving Federal grants for streets and roads amounting to nearly $1,500,000.

Water department: Increase of $20,000 for Washington aqueduct to repair Conduit road beyond District line.

Permanent appropriations: Net decrease of $25,000 from 1936 occasioned by $100,000 reduction under miscellaneous trust fund deposits; this is offset by the following increases: Washington redemption fund, $50,000; permanent fund, $10,000; inmates fund, workhouse and reformatory, $15,000.

District Relief Fund Request Cut $343,800

Sum Less Than Fund of Last Year, Despite Loss of Federal Dole.

As the District Commissioners were preparing to ask a deficiency appropriation to meet current emergency relief demands, the Budget Bureau yesterday cut $343,800 from the $2,000,000 requested for this item in the 1937 act. A total of $358,470 was pared from the public welfare estimates.

Although $2,000,000 was appropriated for this need last year, the Commissioners have already found it inadequate because of the withdrawal of the Federal dole December 1.

Faced with the problem of caring for an indefinite number of unemployed, Elwood Street, director of public welfare, asked the Commissioners for $10,443,050 in all. This was cut to $8,422,655 by the District heads and to $7,824,380 by the Budget Bureau.

A net increase of $316,178 was allowed over the 1936 appropriations for the whole department, but this is $358,470 under the estimates of the Commissioners.

Two Items Added.

The Budget Bureau explains the cut in emergency relief estimates is offset by two new social security items: namely, $289,800 for old age pensions and $54,000 for needy blind aid. Federal supplemental grants under the social security act will be $264,600 and $56,700, respectively.

Other increases in public welfare estimates above 1936 appropriations are:

Board and division of child welfare, $10,500 less $3,150 in non-recurring items. The $10,000, the bureau explains, is "for the board and care of guardianship children, on account of the increased cost of living."

The jail is given a net additional amount of $2,500, while the workhouse and reformatory are allowed an increase of $84,140. The latter is accounted for in part by an enlarged prison population, and $45,000 is to begin construction of permanent buildings for women.

Boys' School Increased.

The National Training School for Boys is given $40,000 additional to take care of commitments that formerly went to the Industrial Home School for Colored Children.

The Children's Hospital gained $38,500; Emergency Hospital, $10,000, and Casualty Hospital, $15,000, chiefly due to the insufficiency of beds in Gallinger Hospital to take care of the District's indigent cases, emergency and otherwise.

A total increase of $190,000 is allowed the adult Tuberculosis Hospital and Sanatorium, of which $80,000 is for equipment and improvements in connection with the anticipated opening of the sanatorium and its operation for the last half of the fiscal year 1937.

The Children's Tubercular Sanatorium is given an extra $38,940 for personal services and $18,000 for equipment, so that it may be placed on a full-capacity basis.

Gallinger Fund Raised.

Gallinger Hospital is allowed an additional $47,830 to add nurses and to pay for higher food costs.

The District Training School is given an extra $10,480, the Industrial Home School gets $2,750 for a station wagon and other equipment, and the Home for the Aged and Infirm $750 for a truck.

The District's contribution to St. Elizabeths Hospital is raised $132,228 to care for indigent insane, and there is an increase of $3,000 for the deportation of nonresident insane.

Offsetting the increases are cuts amounting to $5,315 in the items for the National Library for the Blind and burial of former service men.

2 Lost as Ship Sinks.

Coruna, Spain, Jan. 6 (AP).—Two of the crew of 16 of the fishing steamer Viscaya drowned today when it sank in a storm off Finisterre.

Mother Guards Girl, 16, Dead for Three Days

New York, Jan. 6 (AP).—Refusing to believe her 16-year-old daughter dead, a gaunt, angular woman of 50 kept watch over the girl's body for three days. Police found her today in a darkened one-room apartment, and listed her name as Ann Haynes.

"She is not dead," the mother insisted. "She is in a coma. She has been in a coma for three days—my baby has. She'll get better soon." The mother was taken to City Hospital for psychopathic observation.

20 Below Zero Wave Strikes in Northwest

Chicago, Jan. 6 (AP).—Sweeping southward and eastward in the wake of a widespread snowfall, a cold wave brought 20 below zero temperatures to the Northwest today.

The coldest points in the United States were Williston, N. Dak., and Havre, Mont., with 20 below.

British Ship Missing After SOS in Night

London, Jan. 6 (AP).—The fate of the S. S. S. Pearlmoor, British ship which sent out an SOS from the Irish Sea last night, was unknown here tonight.

Lloyds was without information. The tug Seefalke left Cobh to assist the British vessel, but did not report whether the Pearlmoor was found. The ship had reported it was drifting helplessly.

Barclay Is Installed President of Liberia

Monrovia, Liberia, Jan. 6 (AP).—Edwin Barclay, former minister to the United States, was installed today as President of Liberia for eight years more under an act recently passed by the Legislature.

Barclay began his term as minister to Washington in 1925. He was named Provisional President in 1931.

$200,00 Fire Hits 'U.'

Ruston, La., Jan. 6 (AP).—Louisiana Tech's administration building was destroyed by fire early today with a loss estimated by President G. W. Bond at about $200,000. The cause of the fire was undetermined.

Proposed District of Columbia Budget for 1937

Summary of estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1937, compared with 1936 appropriations and the requests of the District Commissioners.

Bureau or subdivision.	Appropriations, 1936	Budget estimates, 1937	Increase (+) or decrease (—)	D. C. Estimates	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Annual appropriations:					
General expenses	$1,862,802	$2,055,070	+$192,268	$2,293,550	—238,480
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses	262,060	274,317	+ 12,237	299,577	— 25,260
Reimbursement under P. W. A. Loan Act	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	.....
Total, general, contingent and miscellaneous expenses	3,124,882	3,329,387	+ 204,505	3,593,127	—263,740
Free public library	470,495	529,840	+ 59,345	627,320	— 97,480
Street and road improvement and repair	281,600	279,600	— 2,000	284,600	— 5,000
Sewers	893,710	1,042,383	+ 148,673	1,377,710	—331,427
Refuse	1,332,270	1,385,360	+ 53,090	1,485,360	—100,000
Public playgrounds	189,800	194,300	+ 3,500	212,245	— 17,945
Electrical department	938,300	1,003,300	+ 14,500	1,161,780	—158,480
Public schools:					
Operation and maintenance	10,632,050	11,017,245	+ 385,195	11,576,546	—559,301
Buildings and grounds	830,000	1,049,500	+ 219,500	2,382,500	—1,333,000
Total, public schools	11,462,050	12,066,745	+ 604,695	13,959,046	—1,892,301
Police department	3,634,715	3,643,330	+ 8,615	3,881,620	—238,290
Policemen and firemen's relief account	1,010,000	1,025,000	+ 15,000	1,060,000	— 35,000
Fire department	2,454,861	2,429,620	— 25,241	2,507,095	— 77,475
Health department	474,200	507,970	+ 33,770	542,202	— 34,232
Courts	790,430	836,620	+ 46,190	855,420	— 18,800
Public welfare	7,508,202	8,064,183	+ 555,983	8,422,655	—358,470
Militia	36,000	37,300	+ 1,300	39,640	— 2,340
Reclamation Anacostia flats	40,000	50,000	+ 10,000	100,000	— 50,000
National Capital Parks	895,000	908,410	+ 10,410	968,650	— 60,240
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	337,500	337,500	.....	343,500	— 6,000
National Zoological Park	215,000	225,000	+ 10,000	230,000	— 5,000
Total, annual appropriations, general revenue account	36,143,515	37,895,750	+1,752,235	41,647,970	—3,752,220
Special accounts:					
Gasoline-tax account	2,553,280	2,093,280	— 460,000	2,593,280	—500,000
Water account	2,064,820	1,675,970	— 388,850	1,861,510	—185,540
Total, general and special accounts	40,761,615	41,665,000	+ 903,385	46,102,760	—4,447,760
Trust accounts	1,460,000	1,435,000	— 25,000	1,380,000	— 55,000
Grand total, all accounts, District of Columbia	42,221,615	43,100,000	+ 878,385	47,482,760	—4,382,760

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Mrs. Roosevelt Facing Round of Engagements

First Lady to Have Busy Week of Varied Activity; to Be Honored at Luncheons Today and Tomorrow, Give Three Teas at White House.

By Evelyn Peyton Gordon.

The life of any President's wife is a busy one, but that of the present First Lady embraces a greater variety of activities than was the lot of any of her predecessors. This week Mrs. Roosevelt will have an engagement for each day.

Mrs. Roosevelt was guest of honor at a luncheon Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, gave yesterday at the Sulgrave Club.

Other guests were Mrs. John Nance Garner, wife of the Vice President; Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, wife of the Chief Justice; Mme. de Laboulaye, wife of the Ambassador of France; Mme. Aranha, wife of the Ambassador of Brazil; the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins; Mrs. Sumner Welles, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Mrs. Walter Schoellkopf, Mrs. Adolphus Andrews, Frau von Baetticher, Frau Koerner, Mrs. Adolph Caspar Miller, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Mrs. Joseph D. Noel, Mrs. Frank Bohn, Mrs. Anne Archbold, Mrs. M. F. Doyle, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mrs. Guy Despard Goff, Mrs. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Mrs. Thomas Bell Sweeney, Mrs. A. C. Young, Mrs. Charles Weber, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Brewster Marwick, Mrs. Richards, of Kansas City; Miss Carolyn Nash and Mrs. Brook Upham.

Today the First Lady will be the guest of honor at the luncheon to be given by Mrs. Garner, and tomorrow she will be the luncheon guest of Mrs. Henry C. Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Teas at White House.

Tomorrow afternoon there will be three teas at the White House. The first, from 3:30 to 5 o'clock, will be for Democratic committeewomen and wives of Democratic committee members. The second group to be received will be composed of persons who have left cards at the White House. The third group will be women executives of the Department of Justice, the Postoffice Department, the Navy Department and the Federal commissions. Mrs. Cummings, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Farley, wife of the Postmaster General, and Mrs. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, have been invited to receive with Mrs. Rooseelt.

Tomorrow night Mrs. Roosevelt will attend two Jackson Day dinners. She will accompany the President to the dinner at the Mayflower and later go on to the Jackson Day dinner of the Young Democrats at the Willard, where she will make a speech. Mrs. Roosevelt will hear the President's talk over the radio during the Young Democrats' dinner.

To Attend Breakfast.

Mrs. Roosevelt will motor to Baltimore Thursday morning to attend the breakfast of the Baltimore Civic League. She will return to the White House in time for dinner and the State reception in honor of the members of the Judiciary.

Friday Mrs. Roosevelt will be the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Chi Omega Achievement Awards Committee in New York. Mrs. Roosevelt will take part in selecting the most outstanding woman of the year to receive the achievement award from the organization.

At her press conference yesterday Mrs. Roosevelt explained that Jack and Jill, the two White House Irish setters, belong to her grandchildren, Anna Eleanor and Curtis Dall. The dogs are "guests" for the winter at the White House. The young owners now live in an apartment in New York, where there is no room for dogs.

Dinner Is Given By Mrs. Loose

Diplomats and U. S. Officials Guests; Another Set for Tomorrow.

Mrs. Jacob Leander Loose entertained at dinner in her apartment at the Shoreham last evening. She will give another dinner tomorrow night.

The company last night included the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Guillermo Patterson; the Minister of the Irish Free State and Mrs. Michael MacWhite; the Minister of Denmark and Mme. Otto Wadsted; the Minister of Panama and Senora de Alfaro; the Minister of Norway and Mme. Munthe de Morgenstierne; the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Daniel C. Roper; Senator Arthur Capper, Senator and Mrs. Royal S. Copeland, Senator and Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, the Charge d'Affaires of Poland and Mme. Wladyslaw Sokolowska, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph R. Defrees and Mrs. Gilbert M. Hitchcock.

Miss Jane Yerkes' Betrothal Revealed

New Yorker Will Be Bride of Mr. Ludlow Elliman.

Noroton, Conn., Jan. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard A. Yerkes, of New York and Brookville, Long Island, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jane Littig Yerkes, to Ludlow Elliman, son of Mrs. Ernest J. Draper, of Noroton and Washington, and Douglas L. Elliman, of New York.

Miss Yerkes is a granddaughter of Lady Clipperton, of London. She attended Termata and Miss Hewitt's School and is a provisional member of the Junior League and a debutante this season.

Mr. Elliman is a grandson of the late Dr. and Mrs. George Trowbridge. He was graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and from Princeton in 1931, and is a master at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He is a member of the Princeton Club, of New York.

Daughter Born in West To Gilbert C. Hoovers

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gilbert C. Hoover are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Katherine Elizabeth Hoover, on December 28 at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

Mrs. Hoover was formerly Miss Mabel R. Dumbell, daughter of Mr. Henry J. Dumbell and the late Mrs. Dumbell, of New York and New Canaan, Conn.

Wood-Durham Wedding Here Will Be Friday

Louisville Girl to Become Bride at the Home of Mrs. Alvin Hert.

The wedding of Miss Mary Louise Durham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hartwell Durham, of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Britton Boal Wood, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson Wood 3d, of Arrowston, Piqua, Ohio, and Miami Beach, Fla., will take place at noon Friday at the home of Miss Durham's aunt, Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, at 1785 Massachusetts avenue. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, Bishop emeritus of Kentucky, assisted by the Rev. Maxfield Dowell, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church of Piqua, Ohio.

Miss Durham will be attended by her cousin, Mrs. Charles Edwards McNeal, the former Miss Jane Aley, of Louisville, whose marriage took place on November 20. Mr. William Boal Wood will be best man for his brother.

Following the ceremony there will be a reception attended by members of official, diplomatic and residential society of Washington, as well as many guests from New York, Louisville and Piqua.

After the reception Mr. Wood and his bride will leave for a wedding trip to Florida, whence they will sail on their yacht Aigrette, the gift of Mr. Wood's parents, for a cruise of several months in Southern waters.

Frances Nash Concert Jan. 22

Pianist Will Appear for Visitation Alumnae at Mrs. Leiter's Home.

Frances Nash, in private life Mrs. Edwin M. Watson, wife of the President's military aid, will appear in concert at the home of Mrs. Joseph Leiter Wednesday afternoon, January 22. The concert is being sponsored by the Georgetown Visitation Convent Alumnae Association, of of which Mrs. Leiter is president, and proceeds will go to the association's fund.

Known internationally as a gifted pianist, Frances Nash has played in recitals in Berlin with the Philharmonic Orchestra, toured South America, and given successful concerts in Belgium and France. The forthcoming concert promises to be of great interest to Washington music lovers, with whom Frances is a great favorite.

Civil Service Attache Weds

Merton Frank Radway and Bride Will Reside in Washington.

Mr. Merton Frank Radway, connected with the technical survey of the civil service in Washington, and his bride, the former Miss Ethel Mae Menninger, of Pompey, N. Y., will make their home at 2000 Thirty-seventh street. Their marriage a week ago in the Disciples Church of Christ, Pompey, has just been announced. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard Eaton, the pastor. Miss Helen Clapp, of Pompey, was maid of honor, and Ralph Bays, of Tully, was best man.

The bride wore a gold satin gown with brown hat and bag and her corsage was of Talisman roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Clapp was in raspberry crepe with blue accessories and wore Talisman roses. Both mothers were in blue and their flowers were yellow roses.

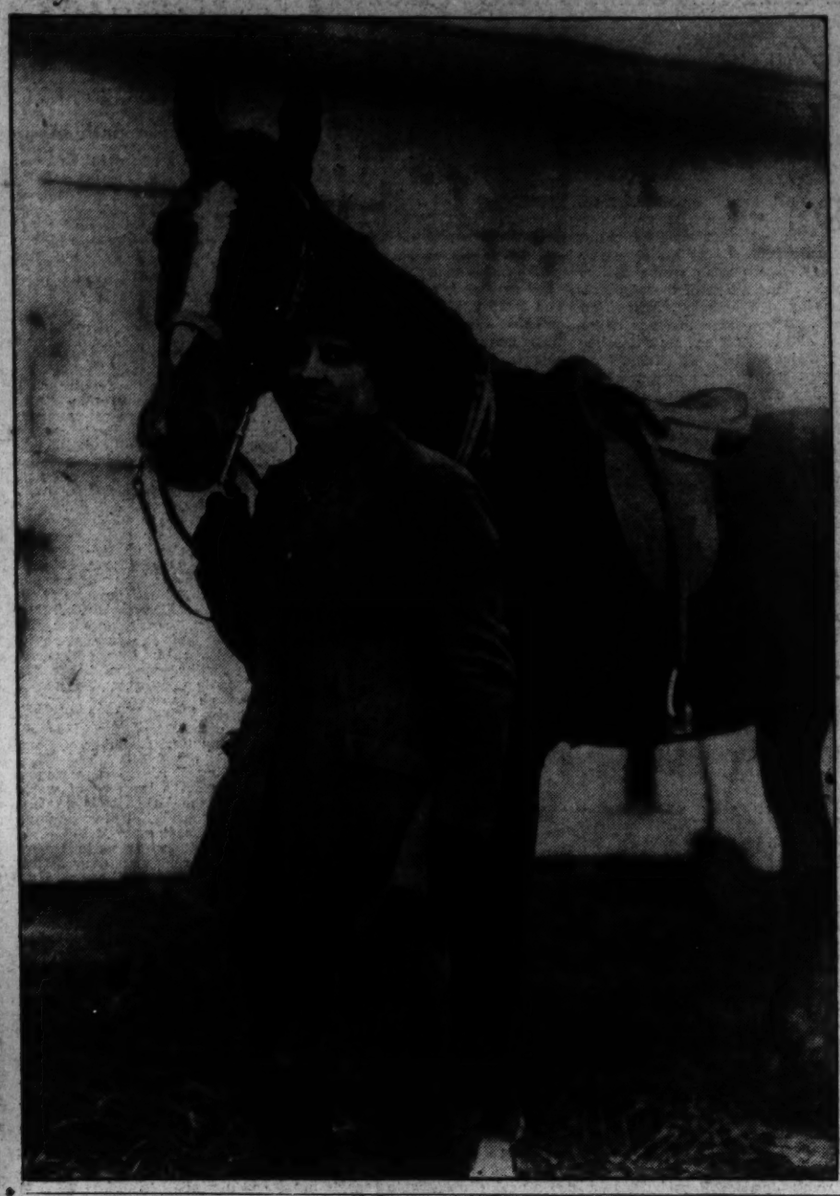
Mr. Radway was graduated last June from Syracuse University.

Leon Dostert Speaks Tonight at Arts Club

M. Leon Dostert will discuss Marcel Proust this evening at the Arts Club, the fourth of his series of lectures on modern French authors. Mr. Dostert's clear exposition of his subject, his style and his charm of delivery have made these talks increasingly popular with the club members and their guests. Miss Harriet E. Garrels and Mr. John Russell Mason will be hosts for the dinner preceding the lecture.

Members of Capital Society Follow the Hounds in All Weather

Below—Miss Margaret Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hill, with her mother's favorite mount, Questionnaire, photographed just before she started for the hunt at Bradley Farms last Saturday. Miss Hill is one of the ablest young riders in Washington. Right—Mrs. Charles M. Carrico, snapped with her mount at Bradley Farms.



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NOTES OF SOCIETY

Official and Resident

Mrs. Roosevelt will be the guest of honor at a reception to be given by the Democratic National Council January 16, from 5 to 6 p. m., at the Washington Club.

The Ambassador of Japan and Mme. Saito will entertain at a musicale in the embassy tomorrow at 9:30 p. m. The guest artist will be Mr. Rudolph Reuter, pianist. There will be about 100 guests. A buffet supper will be served.

Mme. Munthe de Morgenstierne, wife of the Norwegian Minister, has issued cards for two at homes, Friday and January 24 from 5 to 7 p. m., in the legation on Massachusetts avenue.

Senator and Mrs. Frederick Van Nuys were joined yesterday by Mrs. Samuel Ralston, Democratic national committeewoman of Indiana, widow of former Senator and Gov. Ralston. She will be a guest of the Van Nuyses during her stay in the Capital.

Representatives Parker Corning and Samuel Dickstein, of New York, have taken suites at the Carlton for the Congressional session.

Representative and Mrs. Karl Stefan, of Norfolk, Nebr., are at the Dodge.

De Munillas Home After Trip to Canada.

The Military Attache of the Cuban Embassy and Senora de Munilla and their son, Fernando, have returned to Washington from New York State and Canada, where they spent the holidays.

Mrs. Daly, wife of Lieut. Col. Joseph Olden Daly, is at the Shoreham and will be joined shortly by Col. Daly, who is at West Point. Col. Daly recently was retired. With Mrs. Daly at the Shoreham is her mother, Mrs. Henry Lantry.

Col. and Mrs. Daly expect to establish their home in Washington.

Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock has taken a box for the presentation of "Lakme" by the Washington National Opera Company, January 21, at Constitution Hall.

Mrs. Francis E. Warren, widow of the former Senator from Wyoming, has returned from New York City and is again at the Carlton.

Miss Dorothy Haney Letts, who has been spending the holidays with her uncle and aunt, Justice and Mrs. F. Dickinson Letts, has returned to her studies at Connecticut College for Women.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Franks, of New York City, are spending several days at the Shoreham. Mr. Franks is vice president of the American Institute of Accountants, meeting today at the hotel.

Miss Elsa Louise Raner has returned from Bethlehem, Pa., where she was a holiday guest of Maj. and Mrs. Theodore C. Gerber.

McKiernans Arrive For Stay in Capital.

Capt. and Mrs. William J. McKiernan, jr., of Newark, N. J., are spending a short time at the Carlton.

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Reynolds, of Los Angeles, are guests at the Dodge.

Miss Pauline De Brodes has left Washington for New York, where she is a guest at the Whittier House.

Mrs. Samuel Conner, Democratic national committeewoman from Kentucky, has taken an apartment at the Carlton for several months.

Mr. LeRoy Counselman entertained at dinner last night at the Shoreham. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. Blandford Coad, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ady, Miss Frances Carroll, Miss Madge Carter and Mr. William Counselman.

Mr. Harold Wortham and Mr. William Huntington have gone to Dallas, Tex., for a short visit. They will return to Washington late in the month.

Dr. Warren F. Draper, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, is in New York for an indefinite stay. He is at the Hotel St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving F. Hall have arrived in Washington from their home in Raleigh, N. C., and are at the Carlton.

Dr. and Mrs. Brengel To Be Hosts Tonight.

Dr. and Mrs. Paris E. Brengel will entertain at dinner tonight for 18 guests.

Capt. Albert L. Edson has arrived from the Boston airport and is at the Carlton.

Mr. E. I. Kaufmann, of Washington, is a guest of the Hotel St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Udoss are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Yoemont Franklin Udoss, January 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan L. Stix, of Elmsford, N. Y., are at the Carlton.

William Pole, son of Mrs. Jessie R. Polk, of 1707 Columbia road northwest, will return tomorrow to Stony Brook School, Stony Brook, Long Island, after spending the Christmas vacation at his home.

Mr. Robert A. Lesher, of 405 Tenth street northeast, sailed today from Baltimore aboard the Chatham en route home after a stay in Florida.

The Past Grand Matrons Association of the Order of the Eastern Star will entertain at its thirteenth annual luncheon today at the Dodge. Mrs. F. Frank Kimmel, president, will be toastmistress. The present worthy grand matron, Mrs. Edward S. Brashears, will be guest of honor.

Eighth Annual Dinner Dance Set for Jan. 18

Debutante Affair to Be Held at the National Women's Country Club.

The eighth annual debutante dinner-dance will take place Saturday evening, January 18, at the National Woman's Country Club.

This event was started a number of years ago by a group of mothers of that season's debutantes, and each year it is limited to 150 guests.

The Washington committee for the party, headed by Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, chairman, includes Senora de Alfaro, wife of the Minister of Panama; Mrs. John Washington Davidge, Mrs. Archibald Davis, Mrs. John Phillip Hill, Mrs. Demarest Lloyd and Mrs. Russell Sard.

The New York committee consists of Mrs. Richard Derby, the former Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of the late President Theodore Roosevelt; Mrs. Howland S. Davis, Mrs. Edward Ridley Finch, Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mrs. Francis Stevens, the former Miss Elizabeth Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War in the Theodore Roosevelt Cabinet, and Mrs. Eliot Tuckerman.

From Baltimore the committee is as follows, Mrs. Howard Bruce, Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Mrs. Julian White Ridgeley, and Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, and from Philadelphia; Mrs. Henry S. Drinker, Mrs. Edward B. Meigs and Mrs. Francis W. Sinkler.

The dinner committee is composed of Mrs. Henry D. Flood, Mrs. Griffin de Mauduit and Mrs. Randall Hagner.

Toronto Woman Uses Hairpins 56 Years

Toronto—Mrs. T. Cadwell has been using the same hairpins for 56 years. She bought them in a little country store in Harrison, Ont., to wear on her wedding day. Mrs. Cadwell refuses to part with the pins, although they are no longer black, but bright and shiny.

Woodrings Depart For Savannah, Ga., Jackson Day Talk

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Harry H. Woodring will leave today for Savannah, Ga., where tomorrow evening the former will deliver an address at the Jackson Day dinner. They will return to their country home Woodlawn, in nearby Virginia, the end of the week.

Shouses Hosts At Dinner Party In Georgetown

Diplomats and U. S. Officials Are Guests at Two Affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse entertained at dinner last evening in their home in Georgetown.

The guests were the Minister of Switzerland, Mr. Marc Peter; the Minister of Rumania, Mr. Charles A. Davila; Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, the Undersecretary of the Treasury and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, the Financial Counselor of the British Embassy and Mrs. T. K. Bewley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Simonds, Mrs. John Tee-Van, of New York; Mrs. Harold B. Hinton, and Mr. Newbold Noyes.

Mr. and Mrs. Shouse entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, when their guests were the Secretary of War and Mrs. George H. Dern, the Minister of the Irish Free State and Mr. Michael MacWhite, Senator and Mrs. James F. Byrnes, Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Representative Florence Kahn, former Governor of Massachusetts and Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. John Tee-Van, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. George Peek and Mr. Edmund M. Ellerson.

Luncheon Given At Capital Home Of Guggenheims

Mother, Here on Visit, Is Honor Guest; Several Others Present.

Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim entertained at luncheon yesterday in her home on Woodland drive, in honor of Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, mother of Col. Guggenheim, who is in the Capital visiting her son and daughter-in-law.

The guests were Mme. Prochnik, wife of the Minister of Austria; Senora de Recinos, wife of the Minister of Guatemala; Senora de Alfaro, wife of the Minister of Panama; Mme. Munthe de Morgenstierne, wife of the Minister of Norway; Mrs. William H. King, Mrs. Charles L. McNary, Mrs. Edward Gann, Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Mme. Beck-Friis, wife of the Counselor of the Legation of Sweden; Mme. Florescu, wife of the Counselor of the Rumanian Legation; Mme. Boncesco, wife of the Financial Counselor of the Rumanian Legation; Mme. Popovici, wife of the Secretary of the Rumanian Legation; Mrs. Harry H. Woodring, Mrs. William S. Culbertson, Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Mrs. William P. McCracken, jr., Mrs. John P. Jackson, Mrs. Parker West, Mrs. Carlos del Mar, Mrs. Walter Faeron, of New York, and Mrs. John E. McClure.

Mrs. Fleming to Visit Daughter in New York

Mrs. Robert V. Fleming and Mrs. John Lewis Smith will leave today for New York to spend several days. While there they will spend some time helping the former's daughter, Mrs. William S. Renchard, to settle in her new home at 15 Park avenue.

Senator King Will Address Women's Club

Chevy Chase Pen Group Also Will Entertain Mr., Mrs. Dern.

The Secertary of War and Mrs. George Dern and Senator and Mrs. William H. King will be guests of honor at the supper and literary entertainment to be given by the Chevy Chase branch of the National League of American Pen Women on January 12 at 6:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson for the benefit of the clubhouse fund.

The president of the branch, Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillin, will preside over the entertainment and with the other officers assist the hostess during the supper.

Senator King will speak on the new Philippine inauguration which he and Mrs. King attended this fall.

Others taking part on the program will be Mrs. Hester Walker Beall Provenson and Mrs. Daisy Calhoun.

Film Show Tonight Will Aid Hospital

The Minister of Switzerland and Mme. Peter will attend the first performance of "La Maternelle," French film, at the Belasco this evening at 7 o'clock in a benefit for the bed endowment fund at Children's Hospital sponsored by the Washington Newspaperwomen's Club.

"La Maternelle" has its Washington premiere following a run in New York. It has won acclaim in all the capitals of Europe and ran a full year in Paris. English dialogue titles superimposed on the film explain the French dialogue.

The principal roles are played by Madeleine Renaud, leading member of the Comedie Francais, and Paulette Elambert, child actor.

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Jersey Blouse Gives Variety To Winter Suit

Dozens of Attractive Models on Display Available at Small Cost.

By Ruth Anne Davis.

AT THIS season of the year, when women are trying to add spice and variety to their winter costumes, blouses are full in the fashion spotlight. Even the coat suit, an old fall standby, has a refreshing charm when it's worn with a new sweater, vest—or blouse.

In one downtown store there's a section devoted entirely to the display of neckwear and blouses. Here you'll find dozens of intriguing models well within reach of withered budgets. A particularly fascinating one is jersey, made in middy style, tuck in, with jaunty little square collar trimmed in soutache braid. It comes in a luscious shade of grass green and soft rust.

Equally intriguing is another jersey blouse, jacket style, fastening down the front with sporty wooden buttons. This is available in almost any color.

Compact Holders.

SO practical, we wonder why they haven't been thought of before, these smart little safe keepers introduced to keep your compact and lipstick where they should be—together in your bag, rather than at loose ends.

These safe keepers are little packets of genuine black or brown alligator with a snapper to hold their contents intact. They're especially adapted to the lovely compacts and lipsticks made by a certain cosmetic house which has scored high in this field all season.

Hat Saver.

TO SAVE your hat from showing old age equip your closet with some of the handy little hat stands. They'll save you many a repair bill, and keep that best bonnet at its best!

These are small lightweight little things that you can keep on your closet shelf. When you come in just slip your hat on to one and you'll find it keeps its shape for weeks and months at a time.

Since the little stands range in price all the way from 10 to 50 cents they rate high as a worthwhile investment.

Traveling Case: $150.

IF YOU'VE a hundred and fifty dollars hanging around at loose ends and need a place to spend it, then hearken unto us! There's a real whipper snapper of a traveling case that's just yearning for an owner. And once you see it you'll be yearning too!

It's a square case made of genuine leather. Inside there's everything to keep you beautiful. In the first tray there is a complete

make-up set, mascara, eye shadow, brown pencil, eye lash grower, eye cream and eye drops. In the next tray are face powder, rouge, lipstick, compact, soap leaves, manicure scissors, hairpins. This layer slides out to the side, and underneath are a clothes brush, nail brush and tooth brush, eye cup, emery boards, an herbal oil blend for the throat and neck, cleansing cream, evening foundation cream, and a jar of $25 oil of the wilderness to keep your skin smooth and free from wrinkles. In another compartment there's a face lotion, eye lotion, special astringent, skin tonic, liquid foundation. All of these in artistic jars and bottles.

Remember, only $150!

Ready-Made Pudding.

YUM! YUM! What a treat you have in store for you! You just must taste that plum pudding sold in a downtown store. It comes to you on an attractive glass plate, and literally smothered in celophane. It's all ready. Just steam it and serve it!

A small booklet tells you all about how to make any number of delicious sauces to accompany the pudding.

Incidentally, this little delicacy was made by a woman who rates ace high on her cakes and puddings.

It's only 40 cents, and there's enough to serve eight people.

Call Ruth Anne Davis, of The Washington Post, National 4200, Extension 323, for further information, or write, inclosing stamped, addressed envelope.

Interviewer for FHA

Post Wash. Photo.

MRS. BERTHA ADAMS MULVEY.

FHA Worker Finds Politics Is Fascinating

Mrs. Mulvey, Here for First Session of Congress, Tells of Work.

By Dudley Harmon.

MRS. BERTHA ADAMS MULVEY, interviewer for the New York branch of the Federal Housing Administration, finds politics so fascinating she hasn't missed a single opening of Congress for 15 years.

The past week-end found Mrs. Mulvey again in Washington to hear the President's message, and while she was here she had a few things to say about how the wheels go round in the Federal Housing Administration.

Mrs. Mulvey's job is to give out information concerning the functions of the Housing Administration, which lends money to homeowners for building, modernization, and refinancing of mortgages. She interviews as many as 200 applicants every day.

Bridegroom Applicants.

The average FHA applicant, according to Mrs. Mulvey, has an income of between $3,000 and $5,000 a year. The chances are he is a bridegroom, for many of the applicants are young married people looking around for a house. Older people usually just want to borrow for repairs on their homes, said Mrs. Mulvey.

The increased interest in the Government's campaign is owing in part, to its publicity activities to educate people as to what the Federal Housing Adminis'ration is all about.

"This publicity takes the form of movies, radio talks, literature and clinics," said Mrs. Mulvey. "The latter are under the supervision of better housing committees. These committees have been set up in many towns and cities and are made up of prominent citizens. The clinics send letters to householders explaining the functions of the Federal Housing Administration and invite people to come in for additional information.

Business on Upturn.

"The increase in the number of applicants is in some measure a sign that business throughout the country at large is on the upturn. You see, unlike the Home Owners Loan Corporation, which lends money to people so poor they are in danger of losing their homes, the Federal Husing Administration lends only to those with security.

"Strangely enough, it was the women who first showed an interest in the Federal Housing Administration. These pioneers talked it up to their husbands, and now the men have caught the idea."

In her daily talks, Mrs. Mulvey meets many pathetic characters and some cranks. For instance, there was the little boy who came to ask if the Government could give him money to get his mother's furniture out of storage so they could move from their boarding house to a real home. Then there was the man who took it as a personal insult because the Federal Housing Administration refused to outfit him with 100 chicken coops and the chickens to go in them.

This BUSINESS of LIVING

Out of Her Experience, Correspondent Tells What Women of England Have Done and Are Doing to Make Domestic Employes' Lot Self-Respecting.

By Mary Haworth.

DEAR MISS HAWORTH: There is some question in my mind as to whether you gave the adequate answer to "Interested," the children's nurse who wrote your column December 24, saying domestic workers in this country are treated like slaves and asking why legal steps aren't taken to provide minimum working hours and standardized social privileges.

Out of my own experience I wish to tell what Englishwomen have done and are doing along this line. We lived in England for eight years. The first summer we shared the home of an Englishman and his wife. . . . Our hostess was a Yorkshire woman. Yorkshire women are famed for their housekeeping. . . . After sensing the atmosphere of peace, order and harmony created by our hostess, her well-trained cook and second maid, I determined to learn from her how it was done and, if possible, do likewise.

* * * *

There were rigid rules. If my hostess' servants were models of promptness and discipline, she excelled them in those qualities. She was up in the morning on the minute. She had her consultation with her cook and maid on the minute after breakfast which was served on the dot. Failures as well as successes of the previous day were reviewed. Pans were inspected, grocery lists prepared, meals planned three days in advance (no guests were asked without three days' notice to the cook) and every detail of the day's program was understood by mistress and maid before they parted. When the mistress had left the kitchen she did not enter again that day without knocking. Cook was free to work out her fate. . . . Dinners were an occasion, served promptly at seven. . . .

* * * *

And yet our hostess was an authority on flowers, working in her garden in summer, in her conservatory in winter, always with plenty of time besides for rest; for badminton, contract, golf, matinees and long walks every afternoon.

Later I came to know other English families, in homes where there were a number of children. I recall afternoon tea in a home with six children ranging from 2 to 18 years. Two little girls were permitted tea in the drawing room, on the understanding not a word was to be addressed to their elders or out they went. Later we visited the nursery, in charge of a splendid woman who had been with the family seven years. . . . The children's adoration of their mother was something to be remembered, yet she had only recently returned from a six months' trip abroad with her husband (a man in public life). . . . "How did they get on while you were away?" I ventured. "Oh, as far as I could see, much better than when I am here," the mother replied. "You see, nurse was in full charge."

* * * *

Household management has been done so long, so traditionally, there that Englishwomen accept it as a matter of course. Their girls are trained for homemaking, yet they would be considered dull and uninteresting if they had not mastered some outside hobby as well. You may say, "But England has its recognized domestic workers' class. The wages are smaller; domestics willing to remain domestics." True, wages are less. But incomes are in proportion. And Englishwomen will do without clothing and modern appliances in order to have adequate service, for she very highly values leisure, privacy and the opportunity to lead her own life. She possesses the ability to inculcate such a spirit of accomplishment into her staff that the profession is respected.

* * * *

To refer directly to "Interested," whose letter awakened this train of thought, I should say if she were working in England and was reliable with children, it would be her traditional right to have every other Sunday afternoon and evening off; every Thursday afternoon and evening off and in many homes would be given all day Thursday once a month. In the summer she would have two weeks' holiday with pay.

This liberal custom is practiced not alone out of kindness for the nursemaid, but also because it is considered well for the children to have a nurse who is rested and fresh for her work. Her time off would be given gladly and freely and everything would be done to see she left on time with carefree mind.

I wish I could write more of my experience in England but already my letter is too long. I can only say my own home has been made the better for the wonderful training and advice received while there.

Sincerely, JESSIE BUTLER.

The Spirit of Noblesse Oblige.

DEAR MRS. BUTLER: Your theory that "they do these things better abroad" is interestingly presented. Yet it has not been my experience that the spirit of noblesse oblige possessed by your English friends and bearing flower in the tranquil order of their family lives is peculiar to any one race or country. I believe it may be found wherever persons of innate aristocracy and breeding reside.

* * * *

If a cross-section of American women is failing to live by the thoroughbred's precept that rank or wealth imposes social obligation to those less fortunately placed, this failure cannot be interpreted as a generality applying to all American homemakers, any more than the successful homemaking efforts of your agreeable English friends can be construed as attesting parallel success on the part of all their countrywomen.

* * * *

Managing a home is a profession, of course. Whoever does it successfully must possess executive ability, which presupposes sufficient understanding of human nature to be able wisely to select a staff which will work harmoniously and efficiently, and a thorough understanding of the mechanics and purposes of the undertaking. But such aptitudes are individual rather than racial characteristics, I believe. M. H.

'Old Hickory' Seen in Favor Of New Deal

Descendant of Andrew Jackson Holds He Would Back Roosevelt.

By Hope Ridings Miller.

"SHADES OF ANDREW JACKSON and Thomas Jefferson!" cry critics of the New Deal. "Just what would the great molders of democracy think if they could glimpse their party today?"

Mrs. Florence Jackson Stoddard yesterday answered that question in part when she offered the opinion that "President Jackson would, undoubtedly, approve the present Administration."

One of the few living blood relatives of the man who has been called "the only President who went out of office far more popular than when he entered," Mrs. Stoddard will be a guest of honor at the Jackson Day dinner tomorrow evening at the Mayflower.

Quiet in manner and soft of voice, she sat yesterday in the living room of her home, 1309 Park road, and talked of her famous kinsman and his political principles. She also surmised what some of Jackson's attitudes would be if he were confronted with current political problems.

Would Favor Flexibility.

She feels, for example, that today he would favor a two-way stretch Constitution, "remembering that it was written for 14 States, not for 48. Changing times merit a more elastic interpretation of laws designed for the original States."

She thinks, furthermore, that Old Hickory would have been very unsympathetic toward the Supreme Court in its decision regarding the NRA; that he would be much in accord with President Roosevelt's efforts to help the forgotten man.

"In President Jackson's case the man who needed help was not 'forgotten;' he has never been known. He lived far away from the center of American civilization, was a frontiersman, had no voice in Government until Jackson came into power. After that, the unknown man grew in importance because he at last had a chance to share political plums. This was the beginning, as everyone knows, of the spoils system," she went on. "I don't approve of that, but I understand why Jackson favored it; he wanted to give the unknown man an equal chance with the man who had been so long ensconced in Government positions."

Father a Painter.

Mrs. Stoddard's impressions of Jackson have come largely through extensive reading and from her father, a portrait painter, who spent much time at the Hermitage, President Jackson's home. "I'm often asked to relate my memories of Jackson," she laughed, "which is rather ridiculous, since he died 91 years ago—long before I was born."

Mrs. Stoddard's own life has been rich in colorful experiences. Born in New Orleans and reared in New York, she lived for seven years in South America, where she began her literary career as correspondent for the New York Evening Post, the New York Times and the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. She also spent much time in Europe. Later, as a staff correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, she was the first to report Theodore Roosevelt's speech when he came back from Cuba.

The author of a number of books and lecturer on literary subjects, Mrs. Stoddard has been successively editor of McCall's Magazine, Pictorial Review and the Overland Monthly.

A resident of Washington for the past 23 years, her life today is as full as ever. Although she is associate editor of the Overland Monthly Trails, and is writing a fictional biography centered around Jackson and the period of 1840, she finds time for her favorite exercise—"walking from here to the Capitol, once or twice a week," she said.

She also carries on a one-woman peace program in promoting the work of the International Association of Arts and Letters, which she founded during Wilson's Administration "to promote frendships between peoples through their literature—the thing they will never quarrel about."

As would be expected of a relative of Andrew Jackson, she is keenly interested in politics and is a prominent member of the Young Democrat's Club "although," in her own words, "I'm not young in years and was born to the order, if anyone ever was."

To Be Honored at Jackson Day Dinner

Underwood & Underwood.

MRS. FLORENCE JACKSON STODDARD, writer, editor, lecturer and one of the few living blood relatives of President Jackson, will be guest of honor with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Jackson Day dinner tomorrow evening at the Mayflower Hotel.

Strictly Speaking

Famous Men.

1. Who is Alfred Neumann, and how is his name pronounced?

2. What is A. A. Milne's best-known play? Is his name pronounced MILL-ne or MILN?

Answers Here.

1. German writer of historical romances and dramas. NOI-man.

2. "The Dover Road." MILN.

Nerve Blocking Or Cutting Cures Lasting Hiccups

Periodic Spasms May Result From Illnesses or Operations.

By Dr. Irving S. Cutter.

THERE are many varieties of hiceup. Some are of little consequence, such as the "hic" that may accompany alcoholic intoxication or dilation or irritation of the stomach. There is, however, an epidemic infection—one of the symptoms of which is a persistent hiccup—that is difficult to relieve. In addition irritation of the diaphragm or any disease of the nerves leading to this structure may bring on the annoying spasmodic contractions.

The old-fashioned suggestions of holding the breath, taking nine swallows of water without stopping, or tickling the nose until sneezing occurs may be effective. All of these methods have been known for centuries, and there is an aphorism of Hippocrates to the effect that sneezing is the best remedy for the symptoms.

What is a hiccup and what causes it? There is a sharp, quick contraction of the diaphragm that brings about a sudden expulsion of air from the lungs, usually accompanied by a sound that varies from the "burp" or "beep" to the higher pitched "hic." In most instances the origin can be traced to an irritation of the phrenic nerve which governs the diaphragm—the powerful muscle which separates the abdomen from the chest. We must not, therefore, regard hiccup as a disease but merely as a symptom of some toxin or irritant.

Condition in Children.

In children the condition is generally associated with a gastrointestinal disturbance leading to temporary pressure on the diaphragm. When the symptom first appears it occasions no alarm. Only when it continues for hours or recurs periodically will it give concern.

Sometimes the phenomenon will be observed following surgical operations and will disappear as soon as the intestinal tract is thoroughly emptied and strict attention given to the diet. In such cases the hiccups appear to follow the absorption of toxins.

The case is related of a 67-year-old man who in October suffered a moderately severe illness with influenza. On recovery ten days later he began to have periodical attacks of hiccups. No improvement followed the use of the ordinary remedies and the spasms were so frequent that he was unable to swallow food. Sleep was seriously disturbed and after the third day definite signs of exhaustion appeared. It was finally decided that the phrenic nerve should be deadened or anesthetized by means of an injection of pure alcohol. This procedure causes a temporary paralysis of the diaphragm on one side. Shortly after the injection the hiccups ceased and did not return and within a day or two the phrenic nerve was functioning normally.

Simple Measures Serve.

On the whole, however, most cases yield to simple measures. It is the part of wisdom not to allow the patient to become so weakened by the condition that life is endangered. This can occur in some of the persistent types which often make front-page news in the press. We may observe parenthetically that overloading the stomach, causing distention and pressure on the diaphragm, is as unnecessary as it is unhygienic.

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Feminine Styles Ape Masculine Attire

THE charming young lady at the left is shown sporting the new calf-length beach pants made of white alpaca, worn with a loosely woven navy blue cotton jacket that buttons down the back, and a red knitted scarf. This costume was designed by a member of the Fashion Originators Guild and shows the masculine trend in feminine fashions this season.

Associated Press Photo.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP).—The ordinary male, garden variety, is one of the strongest influences in the feminine fashion whirl this season.

American men's clothes are inspiring more clothes for American women than all the Ethiopian warriors, Renaissance ladies and Greek deities put together.

The plus-fours John Jones wears on the golf course have been copied in white cotton for women's beach pants, the only difference being that the women's pants flap loose below the knee.

The tuxedo, heretofore sacred to American men, is being worn with a few minor changes by women.

They don a skirt with the coat, call it a "dinner suit," and wear it on any evening occasion except the most formal dinner. Sometimes the coat is a bolero, but the black broadcloth, the notched satin lapels and the general idea are the same.

Resort stylists say that more trousered women are appearing on beaches, golf courses and tennis courts than ever before.

The pants of women's play-suits, when worn with a detachable skirt, reach halfway down the thigh. The new calf-length slacks are wide and floppy; and for golf, women are wearing ankle-length pants.

Often these are of dark alpaca, with a matching short-sleeved shirt.

Ailing Children Should Be Kept Out of School

By Alice Clarissa Richmond.

"THE teacher sent me home. She said I seemed sick and was afraid I'd give something to the others."

Many mothers feel aggrieved at having their children sent home from school with such a message. If they would but stop to think, they would realize that their own child as well as the other school children is being safeguarded by a teacher who takes such a stand.

Perhaps this particular time she was wrong, and Tommy went back to school next day with a little work to make up. Perhaps in nine cases out of ten the child has only some minor ailment—a cold or a digestive upset. But if only once out of ten times an epidemic of measles or whooping cough or some other children's disease is averted by such prompt action on the part of the school, the parents may thank their lucky stars for what often seems to them autocratic behavior.

The man whose ox is gored is the one who is indignant. He may sympathize with the other fellow when he is in trouble, but will not really feel the blow.

It is the same in the case of school health laws.

Tommy gave whooping cough to his entire class. His mother was sorry, but, convinced that she was not to blame, took the matter well. The next year when Tommy caught measles at school she was loud in her complaints of the carelessness that permitted a child with measles to attend school and expose the other children. Both diseases started with what seemed a slight cold.

One cannot guard one's own child unless one guards everyone else's child, too; for in sickness, as in most things, the community is inter-dependent. Each person must make sacrifices for the group, for the sake of his own welfare quite as much as the other fellow's.

Stay Home, Say Nazis.

Berlin, Jan. 6 (AP).—An "urgent warning" has been issued to German women not to accept positions in other countries or marry abroad "because of lamentable experiences" in the past.

THE NEW Jelleffs

Bound for Bermuda, Nassau and Dixie!

1214-1220 F Street

'Hialeah'

Chalk Crepe in Sunshine Shades!

$14.95

Pink . . blue . . yellow . . aqua . . tangerine . . white!

The casual, wearable frock first out of the bag when you hit warmer climes! Soft and comfortable—with smartly quilted collar and clever pockets. Sizes 14 to 42.

From sun-goggles to Palm Beach formals—in the Cruise Shop!—

Tweed coat, beige (dyed) fox collar, 14-40. $79.75.
White and pastel coats, $12.95 to $29.75.
Flannel suits—skirts, $5.95; jackets, $7.95. 12-20.
Cotton cruise frocks—$3.95 to $19.75.
Silk sports frocks, some with jackets, $10.95 to $19.75
Formals (prints, laces, chiffons) $19.75 to $49.75.
Sandals, $2.95 to $4.95—Beach bags, $1.95 to $4.95.
Slacks and shorts, $1.95 to $4.95. Halters, $1 to $3.95.
Three-piece linen play suits, $5.95 and $6.95.
Beach robes, $5.95 to $10.95—Goggles, 50¢.

Cruise Shop, Third Floor (Then Southward)

PLEASANT HOMES

By Elizabeth MacRae Boykin.

HOW TO BE BOTH practical and pretty! That's the eternal feminine quest. Here is a problem on that theme: A living room with walls in eggshell, eggshell satin draperies, an eggplant broadloom rug, soft green lamp base and green piano scarf. The owner loves French furniture, but the room is used constantly. But since there are only two in the family, she thought French things might not be too impractical after all. She wants to use blush rose damask for the sofa, a soft henna for the side chair—something with a small ivory figure in it. She must also have a secretary or desk and space for books, and needs another easy chair and wondered if a re-covered club chair could be used. She must have a table that could be used for dining and two straight chairs.

What would we advise, she asked—also what about arrangement of furniture? * * *

Here were our ideas: About the practicallty of French furniture—if it is well made, it should be quite satisfactory as far as the frames go. If the room is going to have very hard wear, light-colored coverings will, of course, be less durable than darker materials, but with just two in the family, we don't see why the materials she had in mind wouldn't be all right for quite a good while. A new and harmonious covering for the club chair would be quite good for this room. We should advise having this covering in a cool color, possibly green in the shade of the lamp base or else a turquoise blue. And it seems to us that there should be some pattern in this material.

Since she needs book space, a secretary would be more practical than a flat-top desk—though the latter could be used with separate book shelves. A walnut table would be nicest, possibly one with drop leaves, or else a rectangular-shaped table. For the side chairs we should get French side chairs with upholstered seat and back—she might make needlepoint covering for these.

Send a stamp for Miss Boykin's bulletin, "How to Arrange Furniture."

Apples Useful To Add Variety In Winter Meals

Before Civil War They Were Grown Chiefly for Drinking Purposes.

APPLES raw or cooked add zest to meals. They are abundant, generally liked, comparatively inexpensive and available everywhere throughout the year, though more in evidence in the fall and winter months.

Apples in this country before the Civil War period were grown chiefly to drink rather than to eat. Mills were used for grinding apples and rough-and-ready wooden presses were found in sheds behind the houses or in the fruit gardens. There were no commercial orchards in colonial times.

The apple itself is as old as history. Cider, too, dates back to a very early period. The Phoenicians are said to have passed the knowledge of producing "milk of paradise" on to the British Celts. Ancient history also tells us of a "vinous liquor produced from the juice of the apple."

In this country we are accustomed to having apples whenever we desire, for there are enough commercial orchards to raise apples in abundance and storage houses in which to keep them firm and fresh all winter. Cider, too, is being manufactured under scientific conditions, to be bottled and sold in grocery stores so that we may have it long after the accustomed fall season.

Some of the following recipes will give you a small insight into the possibilities that apples afford in varying winter menus in an inexpensive as well as attractive manner.

Cider Gelatin Salad.

(Good with roast pork and game.)
1 tablespoon gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
1 pint (scant) cider
(If liked 2 or 3 whole cloves and a piece of stick cinnamon may be added).

Combine gelatin and water. Heat cider and spices, if liked. When the gelatin is softened add it to the hot cider and stir until it is dissolved. Mold. Serve with French dressing made with cider vinegar.

Cider Raisin Sauce for Ham.

Pour off all the fat from the pan in which the ham was baked except 4 tablespoons. Blend in 3 tablespoons flour. Stir in 2 cups cider. Cook three minutes. Add ½ cup cooked plump seedless raisins and a slice of orange, rind and all.

Apple Stuffing for Roast Goose or Pork.

3 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon minced onion
2 cups finely chopped tart apples
2 cups bread crumbs
½ cup seedless raisins
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
Stock or hot water enough to hold it together.

Fried Apples and Onions.

(Serve with broiled flank steak)
3 tablespoons butter
1 quart cored sliced apples
1 pint sliced onions
1 tablespoon sugar
¼ teaspoon salt

Melt butter in a heavy skillet, add apples and onions. Cover and cook slowly until nearly tender. Turn frequently to prevent burning. Remove cover, sprinkle with sugar and salt. Continue cooking until lightly browned.

Scalloped Apples, Sweet Potatoes.

4 quarts ¼-inch thick slices parboiled sweet potatoes
2 quarts thin slices pared and cored tart apples
3 cups light brown sugar
2 cups melted butter
2 tablespoons salt

Use a shallow pan buttered. Arrange the sweet potatoes and apples in alternate layers, sprinkling each layer with sugar and butter. Bake 1 hour in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit). This is a large quantity recipe and especially recommended for one of the weekly club luncheons served at the woman's club. This amount will serve approximately 32.

Apple Upside Down Gingerbread.

3 tart apples
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup light brown sugar

Pare and core apples. Cut them in thin slices. Melt butter in a heavy skillet. Add sugar and arrange apples in circles in overlapping slices. Cover with batter from:
¼ cup shortening
¼ sup brown sugar
1 egg
½ cup molasses
1¼ cups all purpose flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¾ teaspoon soda
½ cup sour or buttermilk

Cream shortening, whip in sugar, egg and molasess. Add the dry ingredients, mixed and sifted, alternately with the milk. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 30 to 40 minutes.

When baked, place a plate over cake and pan and invert the whole quickly. Serve warm with whipped cream, cream cheese or hard sauce.

Leftovers Make Palatable Dishes

General Rules Listed for Using Meat or Fish.

Almost any leftover meat or fish may be made into a palatable dish. In general these are the rules to follow:

Trim off carefully all non-edible parts.

Cut or shape meat into pieces of uniform size. Do not wash.

Since the meat is already cooked, it should be protected from direct heat by sauce, crumbs, potatoes or the cereal which is used with it. Sauces should be thoroughly cooked before adding meat.

Season leftover meat dishes rather highly; sweet herbs, onions, celery, salt, paprika, curry or tabasco sauce may be used.

In general, when a sauce is used, take half as much sauce as the measure of meat and vegetable.

Garnish for Fowl.

Peach halves filled with mincemeat and broiled make a garnish of note for the roast turkey, chicken or duck.

Newly Designed Pans Mean Kitchen Efficiency

THE NEWEST double boilers, below, copy the sailors, bell-bottom trousers, and why not? This wider base means that your double boiler will hold enough water, making the pan as nearly scorch-proof as a woman could want. The new deeper frying pan at left means more fat with less spat.

New Types of Pots and Pans Save Time, Improve Delicacies

Improved Double Boilers Give Foods Better Heat; Deep Frying Utensils Can Be Used for Eggs or Stews.

By Dorothea Duncan.

THERE ARE MANY important factors that enter into the art of cooking but one of the most important is the careful selection of pots and pans. Sometimes, to be successful, a dish must be cooked in a special type of pan. Recently manufacturers have given more thought to the design of kitchen utensils. They are streamlined and modern in appearance, but they are also constructed for long wear.

Let's consider the newest in double-boilers first. The inspiration for this practically designed pan was found in copying the flare of the bell-bottoms of a sailor lad's trousers. And why the wider bottom of the lower double-boiler pan? To make it as worry-proof and scorch-proof as possible. It makes the food in the upper compartment heat faster, more evenly, and the greater amount of water will hold its heat longer. These efficient double-boilers come in small and large sizes ranging from baby's cereal size up.

D. DUNCAN.

The flatter bottoms of the newly designed double boilers and pans are very important, too, in making it possible for the pan to utilize all the heat from the burner over which it has been set to heat. It is a wise woman who buys her pans to fit the burner space on her stove, for if they do adequately cover the heat unit, none of the heat is lost in cooking and the food to be cooked will heat more evenly and more rapidly.

Deeper Fry Pans.

The woman who uses a frying pan frequently, and every woman whose husband demands fried eggs and bacon for breakfast knows that this is one of her most important cooking utensils, will be interested in the new deeper and heavier frying pans. A woman surely had her hand in these new improvements. These deeper pans make it possible to use more fat than when frying in a shallow surface, and the added fat will not spatter because the new pans are deep enough to prevent that.

The heavy quality of some of these newer frying pans makes it possible to use the pan for many things besides sauteeing meats and frying eggs. The added depth is again important in cooking other dishes that have been heretofore relegated to a deep pot. Such dishes as creamed meats can now be cooked to perfection in the new frying pans. The heavier surface used over a low heat makes it possible to make a perfect white sauce right in the frying pan from the beginning instead of using the double boiler.

Fine for Stews, Too.

Swiss steak, which used to necessitate possession of a heavy iron frying pan, can also be cooked to a turn in the new frying pan. Stews which need a heavy as well as deep pan may be prepared in the deeper frying pans.

In selecting pans there are two important points to be considered. Try to get pans that are small enough or large enough to accommodate the amount of food required for the number of persons to be served. The pans also must be chosen to fit the burner of the range, the importance of which has already been discussed.

The woman who has an average family for which to cook (four to six persons) will find that a 2-quart double boiler and frying pan about 12 inches in diameter will be invaluable aids in her cooking. The double boiler can be used as two pans or one, depending upon the type of dish to be cooked.

The frying pan will also be important for the frying of meats, apples, onions, pancakes, eggs, etc. Two quart saucepans for vegetables and perhaps a large pan for steaming greens or cooking strong-flavored vegetables that need a large amount of water are also important. A smaller double boiler is excellent for dessert or vegetable sauces and the baby's cereal.

Of the fancier pans, a ring mold of aluminum is always a purchase. There is a jumbo size ring mold with a hole in the middle that is ideal for spinach and noodle or rice rings for the family dinner. These vegetable rings make it possible to serve leftovers in an intriguing fashion, the molds being filled with leftover creamed meats, fish, eggs or fowl. The large mold is also ideal for grown-up party cakes, molded desserts and salads. The center tube gives more even baking for sponge and angel cakes, as well as faster setting for gelatin desserts or salads.

New Ovenized Pottery.

Also we might suggest something in the ovenized pottery or glassware. Many of the large casseroles are indispensable for the family where baked dishes are popular. A concoction that may be baked and served from the same dish is more attractive and the one dish for two purposes helps solve the dishwashing problem. Many of these ovenized dishes come in gay flowered patterns that will add a bright touch to your other table accessories. They may be purchased with serving plates to match. This serving plate protects the table from intense heat.

Of the smaller cooking utensils of oven resistant glass or pottery, the ramekins or custard cups are very practical. These may be used for attractive individual pot-pies, escalloped fish or meat dishes, as well as individual desserts and even as popover, mun or cup-cake pans.

The deep oversized pie pans are also indispensable, especially if you want to have a few good cooking utensils that can do the work of many of various shapes and sizes. This type of pan, besides being excellent for pies, can also be used for upside-down cakes, candied sweet potatoes, baked in the oven, Sally Lunn, short cakes, etc.

When selecting cooking utensils it is always wise to buy a few whose uses are varied rather than in filling your cupboards with many, each of which may have but one use.

Dinner Helped By a Casserole Of Vegetables

A CASSEROLE of vegetables prepared in the morning of what is to be a busy day and stored away until baking time will help along an evening meal of cold fowl, cranberry sauce, cookies and mulled pineapple juice.

For your vegetable casserole use:
1 No. 2 can lima beans
1 No. 2 can peas
1 No. 2 can diced carrots
3 cups medium white sauce
1 cup grated American cheese
3 tablespoons chopped pimiento
1 medium onion, chopped
½ cup bread crumbs

Drain vegetables using juice to dilute evaporated milk in making white sauce or if fresh milk is used, save juice for soup. Add cheese to white sauce and heat to blend. Arrange lima beans in bottom of casserole or baking dish. Add some onion, pimiento and cheese sauce. Add peas and remaining sauce. Top with crumbs and bake 45 minutes at 375 degrees F. This will serve 12.

Mulled Pineapple Juice.

4 sticks cinnamon
4 whole cloves
½ teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon nutmeg
3 No. 2 cans pineapple juice
Speck salt

Tie spices in a piece of cloth. Add to pineapple juice, bring to boil. Add salt and simmer 5 minutes. Serve hot in small cups. Amount serves 10 to 12.

Mexican Dishes Add Variation In Daily Fare

Here Are Recipes for Beans—but Called Frijoles—and Colache.

SOME of the Mexican dishes furnish an attractive variation from our regular fare, and have the merit of being relatively inexpensive—a good thing in these days of economical living. Corn—our Indian corn—was the staple food of the Indians of old Mexico long before the white man appeared on the scene. Tortillas, which are pancakes made of ground corn which has been soaked in lime water, are the historic breads of Mexico.

Beans, or in Spanish, frijoles, are almost the only other food on which the native Mexican depends. For those who can buy them, there are plenty of chickens, turkeys, eggs, vegetables and luscious fruits, including the avocado. But the poorer people of Mexico live chiefly on corn and beans, and even the tables of the rich never lack frijoles and tortillas.

Much fat is used in cooking Mexican food, and hot chilies are universally used for seasoning. To our American taste these may be a little too hot, but they have food value and may be introduced in a modified form. The greatest deficiency in the Mexican diet is milk, so when we wish to plan a Mexican meal for a change we should keep the children's milk on the menu just the same, says the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Frijoles or Mexican Beans.

2 cups dried red beans
2 quarts water
1½ teaspoons salt
¼ pound bacon, ham or salt pork
¾ cup chopped onion
2 cups tomatoes or 1 cup tomato and 1 cup tomatc sauce
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper to taste

Soak beans overnight. Drain and add fresh water and 1½ teaspoons salt. Let simmer for two hours. Drain. In the meantime, brown the bacon, ham or salt pork in the frying pan. Remove from the pan and add chopped onion. Combine beans, tomatoes, bacon and onion and seasonings. Pour into baking dish and cook 1½ hours in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.). Save the water in which the beans were cooked for soup.

Colache.

1 pound shredded string beans
1 to 2 tablespoons chopped onion
2 tablespoons fat or oil
1 cup tomato pulp or sauce
1 cup water
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper

Cook beans and onion in fat or oil for five minutes. Then add other ingredients and cook until tender. Season. A green pepper, cooked summer squash, or green corn may be added.

Mexican Salad.

(Popular in Texas.)
2 green peppers
1 pod red pepper
1 medium sized onion
4 tomatoes
4 slices bacon
¼ cup vinegar
1 teaspoon chili powder

Peel and slice the tomatoes and mix with thinly sliced onion and chopped red and green peppers. Fry the bacon until crisp; take it out of the frying pan and mix chili powder with the remaining grease; pour in the vinegar and add salt to taste, and then as the mixture bubbles up pour it over the vegetables. Let the salad be thoroughly chilled and serve on lettuce leaves.

Cafe Au Lait Nourishing.

Cafe au lait or coffee with milk is an attractive as well as nourishing breakfast beverage for the adult. To prepare: make coffee by your usual method and heat an equal quantity of milk. Pour each from its own pot into a cup at the same time until the cup is full.

Closed Cans Keep Long.

Stored at home, canned foods will keep as long as the can is unopened. They are best kept in a cool, dry place. If a can leaks it should not be used.

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Baked Pudding May Enliven Winter Menus

Homely Dish Needs Special Treatment to Give It Personality.

BAKED puddings are useful in winter menus, particularly when the oven is being lighted for roasting meats or baking potatoes.

Pudding, however, at first appearance never seems as intriguing as pie or cake, and must therefore be treated with some originality so that it will have pleasing personality when it emerges from the oven. Though the proof of the pudding is in the eating, many mothers know that no matter how delicious a pudding may taste, it is hard to convince husbands and youngsters that the dessert is really good if it looks too unappetizing to encourage a first bite.

Marshmallows have been used in the two following pudding recipes to dress up their appearance and enhance their flavor. Both pudding recipes use leftover foods as a background and are inexpensive and just light and sweet enough to be satisfying after a dinner of roasted meat and vegetables.

Marshmallow Cake Pudding.

1/3 cup cocoa
2 cups milk
Few grains salt
4 cups pieces of cake
1 teaspoon vanilla
16 marshmallows.

Break or cut the cake into pieces, approximately half-inch cubes, put in buttered baking dish. Sift the cocoa, add milk gradually to make a smooth paste; add salt, stir and cook until thickened. Remove from the fire and add vanilla. Pour this hot mixture over the cake in the dish and bake about 25 minutes at 350 degrees F. (moderate oven). Top with marshmallows, brown quickly and serve warm.

The pudding should be light, yet moist, never soggy and heavy. Do not mix ingredients to a smooth paste before making, but leave each little piece of cake whole, white inside and brown outside.

Here is a variation of the old-fashioned bread pudding all dressed up to meet the holiday requirements of a pudding.

Bread and Jelly Pudding.

Cut bread into half-inch cubes and measure four cupfuls. Add enough milk to soak up the bread and to soften each piece slightly, but not to make it soggy and lose its shape, about one cup. Put these cubes of bread, thus softened, into a buttered baking dish, about 1 inch deep in the dish. Cover with a layer of marshmallows, each one spread thickly with jelly, currant or raspberry jelly are especially good. Cover with remaining bread, and with another layer of marshmallows spread with jelly. Bake at 300 degrees F. (slow oven), about 25 minutes.

For those who have an incurable aversion to puddings, we suggest this recipe for baked oranges with orange sauce.

Baked Oranges.

Grate the skin in six large, fine, seedless oranges slightly, and boil them about 25 minutes, to make the skin tender. Slice the blossom end off each orange and remove the core with a pair pointed scissors. Into this space in each orange, put one marshmallow and one teaspoon butter. Arrange oranges in baking dish, add 2 cups water. Cover closely and bake at 375 degrees F (moderate oven) about an hour and a half, until tender. Put a marshmallow on each and brown quickly in the oven. Remove the hot oranges to individual serving dishes and pour over them the following sauce:

Orange Sauce.

1 tablespoon cornstarch
½ cup sugar
½ cup orange juice
1 teaspoon butter
1 tabespoon lemon juice
Few grains salt
1 cup water

Mix together sugar and cornstarch, add water to make a smooth paste; stir and cook until thickened, remove from the fire, add fruit juice and butter, and stir to make the sauce smooth.

Lamb Combination.

Breast of lamb from which the bone and excess fat have been removed may be simmered until tender and then combined with cooked rice and a little of the gravy from the meat which has been thickened, seasoned to taste with salt and pepper, placed in a casserole and baked until heated throughout. This combination is especially good when served with tomato sauce.

Personality for Puddings

Though you firmly believe the old saying "the proof of the pudding is in the eating of the pudding" you must realize that no matter how delicious your concoction may taste, its appearance is also important in inducing the eater to try the first bite.

Candy-Making Parties at Home Take Ennui From Dull Evening

WINTER EVENINGS mean hours around the fireplace reading magazines and books and the children returning from a sledding party clamoring to "make some candy." No matter how many boxes of ready-made sweets friends and relatives bring, there is a never-ending sense of fun and adventure in concocting a dish of candy at home.

Quite a variety of wholesome candies can be made quickly and easily after dinner any evening. And certainly there is no better way to take the ennui out of a dull Saturday or Sunday afternoon than to turn the kitchen temporarily into a candy factory. Making sweets at home is the kind of family party that can be carried off the moment the idea takes hold.

What's more, candy concocted at home can be very inexpensive, particularly when a vegetable margarine is used. The following recipes can be used with complete confidence when the candy-making mood comes upon you.

California Penuch.

2 cups light brown sugar
½ cup brown corn sirup
½ cup top milk or undiluted evaporated milk
1 cup roasted peanuts
1-3 teaspoon salt
1½ tablespoons vegetable margarine
½ teaspoon vanilla
1 cup shredded coconut

Combine the sugar, sirup, milk, salt and vegetable margarine and boil until a little, when tried in very cold water, forms a soft ball. Cool until tepid, add the vanilla, and the shredded cocoanut and peanuts put through the food chopper together. Beat until creamy. Pour half an inch deep into a medium-sized pan and when almost cool cut into squares. Or, if desired, drop the mixture by teaspoonfuls onto heavy waxed paper to make individual candies.

Chocolate Marshmallow Fudge.

2½ squares (ounces) cooking chocolate
2 cups granulated sugar
½ cup white corn sirup
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup top cream or undiluted evaporated milk
2½ tablespoons vegetable margarine
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ lb. quartered marshallows

Cut the chocolate in bits; add to the sugar, corn sirup, salt, top cream or evaporated milk, and the vegetable margarine. Cook and stir over moderate heat until boiling point is reached and the sugar is dissolved. Then continue to cook and stir until a little, when tried in very cold water, forms a soft ball. Remove from the heat, cool until the hand can be placed on the bottom of the pan without being burned, add the vanilla and beat until thick and creamy. In the meantime, spread the marshmallows on a good-sized pan. Pour the fudge mixture in. When almost cold mark into squares.

Peanut Crisp.

2-3 cup water
2 cups granulated sugar
⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar
2 tablespoons vegetable margarine
Few grains salt
2 tablespoons molasses
1¼ teaspoons baking soda
2 cups roasted peanuts

Combine the water, sugar, cream of tartar, vegetable margarine and salt, and boil quickly until a little, when tried in cold water, becomes so hard it cracks when broken. Then add the vegetable margarine and molasses and let cook until it again cracks when a little is tried in cold water. Then stir in the peanuts and the soda, which should be sifted; and pour immediately into a slightly heated biscuit pan very lightly rubbed with vegetable margarine, spreading the mixture thin. When cold and hard, break into irregular sized pieces for serving.

Blossoms of Broccoli May Be Cooked Last

Tie each individual serving of broccoli with a string before plunging it in boiling water.

If the blossom end becomes tender try this method: Let the bundles stand upright, the blossom end out of the water until the stalk is partially cooked. Then turn the bundles down into the water so that the blossom end can become tender while the stems continue to cook.

Use of Butter Not Essential In Shortening

Some Substitutes May Be Used With Excellent Results.

BUTTER is considered the most flavorsome of all shortenings and naturally everyone wants to use it whenever a recipe calls for shortening. Women who must manage attractive menus for a large family on a limited budget, however, are aware of the fact that butter, when it is expensive, cannot always be used for shortening.

We know that butter has certain precious vitamins that are necessary to perfect health and therefore it must be included in our menus. When butter is eliminated entirely heavy cream must be substituted to make up for the vitamin deficiency, for butter and cream are alike in respect to vitamin A content, which is the most important vitamin in the two foods.

There are many butter substitutes however, that may be used for cooking, if butter is used at the table for bread, breakfast hot cakes, etc.

Lard has its place among the butter substitutes, especially for such items as pastries and biscuits. It supplies the necessary crispness and flakiness to pastries and is even considered better than butter by some cooking experts for plain pastry—the dough mixed for pies and darts.

Lard does not have the qualities of flavor that butter has, and thought it is a perfectly adequate shortening for cakes, is not preferred by many women for cakes for this reason. It may be used half and half with butter for cakes, however, and may be used entirely in a cake that has a special flavoring, such as chocolate, spice or gingerbread.

The vegetable shortenings also are excellent for pastries and cakes. Many of them have an excellent flavor and may be used alone as shortening for cakes. If they are very neutral as to flavor, part butter may be used with them.

Persons with a keen sense of taste usually prefer butter as a seasoning for vegetables, but with proper seasoning of the vegetables, the vegetable or nut fats may be used to perfect satisfaction.

The vegetable shortenings may also be used for cream sauces for meats, fish, vegetables, etc.

Deep fat frying naturally must be done with one of the vegetable shortenings or lard, for butter burns too quickly. Any of the fats, including butter, may be used for sauteing (frying in a small amount of fat). Bacon and sausage drippings, if they have been kept cold and fresh, make excellent fats in which to saute many foods, if you like the smoked bacon or pork flavor. Chops and steaks that do not have enough fat of their own to fry to a good brown, apples, cooked potatoes, liver and onions are only a few of the foods that combine well with the smoky flavor of bacon or pork sausage drippings.

Favorite Norwegian Dessert Is Simple

A favorite Norwegian dessert consists of apple sauce and graham cracker crumbs.

To prepare: combine 1½ cups of pureed apple sauce with 1½ cups graham cracker crumbs (18 crackers). Place mixture in serving dishes, chill and serve with whipped or plain cream.

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Italian Papers Attack 'Sermon' By Roosevelt

President Called American Dictator in Comment on His Message.

By the Associated Press

Rome, Jan. 6.—Fascist Italy shot sharp words through her newspapers today at President Roosevelt's "sermon, which cannot halt the Italians in Africa," referring to the President's Friday night message to Congress.

Premier Mussolini's approval of the bitter attacks was seen by observers, because the government suppresses newspapers when it disapproves what they say.

Mr. Roosevelt was labeled the "American dictator" by La Tribuna and was reminded by the Giornale d'Italia that his democracy "exterminated" Indians, but failed to conquer gangsters.

La Tribuna contrasted the "poor, famished Italian laborers" who built New York's skyscrapers for "miserable pay" with those here today, "fully conscious of their rights, which they assert with force after learning to their sorrow they cannot get them by arguments.

Il Duce's Friend Caustic.

Virginio Gayda, friend of Il Duce and authoritative writer, in an editorial in the Giornale d'Italia, returned three shots to Mr. Roosevelt's expressed preference for democracy over autocracy. They were:

1. American wealth was "attained with wars of expansion and conquest during which they exterminated all colored and native races."

2. President Roosevelt's democracy, "nevertheless, has not known how to stamp out crimes of gangsters, and finally Lindbergh, America's national hero, has been obliged to seek safety for his child in voluntary exile across the ocean."

3. "Roosevelt's attempt at American intervention in European and League affairs established a precedent for intervention by Europe or other continents in American affairs."

Warns Against Oil Ban.

"All free peoples have the right to choose the form of government that pleases them," said Gayda.

Premier Mussolini's name was not mentioned, but observers believed Gayda would not dare make such statements without the government's approval.

President Roosevelt was warned that a "ban or excessive limitation on oil to halt Italian operations could only provoke new world complications."

Gayda concluded "Roosevelt's proposal (neutrality) would signify not only clear intervention by the United States in conflict against every principle of neutrality, but also their adherence to a League policy in direct submission to British policy."

The ministry of press and propaganda said Gayda's article "was not official."

An official communique announced a skirmish on the southern front in which "the adversary left on the ground over 150 dead and wounded."

Attacked in French Press.

Paris, Jan. 6 (AP).—President Roosevelt's neutrality message drew sharp attacks in the French press today. Writers accused the United States of "profound egotism."

Le Journal said: "The United States from now on demands and benefits from neutrality whenever it pleases, and benefits a belligerent when it pleases."

L'Homme Libre stated: "The American neutrality is founded not on a basis of justice, but on sentiments of profound egotism. America wishes to defend her peace at any price, even at the risk of compromising that of others."

L'Action Francaise asked if it was "by the power of persuasion alone that the United States tore Texas from Mexico or Cuba and Puerto Rico from Spain?"

Jean Martet, in a bitter attack in Le Journal, declared: "The sons of those who slaughtered red Indians have no right to teach us lessons."

British Comment Delayed.

London, Jan. 6 (AP).—The British cabinet, informed observers predicted today, will discuss President Roosevelt's neutrality message to the American Congress at an early date.

Official comment on the speech was withheld until the ministers have an opportunity to consider the message in all its implications, but well-informed persons believed the Roosevelt policy would strengthen the hand of the League of Nations in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

These persons said restriction of American exports of war material—including oil—to peace-time quantities would go a long way to insure an effective League embargo on the same product.

Bonus Bill

Continued from Page 1.

wishing to extend rural electric lines.

Senator Copeland (Democrat), of New York, introduced his ship subsidy bill, which would do away with mail subsidies and provide direct subsidies for American shipping.

Senator Borah proposed a bill reducing interest on HOLC loans from 5 per cent to 3 per cent.

Senator Frazier (Republican), of North Dakota, introduced a bill to provide for workers' insurance through excess profits taxes. He proposed it as a substitute for the social security law.

Anne Arundel Board Hit In Resignation of Douw

By a Staff Correspondent.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 6.—In a letter explaining his resignation to the Anne Arundel County commissioners, Col. John Dep Douw, former chairman of the county's efficiency and economy committee, tonight said "it is just a waste of time to seek a reduction in the county tax rate." Thomas J. Cullimore, president of the county commissioners, accepted Douw's resignation last week.

Douw, in his letter, said the tax rate could have been reduced if the board would refuse to employ incompetent employes, refuse to pay excessive salaries, refuse to furnish one of the highest paid employes with an automobile, and make a survey of lighting in the county for reduction in costs.

Morgan Partners Here for Quiz

Post Staff Photo.

After giving "off the record" lecture to reporters, George Whitney (left) and Thomas W. Lamont posed yesterday for photographers at their 40-room suite at the Shoreham. Both will testify before Senate Munitions Committee beginning tomorrow. J. P. Morgan will appear later.

Morgan Firm Issues Denial

Continued from Page 1.

ways good. No one feared for their safety.

"Before the issuance of these loans, American investors had never been accustomed to buy foreign government securities on any considerable scale, and even with the successful offering of these loans it is estimated that the number of American investors in them hardly exceeded 400,000 individuals out of a total population of 110,000,000.

"And no investor puts more than a fraction of his means in any one bond. Who were the holders in this group who, as alleged, were so fearful about the goodness of their investments that they brought pressure upon President Wilson and the Congress to get us into war?"

Admitting the presence of the economic factor in every great conflict, the Morgan statement said:

"To whatever extent, if any, the so-called economic tie-up with the allies was a war cause, such tie-up applied not to any single group, be they industrial, agricultural or banking, but to the whole country which had shared in the prosperity due to the allies' enormous purchases here of wheat, cotton, munitions and other supplies.

"For two years or more American agriculture, labor, business and banking had benefited in a material way from America's great export trade. They were having their profits or their awards without war. What possible material advantage could it be to them to have America enter the war?"

Hearings Called Influential.

Senators Nye and Clark, co-authors of a neutrality measure more drastic than the Administration bill, both said last night that evidence in the Morgan case would undoubtedly influence the course of legislation to keep America out of any future war. The legislation will be considered this week by Congressional committees. Nye and Clark believe there will be an amicable agreement reached between the two bills.

Besides providing for embargoes on munitions and other essential war materials both of the measures outlaw transactions in this country in long-term obligations of warring nations. They permit the President to sanction only such short-time credits as are normal in peace time.

Books and papers of the Morgan firm have been under scrutiny by the Nye committee's investigators. The State Department last September took charge of a truckload of the accounts in the capacity of mediator between the committee and the British and French governments.

Examine Documents.

Investigators examined the documents in a vault at the State Department because the foreign governments objected to committee custody of the "British government treasury account," and those of the Compte De L'Agence Commerciale Du Gouvernement Francais."

The accounts cover all business carried on by the Morgan firm for the two governments between the outbreak of the war and the time the United States entered it. The financial houses concerned contend their operations had nothing to do with American participation in the war.

"Evidence will be brought out which will leave no doubt of the effect loans and credits extended to the allies had on influencing American entry into the war."

Nye said Morgan and his associates will occupy the witness stand at morning and afternoon sessions for about two weeks during a period when the momentous neutrality legislation will be before both houses.

Frank Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank, New York, was summoned yesterday by the committee to join J. P. Morgan and Thomas W. Lamont for questioning on the part loans to the allies had in bringing us into the war in 1917. The three will be questioned jointly, Stephen Raushenbush, chief investigator, said.

N. Y. Store Looted Of $100,000 Gems

By the Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 6.—Four men escaped with jewels and uncut gems valued at $100,000 to $150,000 taken in a midday robbery of the Greenleaf & Crosby jewelry store in Radio City.

The robbers worked swiftly and methodically, ignoring the throng of passersby on the street outside.

Three employes were in the store at the time.

The robbers bound the employes, then rifled the store, which is located about 20 feet off Fifth avenue on a promenade leading to the lofty Radio City buildings.

While they looted the place a group of Radio City employes worked outside removing Christmas decorations, oblivious to what was occurring.

Japanese Fired Upon At Gates of Peiping

Shanghai, Jan. 6 (AP).—A Rengo (Japanese) News Agency dispatch from Peiping said today a group of Japanese military officers, entering Peiping Sunday night, were fired on by Chinese military guarding the gates of the city. No one was injured.

The Japanese protested the incident to Gen. Sung Chen-Yuan, chairman of the new Semiautonomous Political Council for Hopei and Chahar provinces.

Lawyer to Speak.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 6.—Charles Henry Smith, Alexandria lawyer, will address the Jackson Day dinner, sponsored by the Loudoun County Young Democratic Club, here at 6 p. m. Wednesday. President Roosevelt's radio address will be heard at the dinner.

FLUSH OUT 15 MILES OF KIDNEY TUBES

Medical authorities agree that your kidneys contain 15 MILES of tiny tubes or filters which help to purify the blood and keep you healthy.

If you have trouble with too frequent bladder passages with scanty amount causing burning and discomfort, the 15 MILES of kidney tubes may need flushing out. This danger signal may be the beginning of nagging backache, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes and dizziness.

If kidneys don't empty 3 pints a day and so get rid of more than 3 pounds of waste, poisonous matter may develop, causing serious trouble. Don't wait. Ask your druggist for DOAN'S PILLS, which have been used successfully by millions of people for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help to flush out the 15 MILES of kidney tubes. Get DOAN'S PILLS at your druggist.

U. S., Mexico Agree On Silver Situation

By the Associated Press.

Secretary Morgenthau reported yesterday a "mutually satisfactory agreement" had been reached in silver conferences with Eduardo Suarez, Mexican finance minister.

This brief statement was made after a meeting at the Treasury. The conferences began a week ago and Morgenthau said "they have been concluded."

He refused to elaborate. Previously, Morgenthau had forecast the discussions would be beneficial to silver-using nations and had indicated conversations would be begun with others of them.

Mother on Trial as Aid In Killing of Daughters

Harrison, Mich., Jan. 6 (AP).—Mrs. Elizabeth Rowland, 34, went on trial in circuit court today charged with having permitted her husband to drown her two little daughters in a lake near Pontiac, Mich., last September.

Her husband, Ferrin Rowland, hanged himself in the Pontiac Jail after confessing he tied a plow point to the necks of his stepdaughters and tipped them out of a rowboat "because they were in the way." Conviction of Mrs. Rowland would carry a maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment.

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South Wash., Va., at Va. Highlands 2,240 lbs. to the ton. Every Pound Delivered in Bags to Your Bin—No Extra Charge for Carrying.

PA. BLACK DIAMOND—Bituminous Hard Structure, Little Smoke; Egg Size, $8.50; 75% Lump, $7.50; 50% Lump, $6.75.

MARYLAND SMOKELESS—A Bituminous Coal Without Smoke, Soot or Gas; Egg Size, $9.50; 50% Lump, $8.50.

HIGHEST GRADES OF VIRGINIA HARD COALS: Furnace Egg Size, $10.75; Special Furnace, $9.50; Stove, $10.75; Nut, $10.50; Pea, $8.50.

POCAHONTAS—Smokeless; no gas, low ash, highest grade bituminous; Egg Size, $10.50; Stove, $10.25; Nut, $9.50.

Lump and Fine Coal bagged separately. All coals thoroly screened and guaranteed.

ALL KINDS OF PA. HARD COAL. Dial National 5885 or Walnut 7075 (Day or Night)

Fletcher Calls Relief Money A 'Slush Fund'

Chairman of Republicans Assails the New Deal in All Phases.

By the Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican national committee, assailed the New Deal from end to end in an address today, levelling his bitterest criticism on the Administration's relief program, which, he said, has created a "vast electoral slush fund."

Speaking at the Union League Club, he attacked President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress as a "stump speech" and a "political harangue," criticized Federal spending policies, and charged the New Deal with attempts to encroach on the "Constitutional right of our Federal judiciary."

Of relief he declared: "The one thing this program has done has been to take care of tens of thousands of Democratic henchmen who have been added to the public pay rolls."

Charges Fund Diversion.

"One reason people are starving * * * today," he asserted, "is due to the fact the funds appropriated out of the public treasury are not reaching them. They are being consumed by Democratic Federal and local politicians all along the line. The United States Treasury statement shows that in some of our Federal agencies, set up * * * ostensibly to relieve unemployment and suffering, every cent has gone to pay the political distributors."

Referring to the President's message to Congress as not so much an address on the "state of the Union" as it was on the "state of the President's mind," he added:

"The tone as well as the language was that of one who is losing the fight. * * *

Sees Roosevelt Exasperated.

"What exasperates him (Mr. Roosevelt) is the knowledge that the people are becoming tired of boondoggling, broken promises, high-pressure ballyhoo, arrogant bureaucracy and utter disregard of the laws of the land. * * *

"Cold facts continually upset the hot New Deal pretensions."

He termed "absurd" the President's statement that "we are approaching a balanced budget," and said the Treasury showed a deficit of $2,000,000,000 for the first half of the current fiscal year and "the New Deal is now spending $1.95 for each dollar it takes in."

"You cannot balance a national budget any more than the housewife can balance her budget by trick bookkeeping," Fletcher said. "The only way to balance a budget is not to spend more than you take in. * * *

"The President stated it to be his rosy belief that no new taxes are either advisable or necessary. How does he expect to maintain the solvency of the Nation? * * * How is this deficit to be met?"

Thelma Todd's Mother Hits 'Cheap Politicians'

Los Angeles, Jan. 6 (AP).—The county grand jury investigation of actress Thelma Todd's mystery death was assailed today by her white-haired mother as the inspiration of "cheap politicians trying to get jobs."

The mother, Mrs. Alice Todd, said on emerging from her second grand jury appearance, she remained convinced the blonde film star died accidentally in her automobile of monoxide poisoning.

"This whole situation is unbearable," Mrs. Todd asserted. "This investigation—the way it is being conducted—is only for the purpose of a lot of cheap politicians trying to get jobs."

Venezuela Is Placed Under Army's Rule

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 6 (AP).—President Lopez Contreras suspended civil guarantees today because of continued disorders. Caracas was quiet under military control.

Reports filtering out of Venezuela despite tight censorship since the recent death of the aged dictator, Juan Vicente Gomez, have told of many deaths and plundering and burning of business houses.

Children's Colds Yield quicker to double action of **VICKS VAPORUB**

STAINLESS now, if you prefer

AMATEUR DETECTIVES

will be Baffled by

"WAS IT MURDER?"

a new romantic mystery by

JAMES HILTON

Watch for it in The Post

NEXT MONDAY

Snow, Sleet, Rain Descend on D. C.

Snow, sleet, and rain intermittently pelted the District yesterday, further swelling the muddy waters of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, and causing traffic to move at a slow, cautious pace.

Shortly after 9 a. m. yesterday morning snow began to fall. Later, this changed to rain. During the afternoon more light snow fell, accompanied by sleet and rain.

As pedestrians sloshed through wet, slushy streets, a maximum temperature of 36 was recorded at 9:30 a. m. The minimum of 32 was reported at 11 a. m. At 6 p. m. yesterday the mercury had climbed to 33.

Today will be cloudy, and tonight somewhat colder, the Weather Bureau predicted.

Fraud on 'Gift-of-God' Baby Laid to Doctor

Jefferson City, Jan. 6 (AP).—The State board of health voted late today to cite Dr. Ludwig O. Muench, St. Louis physician, for allegedly signing a fraudulent birth certificate, declaring his wife, Mrs. Nellie Tipton Muench, mother of the "gift-of-God" baby.

Mrs. Muench said the baby was a "gift from God" because it came as she was awaiting trial on a conspiracy to kidnap charge of which she later was acquitted. Custody of the child eventually was won after court battles by Anna Ware, a domestic, who said the baby was born to her out of wedlock and was taken from her by Mrs. Muench.

Rent your spare room with a Post Classified Ad. Just call an Ad Writer, National 4200.

Sanitary & Piggly Wiggly

These Prices Prevail in Washington and Vicinity Until the Close of Business Wednesday, January 8, 1936.

ORANGES

5 CARLOADS—20,000 BAGS

Just arrived from Florida's Orange Groves. They are fine colored, bright fruit full of sweet, nutritious juice, put up in a handy 8-pound net bag. Drink orange juice every day—it is helpful in combating colds.

D'ANJOU PEARS	lb.	5c
ICEBERG LETTUCE	2 hds.	19c
FRESH LIMA BEANS	2 lbs.	25c
FRESH GREEN PEAS	2 lbs.	25c
BASKET APPLES Stayman Delicious Romes	3 lbs.	17c

STANDARD CORN 12 No. 2 Cans 86c
2 No. 2 Cans, 15c
Case of 24 Cans, $1.69

BLUE RIDGE PEAS 12 No. 2 Cans 86c
2 No. 2 Cans, 15c
Case of 24 Cans, $1.69

STANDARD TOMATOES 12 No. 2 Cans 72c
4 No. 2 Cans, 25c
Case of 24 Cans, $1.43

MORTON'S SALT Plain or Iodized 2 Pkgs. 13c

LAND O' LAKES Roll BUTTER lb. 39c

Selected Storage EGGS 2 Doz. 55c

INDIAN HEAD CORN MEAL 5-lb. Sack 17c; 10-lb. Sack 29c

MORE FINE VALUES!

SANICO Macaroni Spaghetti or Noodles	pkg.	6c
INTERNATIONAL Salt Plain or Iodized	pkg.	3c
LUX Flakes lge. pkg.	22c	2 Small pkgs. 19c
LUX Toilet Soap	3 Cakes	19c
LIFEBUOY Soap	3 Cakes	19c
LARGE Rinso pkg.	21c	Small pkg. 8c
GREEN BAG Coffee	lb.	20c
JUMBO Bread	Full 1-lb. Loaf	8c
PURE CANE Sugar	10 lb. Sack	55c
CLARK'S Tomato Juice	3 20-oz. Cans	28c
BULK Prunes Size 70-80	4 lbs.	19c
3-MINUTE Oats Genuine Monax Cup and Saucer or Dinner Plate in every package.	42-oz. pkg.	19c

All the Makings for a Delicious Apple Pie
One No. 2 Can of
REDDI MAID APPLE SLICES
And One Package of
FLAKO PIE CRUST
Both for 23c

Specially Priced
TODAY ONLY
SANICO After-Dinner COFFEE
Sanico is the finest coffee we can make—it's rich, full-bodied blended coffee—protected in vacuum cans. You'll marvel at its delicious flavor.
lb. 25c

Your Favorite the Moment You Taste Them
MARTINI BUTTER CRACKERS
They are tender as butter, light and flaky, crisp and delicious. Quite different from anything you've tasted.
10-oz. Package 15c

FRESH MEATS

Winter Breakfast Suggestions

What'll bring them down to breakfast—smiling? What smells or tastes better than the right kind of breakfast on a cold snappy morning. Listed below you'll find the food that will do the trick.

SANITARY'S SAUSAGE MEAT
The finest sausage that can be made. It is 100% pure pork — delicately seasoned to suit the most exacting taste.
2 lbs. 55c

BROOKFIELD SAUSAGE MEAT
Our meat buyers stepped out and made a grand buy of this popular, nationally known Swift's product.
2 lbs. 45c

SMITHFIELD STYLE SAUSAGE MEAT
Those who prefer a more highly seasoned sausage will enjoy this product made of 100% pure pork here in Washington and then delivered fresh to our markets.
2 lbs. 55c

Briggs Scrapple	lb.	18c
Briggs Pork Pudding	lb.	18c
Hormel's Sliced Bacon	lb.	38c
Sanitary's Sausage Links	lb.	38c
Sanitary's Graded Franks	lb.	29c
Chuck Roast	lb.	21c

Tender, Delicious
STEAKS
Try one of these delicious steaks cut to your favorite thickness. Choice of Round, Sirloin or Porterhouse.
lb. 35c

PURE LARD 2 lbs. 29c

FRESHLY GROUND BEEF lb. 21c

SEASONABLE FOODS

Hunt's Peaches	2 lge. Cans	35c
Sanico Peas	2 No. 2 Cans	29c
Cream of Wheat	14-oz. Pkg.	14c
Wheatena	22-oz. Pkg.	24c
Hershey's Cocoa	½-lb. Can	9c
Bisquick	20-oz. Pkg.	20c
River Brand Rice	12-oz. Pkg.	5c
Stokely's Hominy	3 lge. Cans	25c
Stokely's Pumpkin	lge. Can	10c
Minute Tapioca	2 Pkgs.	25c
Pancake Flour Sanico	2 Pkgs.	15c
New England Syrup	pint Bot.	17c
Bread & Butter Pickles	Jar	17c
Lang's Pickles	13-oz. Jar	10c
Libby's Potted Meat	3-oz. Can	7c
Prune Juice	32-oz. Bot.	23c
Libby's Orange Juice, 2	No. 2 Cans	25c
Phillips Spaghetti	Can	6c
Phillips Pea Soup	Can	6c
Sweet Potatoes	Can	10c

Broadway

By Ed Sullivan

Men and Maids

New York, Jan. 6.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE has been in town secretly for a week, but denies wedding rumors . . . Tammany Leader Jim Dooling will engage a Washington, D. C., hotel suite for weekly conferences with President Roosevelt, Senator Wagner and Senator Copeland . . . Rudy Vallee's newest interest is slim Jane Frazee, of the Frazee Sisters . . . Consuelo Vanderbilt's romantic preference is C. Richmond . . . Peggy Joyce and Lew Brown are hot-spotting . . . Josephine Baker, Harlem gal who made good in Paris and was imported for the "Follies," laid a terrific egg at the Boston premiere . . . Harry Ritz, of the Ritz Brothers, and Virginia Lee have turned on the heat . . . Ditto Jimmy Ritz and Della Carroll, who excited Clark Gable . . . The Dick Powell-Joan Blondell elopement may have happened by the time this reaches the print . . . Jimmy Walker rushed back to New York to see Bob Hague off on the S. S. Manhattan and is still here . . . Princess Rospigliosi and Louis Reed were married at Armonk, N. Y., Friday.

• • • •

Bet a small chunk that Huey Long's man, Dick Leche, will be the Louisiana Governor . . . Grant Powers, the cartoonist, and Natalie Gross announced their engagement on New Year's Day . . . U. S. Marshal Frank Kelley, by making all Dooling appointments in his department, may win confirmation, but Lamar Hardy's refusal to play ball will end in three strikes—on Hardy . . . Ed Broderick may get it . . . Dinny Mahoney will be taken care of . . . Howard Hughes can't decide between Mimi Baker and Ruth Moffett . . . At Miami, Guy Loomis prefers Marie Ariniston in the E. Carroll show . . . Fannie Brice and Cherry and June Preisser stole the "Follies" notices at Boston . . . G. Niesen needs better songs . . . Hugh O'Connell's best bit is a Major Bowes' takeoff.

• • • •

Business flattened out all over town after the New Year's spree . . . James (N. B. C.) Wallington will wed Jean Rogers . . . Mae West is due here January 10 . . . Hazel Forbes is looking for Winnie Gardener . . . Winnie Sheehan is out of St. Vincent's Hospital . . . Pilot Dick Merrill and Nancy (Paradise) Lee need ice packs . . . Despite all the publicity romances, Dick Himber's real heart is Nancy Richardson, drug store eyeful . . . Harry Ruby is penning those love songs for Eileen Percy . . . Rumors persist that Tommy Guinan and Sally O'Neill are secretly wed . . . The W. S. Van Dykes have named the baby Barbara Laura . . . Bert Wheeler will marry Sally Haines in April . . . Bill Le Baron and Seena Owen are going 'round and 'round . . . Mickey Neilan is rushing Sally Marshall . . . The Elmer Feldkamps, in the Freddie Martin band, are Reno-bound . . . Mimi Richardson and Tommy Phipps are blazing . . . Dixie Dunbar is the Magnificent Obsession of Carl Laemmle, jr., with Coy Poe the menace.

• • • •

County Judge Lester Patterson's brother, Al, weds Anita Herman within 24 hours . . . Elsa Maxwell didn't invite Beth Leary to the Red and White ball because she claims Beth urged the Prince of Wales to snub her . . . Has the Honey Johnson-George Marshall attachment wilted? . . . Add Hands-Across-the-Table: Judy Malcolm and Mike Nidorf, Harry Richman and Edith Roark, Jack Egan and Virginia Browne, Cy Bartlett and Phyllis Brooks, Claire Trevor and Clay Adams, Barbara Pepper and Sam Wolf, Vic Orsatti and Sonny O'Dea, Cesar Romero and Betty Furness, Bill Cobb and Gail Patrick, Charlie Carlile and Virginia MacNaughton . . . The Charlie Feldmans (Jeanne Howard) kissed and made up after that $7,500 bracelet . . . Niven Busch and Phyllis Cooper will wed . . . The John Miljans have patched things up . . . Lona Andre's new diversion is Joie Ray.

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U. S. Trial Is Asked In Scottsboro Case

By the Associated Press.

Decatur, Ala., Jan. 6.—Transfer of the five-year-old Scotsboro mass attack case from State to Federal court was sought in a defense move today as seven of the nine Negroes once condemned to death were arraigned on new indictments.

Arguments were set for Wednesday on the motion, which was based on a contention that the Negroes could not receive a fair trial in Morgan County.

The seven Negro defendants arraigned today pleaded innocent to the charges that they attacked two white women aboard a freight train in 1931. Two other defendants were juveniles when the case originated and their cases are being handled separately.

The death sentences originally imposed upon the Negroes were set aside by the United States Supreme Court, which held that Negroes were systematically excluded from juries in Alabama.

France Plans Loan To Bulwark Soviet

By the Associated Press.

Paris, Jan. 6.—A proposal for France to lend Soviet Russia 800,000,000 francs (about $52,800,000) to make Russia a stronger military ally was placed before the French cabinet tonight by Premier Laval.

The proposed loan would be on a three or four year basis, and the money would be used to renovate railroad systems on Russia's western frontier along the lines of plans already approved by the French and Soviet general staffs.

The Franco-Russian trade agreement of the last year was continued for another year by the signatures of Georges Bonnet, French minister of commerce, and Vladimir Potemkin, Soviet ambassador to France.

The only change in the pact was that Russia henceforth will pay cash for certain products, because of the cancellation by the U. S. S. R. of customs benefits on certain French products.

Culbertson On Bridge

Deception As a Fine Art.

In many years at, and around, the bridge table I have encountered scores of magnificent plays. Perhaps I have a distorted artistic sense, but I must confess that they appealed to me as pure beauty—comparable to a delicate line of poetry or strain of music.

My enthusiasm reached its highest mark when the hand which I am presenting today was brought to my attention. For sheer brilliance along psychological lines, I never have seen its equal.

South, dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ Q 9 7 3
♥ A K 7 3
♦ K 9 6 2
♣ 10

WEST
♠ K J 10 8
♥ J 9 8 2
♦ None
♣ J 9 7 6 4

EAST
♠ 6 5 4 2
♥ Q 6 4
♦ 8 7 4 3
♣ 8 5

SOUTH
♠ A
♥ 10 5
♦ A Q J 10 5
♣ A K Q 3 2

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 diamond	1 spade	2 clubs	Pass
2 spades	Pass	4 diam's	Pass
4 no trump	Pass	5 hearts	Pass
6 no trump	Pass	7 diam's	Pass
7 no trump [final bid]			

Let it be understood that I most heartily disapprove the bidding—which was nothing short of fantastic. The hand happened to be played in a match-point duplicate game [in which honors are not counted] and South was out for a "top" on the board, hence his choice of no trump rather than the diamond grand slam, which quite obviously would have been a laydown. However, this was the explanation, certainly not an excuse.

West, who was to the declarer's knowledge an excellent player, opened the six of clubs. Before he played a single card, either from the dummy or his own hand, declarer studied the situation carefully. In sight were five diamond, one spade, two heart, and three club tricks, a total of 11. If dummy's ten of clubs should hold, another trick would be added. But where to get the thirteenth?

It was unthinkable that an expert such as West could have led a low club from four to the jack against a seven no trump contract. Such a lead would be a bridge sacrilege. Then, if the ten were to hold, the club suit still would not break. But if West, if he actually had a long club suit and a stopper in hearts, could be persuaded that the latter suit was the vital one to guard, success inevitably would follow.

The ten of clubs was played only after all this reasoning—South could not afford to allow the play to come to his own hand before going into his huddle without exciting suspicion. When the ten was not covered by East, declarer promptly overtook the trick with his queen! Then he proceeded to run five diamond tricks.

How could West, despite his expertness, fail to be fooled? In discarding to the diamonds, what player would not have thrown away his clubs, counting declarer for A K Q blank, in order to guard the heart suit? West was not clairvoyant—he fell! And the grand slam became a laydown with all five clubs, five diamonds, two hearts, and one spade.

Copyright, 1936, by Ely Culbertson.

NOW...ON SALE!

NATION-WIDE

Double-Mellow Old Golds

Since October 6, 1935
Old Gold's DOUBLE-Money-Back Offer has been presented to smokers in many cities.
...now open to Washington smokers

Double your money back

...if it isn't the finest cigarette you ever smoked

TODAY, throughout WASHINGTON, cigarette counters offer you a new cigarette delight. *Double-Mellow* Old Golds . . . made of the finest tobacco ever put in a cigarette.

But we are getting ahead of our story.

Lorillard set out to create a new standard of quality in popular priced cigarettes. "Never mind the cost!" Lorillard's leaf men were told. "Go out and buy up the pick of the world's prize tobacco crops.

"Scour the American and Turkish markets. Get the luxury types of tobacco; those customarily used in the most expensive cigarettes."

Lorillard had to wait two long years before this tobacco could be passed along to you. Now, double-aged and mellowed . . . it is ready for you in *Double-Mellow* Old Golds.

Prize Crop Quality at no extra cost!

Add up all the claims you have ever read or heard about cigarettes.

1 . . . They're milder.
2 . . . They taste better.
3 . . . They give you a pick-me-up.
4 . . . They're easy on the throat.

The sum total is the thrill you get in *Double-Mellow* Old Golds.

Claims are easy to make . . . but you can't smoke claims. An Old Gold in your lips is better than all the adjectives in the dictionary.

So we invite you to try *Double-Mellow* Old Golds on this "double-your-money-back" guarantee.

READ THE OFFER!

If you don't get a thrill, we'll pay the bill [AND DOUBLE]

Take a sporting chance on a pack of *Double-Mellow* Old Golds. Smoke ten of the cigarettes. If you don't say they're the finest you've ever tasted, *mail* the package wrapper and the remaining cigarettes to us, at any time before May 1st, 1936, and we'll send you *double* the price you paid *for the full package . . . plus postage.*

P. Lorillard Company
Established 1760
119 West 40th Street, New York City

No change in the package

BUT, BOY! wait 'til you taste one of these DOUBLE-MELLOW cigarettes!

City News
Sports

The Washington Post

Comics
Classified Ads

★★★★ WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1936 17

Ballou Seeks School Tests Of Magazines

Committees Ordered to Detect Subversive Articles in Them.

Congressional Quiz on Red Peril Appears Improbable.

Review of every magazine used in the public schools, whether paid for by public funds or procured in any other way, was ordered yesterday by Superintendent of Schools Frank W. Ballou.

That the inquiry into Communism in the schools, demanded of Congress by the Federation of Citizens Associations, appeared headed for a convenient pigeonhole unless forced by members of the House who have already spoken in favor of it, was the day's other "red" note.

Dr. Ballou created five review committees—one each for the teachers' colleges, the senior highs, junior highs, elementary and vocational schools.

Circularizing all school officials, he instructed each committee to obtain particularly "information regarding any subversive articles" contained in the magazines.

By name, Dr. Ballou called attention to the magazine, Scholastic, previously criticized by the Federation of Citizens Associations.

Mrs. Norton Doubts Need.

He noted that any subscription was, of course, made "on faith," since no one could know for certain what might appear in a future issue of the magazine. But he instructed committee leaders to resolve any doubts in favor of the schools, and not of the magazines.

At the Capitol, Chairman Mary T. Norton, of the House District Committee, stated that she saw no need for such an inquiry, although she considers Communism a menace to this country.

It has been my policy not to hold an investigation until I am convinced of the need for it," she said. "From all I have heard it would seem there is no need for an investigation at this time, as the School Board is now conducting one."

Previously, Chairman William H. King, of the Senate District Committee, had taken a similar attitude. Two members of the House District Committee, however, have issued statements demanding that something be done about what they regard as a red menace in Washington schools.

Jenckes Probe Expands.

They are Representative Randolph (Democrat), West Virginia, who conducted the crime and the airport hearings last year, and Representative Jenckes (Democrat), Indiana, who has enlarged her personal investigation of textbooks to include all public schools in this country.

The purpose of the review of magazines, Dr. Ballou wrote in his circular, is to "exclude from further use in the schools those magazines which undertake to indoctrinate pupils by determining for them what they should think."

He called for written reports as soon as possible. Partial reports covering approved magazines and periodicals would be accepted, he said. He wants to submit as many reports as possible to the Board of Education at its next meeting, January 15.

At the board's last meeting, it approved a list of 102 magazines and periodicals to be purchased out of public funds for school use. The new inquiry covers other periodicals that teachers may bring in themselves to use "as a basis of instructions."

Judging of Periodicals.

Dr. Ballou suggested that selection of magazines should be governed by three tests if they were to continue in use

"1. Those which are factual and informative and serve a worthy educational purpose as defined in the approved course of study.

"2. Those whose editorial policy (if the periodical or magazine carries editorials or has an announced editorial policy) is well balanced; is consistent with our established course of study; and does not avowedly advocate only one side of any controversial financial, economic, social, or political question.

"3. Those which do not advocate any phase or aspect of any financial, economic, social, or political movement or condition in our country or in the world, or regularly publish such views of others, the adoption of which in this country would be subversive to the traditional policies and institutions of the United States."

In the list previously approved by the board 103 magazines were dropped from use, assertedly for reasons of economy or lack of importance.

Assistant Superintendents Stephen E. Kramer and Garnet C. Wilkinson were named chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the committees for teachers' colleges, senior high schools, junior high schools and vocational schools. Assistant Superintendents Robert L. Haycock and A. K. Savoy were named chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the elementary school committee.

All committees will meet at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow in the Franklin Building. Their other members include principals, department heads and teachers.

Fire Record.

January 6.

6:03 a. m.—1531 Kingman place northwest, automobile.
7:23 a. m.—Nichols avenue and Halley place southeast, bus.
8:45 a. m.—Front 203 Varnum street northwest, automobile.
8:45 a. m.—1025 Kenyon street northwest, furniture.
9:23 a. m.—413 L street southeast, trash.
2:07 p. m.—39 Massachusetts avenue northwest, oil stove.
6:53 p. m.—1920 Thirty-third street northwest, chimney.

Permits to Be Taken In War on Speeders

Post Staff Photo.

John House (left) and his attorney, Earl H. Davis, at the inquest into the traffic death of Mrs. Nellie E. Dashiell. House was held for action of police court under the negligent homicide act.

Driver Held Under New Negligent Homicide Statute.

Drastic steps to curb Washington's traffic fatality toll for 1936 were taken yesterday by the board of review and revocation of drivers' permits.

M. O. Eldridge, assistant traffic director and chairman of the board, announced that automatic suspension of permits will follow future speed violation convictions.

Meantime, John House, 27, 1330 Kenyon street northwest, was held for action of the Police Court under the new negligent homicide act after a coroner's inquest into the traffic death of Mrs. Nellie E. Dashiell, 91, of 1330 Fourteenth street northwest. She was injured last summer and died last Tuesday.

Order Effective Soon.

The new order, providing for a definite schedule of penalties, increasing with each offense, has the approval of Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer. It will be placed in effect within a week or ten days, Eldridge said.

Under the suspension system—aimed directly at first offenders—the board hopes to cut traffic deaths 50 per cent over last year. Speeders, Eldridge declared, contributed to 9 out of 10 traffic accidents in 1935. He cited figures showing that last year there were 9,642 accidents, 4,389 injuries and 115 deaths on Washington streets.

The new suspension code will operate as follows:

First offense—Speeding between 30 and 40 miles per hour, 15-day suspension of permit; speeding between 40 and 50 miles per hour, 30-day suspension; over 50 miles per hour, indefinite revocation.

Second offense within a year—30 to 40 miles per hour, 30-day suspension; 40 to 50 miles per hour, 45-day suspension; over 50 miles per hour, indefinite revocation.

Third offense within a year—Suspension or revocation from three to six months.

Other Penalties Provided.

The board's policy of suspending or revoking permits for other reasons will not be changed, Eldridge said. Suspension for longer periods will follow convictions for offenses occurring at night or on traffic-congested streets, he added.

"It is hoped that the new system will reduce accidents and resulting fatalities to a marked degree," Eldridge said. "Excessive speed when overtaking and passing at intersections, on curves and hills, or on narrow streets and roadways, or where there is poor visibility at night or in stormy weather is responsible for the great majority of traffic accidents."

Other members of the board include W. H. Murphy and Inspector B. A. Lamb, traffic supervisor for the Police Department.

Fifty Rubber Checks Bounce Against Tags

At least 50 Washington motorists are "marked" men or women.

The reason is this: They paid for their 1936 auto-license plates with "rubber checks."

As a courtesy the Traffic Department accepted checks in payment for tags. Fifty checks amounting to more than $100 were returned by banks as worthless.

Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer is not worried. He said:

"Those who passed the checks might as well carry signs reading 'I'm guilty.' On each check the signer's new tag number was noted. Police are looking for them."

Mrs. Dashiell was struck June 4, last year, while crossing Fourteenth street in the 600 block northwest. She was taken to Emergency Hospital and later transferred to the Washington Sanitarium, where she died last Tuesday from internal injuries.

Detective Sergt. William J. Liverman, of the homicide squad, testified House, a cab driver, left the scene of the accident after parking the car nearby. Liverman said House's hacker's license had been revoked.

Thomas E. Doyle, 26, 915 I street northwest, owner of the taxi driven by House, told the jury he had loaned the car to House for an errand and not for commercial purposes.

The jury was out more than three hours before a verdict could be reached.

An inquest set for yesterday into the death Saturday of Dr. Horace Howes, 76, of 1416 Twentieth street northwest, who died in Georgetown Hospital, where he was confined since being struck October 28, at Wisconsin avenue and M street northwest, was postponed until tomorrow.

Dr. Howes was struck by an automobile operated, according to police, by Marvin Thompson, 26, of Rosslyn, Va.

Proceeds of Film to Go To Children's Hospital

Proceeds from the first performance of "La Maternelle," a French moving picture, will be turned over to the endowment fund of Children's Hospital, the management of the Belasco Theater announced yesterday.

The performance will start at 7 p. m. under the sponsorship of the Washington Newspaperwomen's Club.

What's Going On and Where

Today's Events.

Breakfast.

Early Birds, Willard Hotel, 8 a. m.

Luncheons.

Civitan Club, LaFayette Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
Merchants and Manufacturers (fuel oil group), Hamilton Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
Optimist Club, Mayflower Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
Alpha Delta Phi, University Club, 12:30 p. m.
Directors, Lions Club, Mayflower Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
University of Michigan Alumni, National Press Club, 12:30 p. m.
Acme Corporation, Raleigh Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
Centre College Alumni Association, Cosmos Club, 12:30 p. m.
Better Business Bureau, Raleigh Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
Washington Credit Men's Association, Raleigh Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity, Lotus Restaurant, 12:30 p. m.
Birth Control, Women's City Club, 12:30 p. m. (Mrs. Hazel Zhorowski to speak).

Meetings.

Botanical Society of Washington, Cosmos Club, 8 p. m.
American Institute of Accountants, Shoreham Hotel, 10 a. m.
Kappa Sigma Chapter, Delphian Society, Shoreham Hotel, 10:30 a. m.
National Bituminous Coal Commission, Carlton Hotel, 10 a. m.
Beta Chi Sorority, Carlton Hotel, 8 p. m.
Brewers and Beer Wholesalers, Mayflower Hotel, 10 a. m.
National Aeronautic Association, Mayflower Hotel, 10 a. m.
Executive Committee, Federal Legislation for Birth Control, Mayflower Hotel, 2 p. m.
Collectors Club, Branch No. 5, S. P. A., Thompson School, 8 p. m.
Cleveland Club, Cleveland Park Club House, 8 p. m.
Motor Bus Operators, Willard Hotel, all day.
Catholic Daughters of America, Willard Hotel, 7:30 p. m.
Southern Cross Chapter, U. D. C., Willard Hotel, 8 p. m.
Standard Oil Co., Raleigh Hotel, 1 p. m.
Roosevelt Delphian Society, Raleigh Hotel, 10 a. m.
St. David's Society, Powell Junior High School, 8 p. m.
District of Columbia Dental Hygienist Association, Harrington Hotel, 8:15 p. m.
Mithras Lodge of Perfecton of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, 433 Third street northwest, 7:30 p. m.
Bancroft Parent-Teacher Association, Eighteen and Newton streets northwest, 2:30 p. m.

Dinners.

Keystone Automobile Club, Wardman Park Hotel, 6 p. m.

Buffet Supper, Tobacco Salesmen Association, LaFayette Hotel, 7 p. m.

Meeting and Luncheon, Stock Co. Association, Carlton Hotel, 1 p. m.

Alpha Sigma Chi, National Press Club, 6:30 p. m.

Citizens Fight To Get School Put in Budget

Southwest Group to Take Appeal to District Sub-Committee.

Holds New Junior High Needed to Replace Old Jefferson.

When residents of the Southwest section learned yesterday the District's budget for the fiscal year of 1937 contains no provision for purchase of a new junior high school site, they made plans immediately to carry on their fight to rid themselves of the antiquated Jefferson Building along different lines.

Through their citizens' association they will appeal to the District Appropriations sub-committee, the association's president, J. M. Schaffer, said yesterday.

"This is only a temporary delay," declared Schaffer. "We still hope to acquire a site this year for a new junior high. Congress can't expect us to put up with our old building much longer."

He pointed out that the Jefferson Building, recently described as a museum piece by Mrs. Marion Wade Doyle, president of the Board of Education, is the oldest schoolhouse in the District.

Built in 1872, it has only one small fire escape, a top-floor auditorium which holds only about half the student body, is equipped with old-fashioned narrow cloak rooms, and has no gymnasium. For recreaiton periods the pupils gather in a small basement room or on a handkerchief-sized patch of ground.

Steam-driven trains and switching freights keep up an almost constant racket across the street from the old red brick building.

"For years," said Schaffer, "we've fought for a new junior high for the boys and girls of this section. The District finally bought two-thirds of a square extending from Seventh to Eighth street between H and I."

"It seems to me Congress should look favorably upon our getting a start on the new building this year since it will be a fitting memorial to Thomas Jefferson," explained Schaffer. "The one now named after him is a disgrace to the Nation's Capital."

Forest Hills.

The Forest Hills Citizens Association decided to oppose the stand of its parent body, the Federation of Citizens Association, asking for a Congressional investigation into the teaching of communism in the District public schools.

It was the consensus at the meeting at the Bert Murch School that "the facts do not warrant such drastic action."

The association will present an American flag to the new Woodrow Wilson High School, which is to be dedicated Thursday.

Takoma Park.

Appointment of a joint committee of representatives of all civic organizations in the Takoma Park area to eliminate street railway problems was proposed at a meeting last night of the Citizens Association of Takoma Park, D. C. The public utilities committee of this group was directed to inquire into the feasibility of the proposal.

Another resolution was adopted approving the rezoning of lots on the southwest corner of Van Buren street and Blair road for the purpose of building four two-story apartment houses.

Dupont Circle.

A resolution urging enforcement of the regulation prohibiting parking for more than 18 consecutive hours was adopted by the Dupont Circle Citizens Association.

Demarest Lloyd, chairman of the taxation committee, reported that a sales tax may be necessary to raise District revenue. He said that the Federal lump sum is not a fair amount.

Webb Heads Kenilworth.

William Webb was elected president of the Kenilworth Citizens Association. He succeeds K. C. Buker. Others elected were John Burke, vice president; Paul Dallman, treasurer, and Mrs. Mabel W. Hubbell, secretary.

Edward B. Lynch Suicide by Hanging

Edward B. Lynch, 60, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his room in a hotel in the 1000 block of New York avenue northwest, police reported.

Lynch's body was found by a clerk in the hotel. It was in a sitting position with a cord suspended from the neck to the head of a bed.

Police said they learned that Lynch's father, Raymond Lynch, lives at Meriden, Conn. He was notified of the death of his son.

Five Nursery Schools Open; Others Due

Needy Children Return to Hot Lunches and Play.

Teacher Kept One in Service Two Months on Her Own.

Five of Washington's ten nursery schools, closed since November 3, were reopened yesterday morning and put through the usual schedule of serving hot lunches and cod-liver oil to the young pupils, children of parents on relief.

Attendance was small, partly because the day was cold and wet, but mostly because few parents knew of the reopening.

When the schools were closed a spokesman for Commissioner George E. Allen told a band of 50 pleading mothers that the closing period would last only 15 days.

The two-month recess, ending yesterday, was caused by transferring the project from FERA to PWA and waiting for the White House, Budget Bureau and Comptroller General McCarl to approve the $136,000 allotted for the nursery school program.

Before the closing each of the ten units had an average daily attendance of 23 children between the ages of 2 and 5. Yesterday the average was 10 at the five schools which were reopened.

Others Open in Week.

The remaining five will resume their schedules as soon as competent staffs can be secured, William C. Cleary, deputy administrator of the District WPA, announced yesterday. This may delay their opening until the first of next week.

Each staff, composed of trained persons taken from work relief rolls, consists of teacher, nurse, dietitian and housekeeper.

Schools reopening yesterday were the Corcoran, at Twenty-eighth and M streets northwest (white); the Fairbrother, at Tenth and E streets southwest (white); the Peabody, at Fifth and C streets northeast (white); the Bell, at Second and D streets southwest (colored); and the Anthony J. Bowen, at Delaware avenue and M street southwest (colored).

Those to be reopened soon are the S. J. Bowen, at K and Fourth streets southwest (white); the Seaton, on I street between Third and Fourth streets northwest (white); the Cook, P street between North Capitol and First streets northwest (colored); the Deanwood, at Whittingham and Lane Places northeast (colored), and the Harrison, Thirteenth and V streets northwest (colored).

One Stayed Open.

The Fairbrother nursery school, through the efforts of the teacher, Miss Ann Hyland, and mothers of the youngsters, has managed to run along on a curtailed schedule during the two months recess.

Bingo parties, oyster suppers and other such events were held to raise money for the lunches. Bakers and grocers in the neighborhood frequently contributed. At Christmas time there was enough money left to provide each child with a pair of mittens, socks and a toy. But through it all Miss Hyland worked without receiving any pay.

Now that the schools are operating on PWA funds they will resume their usual schedule of giving the children orange juice upon their arrival at 8:30 a. m., a hot lunch at noon costing 12 cents per child, a dose of codliver oil, and, before the children leave at 3 p. m., a cup of milk and piece of toast.

Mrs. Lucille F. Ezekiel, supervisor of the project, said yesterday:

"The nursery schools are especially important at this time of year because they provide a warm place where children from needy families may play and where they may receive nourishing food."

Cots are provided so the little pupils may have afternoon naps.

636 to Be Employed On Youth Projects

Employment for 636 persons will be provided by three projects approved yesterday by Commissioner George E. Allen, director of the District Youth Administration.

The projects submitted by William J. Cleary, deputy administrator, will be started tomorrow morning. A total of $11,874 is to be expended between now and March 15. Under the Federal rules the projects will employ persons between the ages of 16 and 25 years, on an average of 45 hours a month.

One project will give 21 clerical assistants to the board of education, another will provide work for 315 on recreation leadership in the playground department and the third will provide work for 300 in the clerical department of the naturalization bureau of the Department of Labor.

Message to a Misled Mother: That Little Baby Waits for You

Somewhere in Washington yesterday a sad-eyed woman must have been fighting that instinct which propels a mother toward her child. Also, as she read the newspapers, she must have been filled with pride, for the 12-day-old boy she abandoned Saturday night has become the toast of the town.

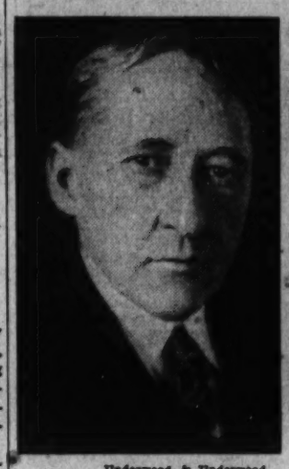
At Children's Hospital, where he is being sheltered temporarily, the boy was named "Frank Hodge"—Frank for Dr. Frank Govern, of the hospital staff, and Hodge for Policeman H. H. Hodge, who found the infant in a dilapidated, rain-swept automobile.

"He's so cute and healthy and well-clothed, I can't understand the mother's psychology," said Dr. Govern.

Frank weighs 7 pounds 12 ounces. Unless his mother weakens and claims him, he will become a ward of the District of Columbia until he is 16 and able to go to work.

Dr. Elwood Street, director of the Board of Public Welfare, warned last night that many women are likely to pose as the boy's mother in order to get him. But then, too, he said, the real mother is likely to break down and claim him.

Leaders Hail Dinner To Set D. C. Crime Fight



Underwood & Underwood.
SENATOR WILLIAM H. KING.

Harris & Ewing.
HOMER S. CUMMINGS.

18 to Be Honor Guests; Cummings Cites Need for Public Support.

Close upon the heels of the announcement that a dinner meeting will be held January 16 at the Hotel Mayflower to discuss the feasibility of a crime commission for the District, favorable comment on the initiative taken by the citizens' committee on arrangements came yesterday from Government and civic leaders.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Chairman William H. King, of the Senate District Committee; Chairman Mary T. Norton, of the House District Committee; Coleman Jennings, chairman of the Community Chest campaign committee for 1936, and Joseph E. Rice, president of the Optimists Club of Washington, hailed the purpose for which the meeting was called.

Meanwhile, the names of 18 guests of honor were made public. They include representatives of the Justice and Labor Departments, the Senate and House, the District judiciary, Board of District Commissioners, Metropolitan Police Department, corporation counsel's office, Washington clergy, the Federal judiciary in Maryland, the National Crime Commission and the Baltimore criminal justice commission.

Baker Chief Speaker.

Hardly 12 hours after announcement of the dinner, at which Newton D. Baker will be principal speaker, reservations for tables were received from the Washington Board of Trade and the Optimists Club. Other business and civic groups are planning to send large delegations. Numerous applications were made yesterday, and immediately accepted, by smaller groups of 10 to 20 persons.

"One of the vital factors in a program of crime prevention and control is, as I have often said, that of public support," commented the Attorney General. "This involves the proper interpretation of the work of officials to the public, so that the people may be informed of what is going on, and why, to the end that a healthy morale may be developed which will strengthen the arm of the law enforcement agencies, encourage and stimulate the work of honest officials, and so affect the psychology of our people that there will be a universal abhorrence of crime and a fixed determination to eradicate it.

"In connection with these and allied topics, civil and social organizations have a wide field for helpful co-operation."

Senator King responded enthusiastically to the invitation to attend the dinner.

"Certainly one of the important and, indeed, vital questions now before the American people relates to law enforcement," he declared.

"The crime record of the United States is disquieting and demonstrates the necessity for a mobilization of the moral and spiritual forces of the Nation to the end that criminal practices may be abated or reduced to a minimum.

"Any movement should be supported that will create public respect for law and public support for law enforcement officers. I commend the committee for the public service which is being rendered in arranging this dinner."

Mrs. Norton said:

"Having been a delegate to the crime conference a year ago called by the Attorney General, I have given a great deal of thought to the subject of crime and I shall be glad to attend the crime commission dinner and to co-operate in every way.

"Civic support is always a vital element in the successful observance and enforcement of our laws. I am happy to know that the people of Washington are to give consideration to a definite program for organizing such support in an effective, continuing manner."

"I am in favor of anything that will deal effectively with this very serious problem of crime," asserted Jennings, whose appointment as chairman of the Community Chest's campaign committee for 1936 was announced recently. "The civic crime commission dinner, in the interest of law enforcement, certainly deserves the support of the citizens of Washington."

At least 50 members will represent the Optimists Club at the meeting, announced Mr. Rice, president.

"The Optimists Club is in thorough sympathy and accord with the plans and purposes of the dinner," he said. "Our club has, for more than a year, been actively interested in combating crime and its causes. In my opinion this grave problem, which strikes at the very foundation of our system of government, threatening as it does the security of life, body and property, should command the interest and activity of every patriotic man, woman and child.

"We can not hope to perpetuate the ideals and institutions symbolized by the American flag unless we sustain, for our laws, a high and constant respect and obedience.

50 Members to Attend.

"There exists among us a common weakness which causes us, when we think of crime, to think of the other fellow's community. We can not, however, make any progress against the menace of lawlessness until we recognize crime as our own problem and attack it in our own community.

"The Optimists Club, with a full appreciation of the civic importance of the crime commission dinner, will be represented on that occasion by at least 50 of our members and we will endeavor to arrange to have every member of our organization in attendance."

Guests of honor, announced yesterday, will be the following:

HOMER CUMMINGS, Attorney General of the United States.
JOSEPH B. KEENAN, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.
SANFORD BATES, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
WILLIAM H. KING, United States Senator, Chairman, Senate District Committee.
MARY T. NORTON, United States Representative, chairman, House District Committee.
ALFRED A. WHEAT, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the District.
THE REV. LAWRENCE J. SHEHAN, assistant director, Catholic Charities.
GUS SCHULDT, presiding judge, Police Court of the District.
C. MELVIN HAZEN, president, Board of District Commissioners.
E. BARRETT PRETTYMAN, corporation counsel of the District.
MAJ. ERNEST W. BROWN, superintendent, Metropolitan Police.
RIGHT REV. JAMES E. FREEMAN, Bishop of Washington.
RABBI ABRAM SIMON, Washington Hebrew Congregation.
W. CALVIN CHESNUT, Federal Judge, Baltimore, Md.
COL. D. W. MacCORMACK, United States Commissioner of Immigration.
GEN. J. WESTON ALLEN, chairman, National Crime Commission.
C. DELANO AMES, president, Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission.
DR. A. R. L. DOHM, member of the board, Baltimore Criminal Justice Commission.

Scheduled to begin promptly at 6:45 p. m. January 16, the dinner meeting will be open to citizens at large as well as representatives of organizations. The subscription price is $3 and reservations, which will be filled until maximum capacity is reached, may be made through committee headquarters, 1337 E street northwest, telephone National 4200.

Car Patrons Are Satisfied, Heberle Says

Rise in Total of Passes Held Indication That Public Is Pleased.

Routing Problem Prevents Better Service, Official Declares.

The sharp increase in the number of weekly passes used on the Capital Transit Co. street cars and buses indicates that "many patrons are satisfied with our service," J. E. Heberle, vice-president and controller of the traction company, yesterday told the Public Utilities Commission.

During the first month passes were placed on sale, he said, there was average weekly sale of 37,387 passes; while in December, 1935, the total was 79,279. The pass system was started December, 1933.

Witnesses for the traction company also told the Commission, which is holding a hearing on street-car and bus service, that present routing of lines prevents effective service.

The routing problem has to be solved, said William B. Bennett, assistant to the company president, before the service may be improved.

Average Fare Decrease.

Since the weekly pass system was started, Mr. Heberle said, there has been an increase in passenger revenue and the total passengers carried; but there has been a resultant decrease in the average fare paid by passengers, due to the pass system.

Since the traction company merger, in 1933, he said, there was a steady increase in the car mileage until substitution of buses for street cars was undertaken. Since then, average bus miles have doubled, while the street car mileage is at the same figure that prevailed when the merger took place.

During December, 1933, passenger revenue totaled $650,553; increasing steadily to $753,730 during November, 1935. The average fare per revenue passenger dropped from 6.88 cent to 6.03 in November, 1935. The average fare for all passengers dropped from 5.25 in December, 1933, to 4.49 cents in December, 1935.

Detailed Reports.

Col. Dan I. Sultan, a member of the Commission, asked for detailed reports on the running time of street cars and buses, explaining that "if we could have data on the time of departure and arrivals at destinations we could settle the conflicting stories as to the promptness of schedules."

In response to a question by Commissioner Riley B. Elgen, Bennett said a major problem to be solved to avoid overloading is the improper spacing of cars and buses on the present routings.

"If we could keep cars and buses on their schedules, there would be no overloading," he said. He also suggested that private cars be banned from stopping on tracks near loading platforms and at approaches to red traffic lights.

8 Quit Good Samaritans Board As Result of Audit Revelations

Eight members of the advisory board of the Good Samaritans, Inc., one of the District's charities, resigned last night in a body after a meeting in which they decided it would be impossible for them to continue their connection with the organization in the light of facts brought out recently by an auditor's report.

Their resignations, it was learned, would probably be followed today by those of the score or so remaining members of the board, all leaders in Washington's political, business and charitable circles.

Those who resigned last night were:

Mae Helm, assistant corporation counsel and chairman of the board; Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, chairman, national committee, volunteer service, American Red Cross; David A. Hart, assistant district attorney; Arthur Clarendon Smith, past president, Federation of Business Men's Associations; Mrs. James M. Doran, wife of the director of the Distilled Spirits Institute; Joseph Robichaux, proprietor, Harris Hotel, and William R. Lichtenberg and Frank Buckley, attorneys.

Their action was taken at a meeting at the Lafayette Hotel, called following a meeting last Saturday at which the audit of the Good Samaritans was discussed with a representative of the firm of Councilor & Buchanan, who prepared it.

At Saturday's meeting, held at the Good Samaritans' penny restaurant and lodging house at 638 D street northwest, the eight persons who resigned last night were appointed as a special committee to see whether the organization could be continued.

Though none of the members of the committee would be quoted for publication, it was learned last night that certain revelations referred to use made of the food donated to the organization by local merchants. The food had been given on the understanding that it would all be used in the penny restaurant and for feeding over 100 children free of charge nightly.

Oliver L. Harr, president of the charity and under whose name, coupled with that of his wife, Louise Harr, it was incorporated February 21, 1935, said last night on learning of the resignations that he had not yet formulated plans for the future.

The Good Samaritans has numbered such persons as Andrew W. Mellon, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and Clarence Phelps Dodge, president of the Community Chest, among its financial supporters. Representative Mary Norton, chairman of the House District Committee, was formerly chairman of the advisory board. She resigned several months ago when rumors of what was later brought out by the audit reached her.

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Good Morning

Men's furnishings have joined the January Clearance. Our record-breaking Christmas business required us to maintain larger stocks than heretofore, and consequently larger selections are available at reduced prices in our January Clearance Sale. The outstanding opportunities are many, particularly those in shirts of standard qualities at low prices.

Meyers.
MENS SHOP
1331 F STREET

Annual Lists of "Ten Best" Continue to Intrigue National and Local Choosers

Month's Finest And Individual Selections Vie

National Tops Not Made Up; Benefit Premiere at 7; Amusement Chatter.

By Nelson B. Bell.

This promises to be another day of "bests" of one sort or another.

In the first place comes that valuable monthly brochure from the Will H. Hays office, cataloguing the "best of the month" among film releases, as determined by the opinions of previewing committees spanning the continent from coast to coast.

These findings always are important and significant, since they represent a fair cross-section of national public appraisal.

The January 1 "best of the month," in the Selected Motion Pictures pamphlet, are "Crime and Punishment," "I Dream Too Much," "Last of the Pagans," "The Littlest Rebel," "Scrooge," "The Story of Louis Pasteur," and "Whipsaw."

Of these the Capital has been privileged to view but four. These four, in the estimation of this column, deserve the distinction they have been accorded.

"Crime and Punishment," it seems to me, must have been included in any current list of the "ten best pictures of the year," had its release date fallen within the specified time limitations to make it eligible for the present year's formal voting by the critics of the Nation, instead of a critic of a specific desk.

Two Now on View.

"The Littlest Rebel" and "I Dream Too Much" are at the present time to be seen on local screens, the one starring Shirley Temple in the role created years ago on the stage by Juliet Shelby, later known to the cinema as Mary Miles Minter; the other, starring that dynamic young diva, Lily Pons, who already has been so enthusiastically celebrated in this space that we hesitate to set down further encomiums upon the superlative artistry not only of her matchless singing, but of her spirited acting, as well.

"The Story of Louis Pasteur," in which Paul Muni assumes the title role of one of the greatest benefactors of humanity and a towering figure in the medical profession, is one of the things Washington has to look forward to in the early weeks of the new year.

About "Scrooge," the British-made screen version of Charles Dickens' "Christmas Carol," and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "The Last of the Pagans," I would not know—or have forgotten.

Apparently they are items to be coveted by all discriminating patrons of the celluloids.

The inaugural performance of "La Maternelle," the French film which will inaugurate its Washington engagement in the Belasco Theater tonight at 7, will be for the benefit of the Washington Newspaper Women's Club's bed endowment fund for Children's Hospital, the same worthy charity that was the recipient of favor on the occasion of the world premiere of the Gaumont British film version of Jerome K. Jerome's "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" a few months ago.

Incidentally, "The New Gulliver" will be shown on the Belasco screen today through the 4:19 p. m. presentation. Upon the conclusion of that showing, the house will be closed until 7 o'clock when the new attraction will be projected.

It will, of course, continue on the daily, all-day schedule beginning tomorrow morning.

The Postman Again.

Going on with the "ten best" business, comes this interesting and penetrating letter, postmarked Laurel, Md., January 6:

Dear sir: I read your list of the ten best motion pictures for 1935 and thought it a fine selection, but since then I have seen "A Tale of Two Cities" (in Baltimore) and I think this picture, by all means, should be included in this list.

I hope when it is shown in Washington, Wednesday, you, too, will think so. I know it comes too late for the national award, as you explained concerning some others, but it is a 1935 picture and so I imagine can be counted among the ten best. The Baltimore critics were very enthusiastic about it, saying the list of ten best would have to be revised to include "A Tale of Two Cities," and I hope you will think so, too.

I am very partial to all the Ronald Colman pictures, but in this he really is magnificent and makes one really love the great Sydney Carton, in spite of his shabbiness and dissipation.

I always enjoy your column in The Post and am awaiting your comments on this picture with eagerness, hoping not to be disappointed. Very truly yours, (Signed) M. B.

Local Poll Planned.

There is a movement on foot to foster a purely local selection of the ten best films in 1935 by the local drama desks, irrespective of the national polls that, perforce, must set unsatisfactory time limitations upon the eligibility of titles to be voted upon. If this is done—and I feel sure it will be—such sterling works as "Mutiny on the Bounty," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Crime and Punishment" and presumably "A Tale of Two Cities"—not to cite numerous other fine achievements—will be possible of inclusion in the estimates, whereas they were barred from consideration in the Film Daily's poll, for example, by reason of its national scope.

And for the many kind implications of your letter concerning the column, M. B., by sincerest thanks. I trust it will continue to be worthy of your attention and interest.

This column, by the way, is further pleased to have received an invitation from Mr. William Howard Payne, president of the Oklahoma State Society, Inc., of Washington, to join President Roosevelt, James Farley, Charles Curtis, Theodore Roosevelt, Rupert Hughes, William S. Hart, Paul Block, Frank Gannett, O. O. McIntyre, Eddie Cantor, Col. Halsey, secretary of the United States Senate; Gen. Roy Hoffman, Walter Harrison and many others in a symposium of anecdotage relating to the late Will Rogers, to be published in the form of a memorial volume, entitled "Folks Say of Will Rogers" and placed, without cost, in the public libraries of his native Oklahoma.

Having known the cowboy philosopher since the early "horse days" of the vaudeville debut in "show business," I shall be most happy to contribute my bit to this memorial to one of the foremost personalities of his day.

Then there is the "ten best" letter from A. K. Wray, 245 Ingraham street, dated January 5, to-wit:

Dear Mr. Bell: I was very interested in your list of the ten best pictures of 1935, and although I have no particular fault to find with it, still I could not resist your invitation to submit a list of my own favorites. So here are my personal selections for the ten best pictures of the year:

1. DAVID COPPERFIELD.
2. THE SCOUNDREL.
3. THE INFORMER.
4. NAUGHTY MARIETTA.
5. RUGGLES OF RED GAP.
6. THE LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER.
7. ALICE ADAMS.
8. LES MISERABLES.
9. THE WHOLE TOWN'S TALKING.
10. THE WEDDING NIGHT.

One or two of the pictures Mr. Wray lists, for some unaccountable reason, this commentator failed to see. Even at that, we go along together for at least half of the distance. Five of our respective choices are identical.

I hope I do that well on the national consensus! And probably will not.

The Triangle Club is holding a meeting tonight at 8, at the Central Y. M. C. A., at which there will be a reading of the new manuscript play, "No Sun, No Moon," which it intends to produce. Anyone interested—and there should be many—is invited to attend.

Hasta Luega Note.

And the last of the holiday greeting card to arrive comes from Senorita Chela de Castro, Hotel Trianon, Habana, Cuba, a dancer who appeared with distinction in Washington a year ago. It says, "Muchas Felicidades."

I am going to look that up in my old Portuguese dictionary and, if it means what I think it does, answer right back again, "Lo mismo a usted, amiga mia, y muchas gracias por las expreciones sympaticas."

Whatever that is!

Film Table

Loew's Fox—"The King of Burlesque," at 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05 and 9:50 p. m. Stage shows at 12:25, 3:10, 5:55 and 8:45 p. m.

Earle—"Collegiate," at 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:40, 5, 7:30 and 9:50 p. m. Stage shows at 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:15, 6:40 and 9:05 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"I Dream Too Much," at 11:34 a. m., 1:35, 3:36, 5:37, 7:39 and 9:40 p. m.

Palace—"The Littlest Rebel," at 11:15 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35 and 9:45 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Show Them No Mercy," at 11:20 a. m., 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40 and 9:45 p. m.

Columbia—"In Old Kentucky," at 11:25 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:40 and 9:45 p. m.

Belasco—"The New Gulliver," at 12:23, 2:21 and 4:19 p. m. "La Maternelle," at 7:17 and 9:16 p. m.

Tivoli—"I Found Stella Parish," at 2, 3:53, 5:46, 7:39 and 9:34 p. m.

Ambassador—"Collegiate," at 6:15, 8 and 9:50 p. m.

Little—"Scarlet Pimpernel," at 11 a. m., 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40 and 9:41 p. m.

$200,000 School Started.

Westminster, Md., Jan. 6 (AP).—Work started today on grade lines for the construction of the new $200,000 high school in Westminster. A light fall of snow threatened for a time to halt work on the WPA project.

Featured in Hollywood Comedy

Reopening the National Theater last night after a two-week period of darkness, came Brock Pemberton's production of "Personal Appearance," the comedy based on that engaging "pastime" of motion picture stars "between pictures." In this hilarious travesty the principal roles are played by Barbara Brown, in the role created by Gladys George, and George Blackwood, pictured above in one of their more intimate moments. The play, like all of Mr. Pemberton's productions, was directed by Antoinette Perry, a past-mistress of her craft.

Postlude

By Ray C. B. Brown.

Washington Chamber Music Society presents the Pro Musica Quartet (Bernard Robbins, Jeno Sevely, Hendrik Essers and Sidney Hamer) in Phillips Memorial Gallery Monday afternoon. Program: Quartet in D minor (Mozart), "La Oracion del Torero" (Turina), Quartet in D major (Borodin).

Another capacity audience testified to the interest in the current series of candlelight concerts, of which yesterday's was the second. For the enjoyment of their auditors, the string foursome played a program of a definitely dramatic character, each composition having other than purely musical implications.

One cannot say that the Mozart quartet in D minor, the second of the set dedicated to Haydn, actually tells a story, but it is so serious in mood and so evidently laden with anxiety that it has an intensely personal quality. The tradition that Mozart was always sunny and ebullient in his music does not stand the test of careful listening for the underlying emotional stress.

This quartet starts out bravely enough with a strongly romantic urgency not unlike that of Schubert, attempting a nonchalant gayety which is not maintained. Through the slow movement and the minuet the mood becomes ever more shadowed with care. The finale, a set of variations on a theme in the rhythm of a Siciliano, instead of rejoicing in its technical brilliance, moves to a gloomy close which is almost the foreshadowing of tragedy.

"La Oracion del Torero," the 10-year-old work by Joaquin Turina, might be described as the prelude to the afternoon of a bullfighter. The analogy is suggested not only by the reflection of Debussyan harmonies here and there, but also by the programmatic episodes in the music itself. If one accepts the hint of the title, one hears the reveries of the toreador as he fortifies himself in some dimly light church for the ordeal of the ring. The music alternates dramatically between the feeling of apprehension and the recollection of former triumphs.

The Borodin quartet is essentially narrative in its style and the four movements are as many musical tales in the manner of Schumann's novelettes. There is no mistaking the literary quality of the music and in the cadenced pace of the themes one can almost distinguish the voice of the raconteur.

Comedy of Film Star Makes Hit On First Night

"Personal Appearance" Is All Advance Notices Said It Was.

By Nelson B. Bell.

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE." Brock Pemberton presents a comedy in three acts and five scenes by Laurence Riley, directed by Antoinette Perry, with settings by John Root.

THE CAST.

In the Benjamin Z. Fineberg Production "DRIFTING LADY" Superfine Pictures, Inc.

Cecily Carewe.....Carole Arden (Barbara Brown)
Gilbert Gordon.....Franklin Crawford (Leonard Penn)

On the Stage

CAROLE ARDEN in Person

In the Play

Gladys Kelcey.....Darthy Hinkley
Aunt Kate Barnaby.....Lora Rogers
Joyce Struthers.....Peggy Converse
Chester Morton (Bud).George Blackwood
Mrs. Struthers (Addie)..Suzanne Jackson
Clyde Pelton.....George Calvert
Gene Tuttle.....Walter N. Greaza
Johnson.....Paul A. Foley
Carole Arden.....Barbara Brown
Jessie.....Betty Amiard

Preceded by a snatch of a film play, projected in the customary screen manner, with a "personal appearance" staged "in the flesh," "Personal Appearance" goes on to establish itself as a fast-moving ribald and thoroughly daring comedy of a Hollywood star on the loose among the smaller Pennsylvania communities, where she precipitates a domestic crisis as a result of her largely synthetic and completely deliberate "emotionalism."

There is a young gas station attendant between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, on Route 11, where her Rolls Royce is stalled, who engages her amorous interest—just another in a long succession of demonstrations of the unique susceptibilities of Mrs. Benjamin Z. Fineberg, wife of the president of Superfine Pictures, Inc., and a film star of most glamorous ray serene!

It happens that this particular young man—although there are moments when he seems to be not too particular—is in love with a hometown girl and she, rapturously, with him. The matter promises a considerable complication until a mild climacteric deception gives rise to the most explosive "tag-line" that has come along to a local stage since Osgood Perkins and Lee Tracy bombed the customers out of their pews with the final line of "Front Page."

This time it is spoken by a woman, which gives it an added tang and a multiplied bravado.

And, the circumstances being what they are, it is very, very funny. Shocking, too, no end, but you are probably accustomed to that in the theater by now.

Played at Breakneck Tempo.

My chief objection to "Personal Appearance," as it was played in the National Theater last night—barring, of course, my habitual Puritanical revulsion at the alarming implications of sex!—is that the three acts are played at breakneck speed. The lines and action are wholly without pace or rhythm and are run off with a cyclonic velocity that eliminates every suggestion of subtlety, timing and a thoughtfully authentic rendition of the full import of Author Lawrence Riley's provocative and highly ludicrous dialogue and equally devastating situations.

As an intrinsic bit of free-for-all writing, "Personal Appearance" is endowed with the same elements of popular appeal and outraged sensibilities as were present in such abundance in "Sailor, Beware."

This time it is the feminine Hollywood star who, to slip into an inelegant but eloquent vernacular, is "on the make." Her impetuosities and the attempted curb upon them exerted by her "public relations counsel" are the major sources of a continuous barrage of interential iniquity that keeps an audience in a contagious and slightly self-conscious uproar. "The Pursuit of Happiness" exerted the same vicarious sort of infectious and irresistible innuendo.

Barring the matter of excessive celerity in everything that is done on stage, "Personal Appearance" is played with a genial indifference to its questionable content and an especial skill for making plausible the extravagances of a group of characters that are both overdrawn and overaccented by the author and director, rather than by the players.

Miss Brown Scores in Lead.

Not having seen Gladys George in the role of Carole Arden, the platinum movie star of this unctuous charade, I am unable to proclaim that she was infinitely better in the role than Barbara Brown, who plays it here. It seemed to me last evening that Miss Brown was extremely and excitingly good. She manifested a versatile command of both a natural and an assumed personality, which she displayed opportunely as the character of her "audience" seemed to demand by turns for the successful fulfillment of her immediate urpose. She looked the part of the cinema queen, every inch, and acquitted herself with complete acclaim.

Two masculine roles share honors with the foremost of the feminine. They are assumed by George Blackwood, as the young, small-town mechanic, and Walter N. Greaza, as the "personal appearance" star's "public relations counsel," whose chief harrassment was the extraordinary scope of her "public relations." There is a suggestion of Henry Fonda in Mr. Blackwood's excellent work, and Mr. Greaza, while suggesting no one else in either method or appearance, takes rank among the foremost of the stage's straight comedians.

Support Excels.

Peggy Converse lends a demure charm to the part of Joyce Struthers, the real "heart interest" of the comedy, and both Lora Rogers and Suzanne Jackson do themselves proud in the character roles of Aunt Kate Barnaby and Mrs. Struthers, a Laura Hope Crews sort of person who has a terrific nervous system and an unhappy faculty for muddling up the lives of all around her.

Darthy Hinkley, as the "movie struck" youngster from next door, turns in a gem of high-powered and impulsive comedy, and Betty Amiard is an unobtrusive secretary whose business it is to keep in the background. Her male counterpart is Paul A. Foley, cast as Johnson, and another, George Calvert, in the role of Clyde Pelton.

"Personal Appearance" has been staged with a keen eye for roadside and tourist camp realism by John Root and directed with a speedy and effective skill by Antoinette Perry.

A large audience last night paid the amusing travesty the tribute of almost uninterrupted laughter. That is practically the least any audience could do, Mr. Riley's ideas of a celluloid star on tour being what they are.

The play makes adventurous use of real names and personalities in pointing its dialogue and is all the more impressive and pungent on that account.

If Mr. Riley has escaped libel so far, why worry about it now?

25 Officers Enroll In Police School

Twenty-five police officers, representing jurisdictions scattered throughout the country, assembled yesterday at the Department of Justice for the opening of the second session of the Bureau of Investigation's police training school.

The following students are enrolled for the 12-week course:

Lindsay Hatchett, Arkansas; W. J. Everett, Asheville, N. C.; Earl C. Boatright, Colorado Springs, Colo.; H. M. Adair, Columbus, Ga.; A. E. Crawford, Jackson, Miss.; Sherman Cannon, Jacksonville, Fla.; R. R. McDonald, Los Angeles; Fred C. Philby, Louisville; N. G. Falkenstine, Maryland; Daniel A. Murphy, Massachusetts.

George D. Callan, Newark, N. J.; Harry C. Gornto, jr., Norfolk; John D. Dennison, Omaha, Nebr.; Charles Esken, Peoria, Ill.; Ernest A. Littlefield, Phoenix, Ariz.; Edmund S. Crowley, Providence, R. I.; O. D. Garton, Richmond, Va.

Brooks W. Lowentrout, Riverside, Calif.; Joseph T. Owens, Rome, N. Y.; F. F. Kaminsky, Sacremento, Calif.; Louis A. Burgess, Sachem, Oreg.; E. B. Bogasch, San Antonio; Howard L. Clayton, Desha County, Ark.; Charles E. Tettemer, Trenton, N. J., and Glen Boyd, Winnetka, Ill.

Hollywood

By Sidney Skolsky

The Gossipel Truth

Hollywood, Jan. 6.

JOHN BARRYMORE'S antics on the set of "Romeo and Juliet" are amusing. Elaine Barrie hasn't been at the studio but Metro has assigned a couple of men to follow Barrymore, believing he doesn't know . . . Wendy Barrie and Louis Hayward started to elope the other night and then didn't. They may do it any day now . . . Barbara Stanwyck's favorite companion is the very talented director, George Stevens . . . Al Jolson is annoyed because he can't sing the songs from his own flicker on his radio program . . . When Dixie Dunbar was questioned about a Mr. Levy who was said to be her fiance, she answered: "It's absolutely absurd. He's not my fiance. He only asked me to marry him."

• • • •

Clifton Webb has been at Metro since April waiting to appear in a flicker. Last week he started rehearsing the dances for "Elegance" and his option came up . . . Webb's contract was renewed and he received a $500 increase—for not doing anything . . . A prominent actress who still tries to portray ingenues let herself go at the Trocadero the other evening . . . The group was speaking of a former star of silent flickers and this actress said, "I knew him well. I almost married him." "What happened?" interrupted one of the wits, "did President McKinley step in?" . . . When Irving Thalberg was searching for a Romeo, one newspaper had this amusing caption over the story: "Thalberg looks for lover for wife."

• • • •

Kitty Carlisle has had an offer to appear at the Metropolitan Opera House and goes to New York shortly to confer about it. . . . The yarn that Clark Gable and his wife, Rhea, didn't appear at the Sam Goldwin party at the same time is all wrong. They were both there for several hours—but not with each other . . . Helen Morgan's boy friend, Harry Kannen, has been in town visiting here . . . Metro, in order to get Eleanor Powell for another flicker soon, is buying her contract from the Shuberts . . . Bella and Sam Spewack have been engaged to do the scenario of the next Eddie Cantor flicker, "Pony Boy."

• • • •

Allan Jones' big romance is a gal named Mary Starner . . . At Paramount they are concerned plenty about the flicker, "Rose of the Rancho." It has gone back for many retakes and its release date has been postponed . . . A Paramount advertisement in the trade journals had a drawing of an exhibitor rushing to a theater carrying packages labeled, "Desire," "Klondike Lou" and "Anythings Goes." The exhibitor had dropped one package and it was labeled, "Rose of the Rancho." Symbolic? . . . William Rankin, the scenario writer, went to one of the cheap night clubs of the sawdust variety the other evening . . . While there an actress he used to romance walked in . . . She stopped at his table and said bitterly, "Slumming, eh?" "I am now," answered Rankin.

• • • •

Mary Pickford may deny that she is going to marry Buddy Rogers, but those working for her insist that she is and say so. . . . The song, "Look for the Silver Lining," is being used in the flicker, "The Great Ziegfeld," and Metro had to pay Warners $10,000 for permission to use it . . . Jerome Kern and Buddy DeSylva, who merely wrote the song, didn't demand anything . . . A double feature bill to end all double features would be "Mutiny on the Bounty" and "Captain Blood" . . . Clarence Brown was directing a scene of "Wife vs. Secretary" with Myrna Loy, Clark Gable and Jean Harlow . . . Soon Lady Mendl, visiting Hollywood, came on the set to watch them make the picture.

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Evgs., 55c-$2.75; Wed. Mat., 55c-$1.65; Sat. Mat., 55c-$2.20 (Inc. tax)
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DOROTHY WILSON • BILL ROBINSON
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CHARLES DICKENS' GREATEST LOVE STORY!

The producers who gave you in recent months such entertainments as "China Seas", "Mutiny on the Bounty", "A Night at the Opera" now bring you the year's biggest hit — Charles Dickens' "A TALE OF TWO CITIES". Flaming drama of the brave days of the French Revolution — of a man who pledged his life for the woman he loved — and bravely fulfilled his promise! Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's proudest achievement — and a picture that will live forever in your heart!

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Starring RONALD COLMAN
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COMING! Another M-G-M Musical Delight Jeanette MacDONALD NELSON EDDY in 'Rose Marie'

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Ask Attendant for Glasses
Starts Tomorrow LOEW'S PALACE

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CONSTITUTION HALL, 18th & D Sts.
Tuesday, January 21, at 8:15.
The National Opera Ass'n.
Presents
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A WASHINGTON INSTITUTION
The Greatest Coloratura in the world is on the screen!
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"I DREAM TOO MUCH"
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Coming...IRENE DUNNE in "The Magnificent Obsession"

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Tomorrow.. 2nd WEEK DOWNTOWN
★ Rafael Sabatini's immortal romance ★
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LAST DAY • "SHOW THEM NO MERCY!"

G.W. Eleven Books Ole Miss, Arkansas, West Va., Rice for '36

6 Champions Seen Facing Hard Road

Will Be on Short End of Wagering in Defense of Their Titles.

Allison, Beccali, Myer, Braddock, Lewis and Parks in List.

(The second of a series on 1936 prospects in sport.)

By Alan Gould,
Associated Press Sports Editor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—It looks like anything but a happy new year for the crowned heads of sport.

The pressure already is beginning to be felt in certain sectors. Many a pair of athletic ears will be pinned back before the tumult and the shouting is over. Here are a half-dozen champions, for example, who will be strictly on the short end of the wagering when it comes to their chances of repeating in 1936.

Wilmer Allison, of Texas, the national singles tennis champion.

Luigi Beccali, of Italy, the Olympic 1,500-meter titleholder.

James J. Braddock, of New Jersey, the world heavyweight boxing ruler.

John Henry Lewis, of Arizona, holder of the light heavyweight fistic crown.

Charles Solomon (Buddy) Myer, of Washington, American League batting king.

Samuel McLaughlin Parks, jr., National Open golf champion.

Let there be no suggestion here that these six did not come fairly and squarely by their initial title honors or that their achievements in scaling the heights are to be minimized simply because it appears they will all get the ax this year. It happens they are "on the spot" and facing exceptional rivals.

Beaten in First Try.

Beaten by a nationally unranked rival in his first tournament test of the year, Wilmer Allison likely won't find circumstances as fortuitous as they were at Forest Hills last September, when he climaxed a come-back by beating England's Fred Perry and then whipped Sidney Wood for the United States singles crown.

It's a fairly good bet that young California redhead, Don Budge, will oust Allison from the No. 1 spot in American tennis this year, aside from what happens to the Texan, if and when he tackles Perry again.

Italy's Beccali showed a clean pair of heels four years ago to the world's fastest milers in the Olympic 1,500 meter final. It would be asking a great deal of him to repeat the trick in Berlin next summer, under ordinary circumstances.

As it is, he will be up against the greatest middle distance field in track history. Jack Lovelock and Glenn Cunningham, present holder of all world records for the mile, were in the 1932 Olympic pack that Beccali whipped, but not so good as they are now.

Bill Bonthorn, present possessor of the world's 1,500 meter mark, wasn't at Los Angeles in 1932, but he is likely to be at Berlin, turning on a stretch drive that will test any rival's finishing powers. We like the chances of the great Lovelock, but it will be a foot-race to remember if the quartet mentioned here meet in the final.

Vosmik Seeks Revenge.

It is taken for granted that the gallant heavyweight champion, Braddock, will succumb to the thrusts of Joe Louis this year. There is sound basis for rating the Brown Bomber the "uncrowned king" now, yet it is well to recall Braddock was a 12-to-1 shot the night he whipped Max Baer for the title and that he will suffer from no nervous apprehension, if and when he erters the ring against Louis. But there's no escaping the fact Jim's number is up.

Buddy Myer, a fine second baseman, topped the American League batsmen last with a closing spurt. His mark of .349, however, was the lowest in 27 years for a champion, and he isn't likely to find all the big stickers having another off year.

College Basketball.

Purdue, 36; Ohio State, 27.
Indiana, 35; Michigan, 27.
Evansville College, 32; DePauw, 26.
Kansas State Teachers, 38; Simpson, 36.
Drake, 24; Iowa State, 23.
Illinois, 42; Minnesota, 19.
Wisconsin, 36; Chicago, 36 (overtime).
Milwaukee Teachers, 43; River Falls Teachers, 41.
Morehead State Teachers, 28; Union, 26.
Dubuque, 49; Penn College, 31.
Stevens Point Teachers, 43; St. Norbert, 20.
Washington, 36; Washburn, 29.

Newsom, Griffith Argue Terms For Two Rounds to No Decision

Hurler Is Off for Home; Agreement Is Near, Nats' Head Says.

BUCK NEWSOM, leanest, longest and loudest of the Washington Club's pitchers, and Clark Griffith, owner of the Nats, argued two rounds to a no-decision ending yesterday in the first salary battle of 1936.

Expressing more than a mild contempt at the terms of the 1936 contract mailed him last week, Newsom accepted Griffith's invitation to come to Washington and talk salary. He met Griffith in two sessions, in the morning and the afternoon, but was still unsigned when he departed for his Hartsville, S. C., home late last night.

No Great Difference.

"There is not a great deal of difference in our figures," said Griffith after the second conference. "I don't anticipate any trouble in signing Buck."

Newsom was not so optimistic. "I don't know what Mr. Griffith calls a big difference," he said, "but I know he's got to make a bigger offer. I want plenty, I can tell you that. I deserve it, don't you think? Anyhow, he asked for the conference, didn't he?"

Newsom admitted that the original contract mailed him by Griffith contained an increase over his 1935 salary. "But that was only natural, after the way I worked for this club last year," said Buck, "I ought to be the highest paid player on the team, all things considered.

"I reckon, though," added Buck, 'that we'll fix things up before the team goes South. We have plenty of time and I think I can reason with Griffith. He's a good business man, but so am I."

Received $800 Raise.

Newsom received an $800-per-month increase in salary last May when the Nats purchased him from the St. Louis Browns. The pitcher was out of the game six weeks after a line drive from Earl Averill's bat broke his leg in a game late the same month. The accident occurred in the third inning, but he continued on the mound throughout, losing, 2 to 1.

Post Staff Photo.

Buck Newsom pictured here yesterday with his father, H. Q. Newsom, who was making his first trip to the Capital.

Mile in 4:04 Aim Of Cunningham

By the Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 6.—Glenn Cunningham, the fastest miler of all time, still hopes that some day he will do the distance in 4:04.

The barrel-chested Kansan, 26 and rapidly nearing the age when athletes are called "old," believes he has yet to reach his peak—this despite his 4:06. at Princeton in 1934 to establish the world mile record, and 4:08.4 in the Madison Square Garden the same year to set the indoor mile standard.

"Conditions will have to be just right," said Glenn, who opened his indoor campaign Saturday by winning the 800-meter run in 1:55.2 at the Knights of Columbus games in Brooklyn.

"But I think I'll know when I do it. There's always something that tells one when he is running faster than usual."

More than running a 4:04 mile, Cunningham is concerned about representing the United States in the Olympic 1,500-meter run and getting his master's degree in physical education from the University of Iowa. He placed fifth in the 1932 Olympics, the year he first gained prominence.

Jack Tucker Opens Golf School in D. C.

A school for golfers was opened in Washington yesterday by Jack Tucker, West Potomac Park links professional. Tucker's establishment, located at 1317 New York avenue northwest, offers three driving nets and putting greens together with individual instruction for all golfers.

Assisting Tucker in the tutoring are H. D. Miller, former Beaver Dam star who is now the professional at the York Road (Del.) Club and Pete Jackson, former Indian Spring Club pro.

Heurich Brewers Hosts To Pittsburgh Willigs

Exceeded in popularity by only one other quintet—the Dionne outfit, according to the press agent—the Pittsburgh Willigs will arrive in town Saturday for a game with the Heurich pro basketers Sunday.

Considered one of the best pro court teams in the East, the Willigs will bring to town a galaxy of former all-Eastern Conference college stars.

This Morning . . .

With Shirley Povich

(News item—Pitcher Buck Newsom and Clark Griffith, owner of the Nats, fail to reach a salary agreement in morning and afternoon conferences yesterday.)

BASING my conclusions strictly upon rumor, hearsay, this department's imagination and other unimpeachable evidence including a full report from the Negus, I am offering my blow-by-blow version of the two-round salary battle between Buck Newsom, the Hartsville Hurricane, and Clark Griffith, the Sixteenth Street Slasher. Do I hear the gong?

ROUND ONE—They come out of their corners cautiously, Griffith circling in the direction of his cigar box and Newsom holding his right high. Holding Buck off with a long left while he reaches for a vile-smelling cheroot with his right, Griffith lights up and sends Newsom back on his heels with a well-directed puff flush against Buck's nostrils. Pressing his advantage, Griff rushes in with his first offer as Newsom, half-asphyxiated, makes a motion to sign. His head clearing as he fumbles with an inkless pen, Newsom backs away and pulls a long laugh up from the floor as he remembers the terms of Griff's offer. His first rush failing, Griff is content to spar but is awakened to the task at hand when Newsom continues to circle to the left as Griff brandishes the contract in his right. As Griffith motions him to "come on in and sign," Buck laughs again and is apparently taking matters easily, content to bide his time.

POVICH.

After cautioning Griff to keep his offers up out of low territory, Newsom takes the offensive with a demand for $15,000 and Griff groans. On the theory that the Nats' owner is only feigning distress, Buck continues to hammer along the $15,000 lines but Griff not only bears up bravely but actually laughs off the assault. When they settle down to prolonged inaction, prolonged boos descend from the empty bleachers which Griffith accuses Newsom and his other pitchers of having emptied. Stung by the taunt, Buck wades in with an offer to pitch for a percentage of the gate and Griff, horrified, backs away, covering his retreat with the warning that Newsom would pitch for the Washington club at the Washington club's terms or he wouldn't pitch at all. They were swapping arguments to the head at the bell. Round even.

ROUND TWO—Freshened and fortified by a freshly-lit cheroot, Griff meets Newsom in the center of the ring, ducks beneath a long left lead and uppercuts Newsom with a blue cloud of foul-smelling cigar smoke. But the canny Newsom was prepared for this assault and merely held his nose between the thumb of his glove and the glove proper and backed away with the inference that his posture not only went for Griff's foul tactics but for the size of his 1936 offer as well. Still holding the thumb of his glove to his nose, Buck agitates his fingers vigorously in Griff's direction to emphasize his meaning. His strategy failing again, Griff digs deep into his fund of contract-signing lore and comes up with a new offer that Buck brushes aside harmlessly. Indicating he thought the time ripe for his own offensive, Newsom lashes out with a demand that caught Griffith in the vicinity of his pocket book where his trainers had told him Griff could be hurt. Griff was. Be backs away with a wan smile at Buck's audacity and mutters something about Newsom being lucky to escape from the St. Louis Browns last summer. Taken aback, Buck ceases his assault, and Griffith swarms over him with a flurry of figures.

Hauling off with the office files, Griff dazes Newsom with a set of figures that showed that the Washington club last season suffered its worst year, financially, since 1923. Only momentarily groggy, Newsom counters that that was none of his business, that he was paid to pitch, not to look out for the club's financial affairs. Surprised at his own cleverness, Newsom rushes back to the attack with the observation that if he were to encounter a poor year on the mound the club would be quick to give him the works in the following season's salary figures. Looking hurt at such a statement from a loyal employe, Griff throws up his hands in pained disgust, but hastily puts his guard up again as Newsom winds up as if to throw a new figure at him. They were both tongue-tied at the bell. Round even.

Serrian Bows To Blair in Thriller

Decision Is Booed After New Yorker Stages Last-Round Rally.

Blair Punishes Foe at Long Range; Target for Body Attack.

By Bill McCormick.

FRANKIE BLAIR, a volcanic young pugilist from Camden, N. J., exploded all over Mickey Serrian last night to take a unanimous decision from the nationally ranked New York welterweight in a 10-round dog fight that set a new high for action at Turner's Arena.

The verdict in favor of Blair, which The Post score sheet showed to be entirely justified, was greeted by an almost unanimous chorus of boos from the 1,000 customers—probably because of the stirring last-round rally by Mickey, which had the winner almost out on his feet at the bell.

Good decision or bad decision, there can be no denying that for sheer rough-and-tumble action the contest hardly could be surpassed. From bell to bell, whether at long range or at close quarters, the two tireless lads kept firing like machine guns.

Best At Long Range.

At long range, Blair was clearly Mickey's superior, shaking him to the heels with a highly educated left hook, which invariably was followed by a smashing right hand—and sometimes a dozen other punches.

In close, it was a different story, as Serrian tucked his head on Frankie's shoulder and pumped both hands into the Blair midsection at will. The eventual winner seemed to have no defense for Serrian's body attack and may not have needed one as the wallops seemed to do him no particular harm, although, of course, they did him no particular good, either.

Serrian impaled himself on a Blair straight left early in the first round and sagged to the canvas for a one-count. That was the only knockdown, but Mickey flashed furiously in the final round and, as Blair tired, he punished the Camden clouter so severely around the head he was holding on and in bad shape at the bell.

Lowry-Santos Draw.

Bob Lowry, a Washington welterweight, and Johnny Santos, of New York, labored six rounds to a draw in a semifinal that was good enough by itself, but seemed rather dull

Continued on Page 20, Column 4.

Cox Seeks Another Crack at Savoldi

Joe Cox, the mastodonic mauling matman, will be struggling for another chance to be bounced around by Joe Savoldi Thursday night when he faces Dean Detton in the feature of the regular gathering of grapplers at Turner's Arena.

Cox desires to be bounced around by Savoldi again because he was getting all the best of the bouncing in a previous match until a thoughtless referee disqualified him for kicking Savoldi in the nose, gouging his eyes or some other equally innocent prank.

In Detton, however, Cox is encountering an equally playful prankster who may prove too much of a stumbling block for even the wrestler whom Joe Turner thinks is the most improved in the business. Cox and Detton labored to a draw in a previous time limit encounter.

3 High School Teams Play Basketball Today

Central, Tech and Roosevelt take on tough opponents in basketball today, but Tech and Roosevelt have an easy row to hoe in comparison to the task Central has picked out for itself, that of subduing the rampaging George Washington Freshmen. Unbeaten in eight games, the Colonial Cubs will invade the Central gymnasium at 3:30 p. m.

The Mount Pleasanters, oddly enough, are not only going into action intent on holding the score down, but aim confidently for a victory over a team which has spilled Central once already, 33 to 20, as well as Eastern, Tech, Roosevelt and Western.

Tech will meet Gonzaga also at 3:30 p. m. and Roosevelt's traveling troupers go to Baltimore to face Mount St. Joseph's High.

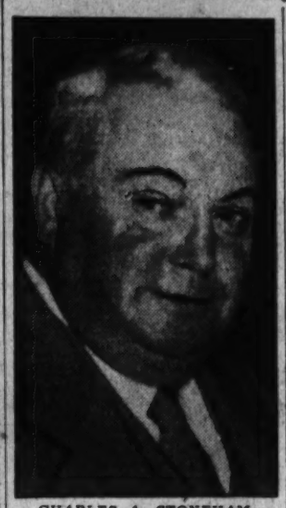
Babe Ruth, Unheralded, Arrives for Fla. Golf

St. Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP).—George Herman Ruth stepped off the train here this afternoon, minus the fanfare that marked his arrival when he was baseball's mightiest slugger.

The Babe did not care to talk baseball. He said that most of the three or four months he plans to spend here this winter will be devoted to golf.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Ruth, who, Ruth said, "hasn't been feeling so well," and their daughter, Julia.

Stoneham, President Of Giants, Dies at 59



CHARLES A. STONEHAM.

By the Associated Press.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 6.—Charles A. Stoneham, 59, president of the New York Giants National League Baseball Club, died at a hotel here at 9:48 o'clock (Eastern standard time) tonight.

The baseball leader's death came within a few minutes after his attending physician, Dr. W. M. Blackshare, announced he was "gradually slipping." Stoneham had been in a semi-coma for 86 hours.

Dr. Blackshare said his death was due to nephritis (bright's disease). The New Yorker came here ill in mid-December and his condition became critical last Friday.

At his bedside at the time of his death were his son, Horace; Ernie Vieberg, who is in charge of the New York Polo Grounds, and a Negro attendant who accompanied Stoneham to Hot Springs. Dr. Blackshare said Stoneham's wife and daughter in New York did not plan to come to Hot Springs.

New York, Jan. 6 (AP).—Charles A. Stoneman, who died at Hot Springs, Ark., tonight, had been president of

Continued on Page 20, Column 4.

Maryland Five Faces V. M. I. In Opener

Potentially Great Qunitet Boasts 4 Veterans for Title Race.

A WELL-BALANCED team of veterans and rookies, potentially the greatest University of Maryland quintet since the conference championship combination of '31-'32, will receive its baptism of Southern Conference fire tonight at Ritchie Coliseum, where the Terrapins oppose Virginia Military Institute at 8:15 o'clock.

Around a nucleus of four veterans—Vic Willis, Al Waters, Charley Keller and Bernie Buscher—Coach Burt Shipley has molded a team which looks capable of winning a top ranking in the conference this season. Augmented by the addition of several capable looking rookies, McCarthy, Knocky Thomas and Bill Bryant—and a bevy of new plays—the Terps appear to be well fortified for the gruelling campaign just ahead.

Excellent Test.

Tonight's game will be an excellent test for them. Virginia Military Institute lost virtually all of its varsity talent via graduation, but it had one of the most impressive freshmen teams in its history last winter. Coach Summers will lead a strong combination into the Coliseum for the fray, one that has seen action, and—win, lose or draw—the Terps can look for plenty of fight from the Cadets.

Shipley is undecided about a starting line-up, but the six men who are clamoring for first-team berths are Willis, Keller, Buscher, Waters, Thomas and Wheeler. The first four virtually are certain to start tonight, but it is a toss-up between Thomas and Wheeler, who were teammates at Tech High School a couple of years back.

Some Fancy Plays.

Maryland will rely on its zone defense, quick-break and long passes, but the fans may see plenty of new stuff which Shipley has figured out in his spare moments. They have some fancy plays that would put the New York Celtics in their heyday to shame. The question is, naturally, will they work? They should, because this crowd has the get-up-and-go necessary to a winning club.

Willis is greatly improved over last season. Waters and Buscher seem to be as reliable as ever, Keller is just as conscientious about his work as last season, and Wheeler and Thomas simply love the game. The green light is on for the Terps.

G. W. Swamps Oglethorpe Five, 51-10

Colonials Take 15-1 Lead and Coast to Victory Before Slim Crowd.

By Lewis F. Atchison.

APPARENTLY still in a holiday mood, George Washington's courtmen celebrated their return to action with a lop-sided, 51-10 victory over an impotent Oglethorpe quintet last night in the H street gym. A slim crowd sat in on the fray.

Tommy O'Brien, sharp-shooting forward, set the pace as the Colonials zoomed from scratch into a 15-1 lead in the early minutes of the game. From then on it was just a breeze, with Oglethorpe blown from one end of the enclosure to the other and finally out. George Washington made it as painless as possible, tearing into the foe with sustained scoring attacks from time to time, but they failed to add to the comfort of the fans who sat through an extremely boring evening.

Colonials' Percentage High.

The Colonials made good on 22 of their 58 shots at the hoop and sank 7 of 17 foul tries, while Oglethorpe, which didn't get many shots from the floor, cashed in on only four, and scored but twice from the charity mark. The Georgians simply couldn't stand the terrific heat generated by the high-powered G. W. dynamo. But for the fact that the downtowners visibly were off color, the final score might have been 101 to 10.

Oglethorpe resorted to an old-fashioned bounce-pass game that failed miserably against G. W.'s alert defense. The visitors handled the ball poorly, and were completely bewildered when interrupted by the defense when trying to run the ball down court, passing from man to man. Copeland, who led the visitors with five points, was the only man to score more than one field goal.

G. W.	G	FG	P	Oglethorpe.	G	FG	P
O'Brien, lf...	7	3	17	Sullivan, lf...	1	0	2
Goldfaden, rf	5	0	10	Copeland, rf..	2	1	5
Schoenf'd, rf	0	0	0	Archer, rf....	0	0	0
Kiesel, c.....	2	2	6	Dean, c.....	1	1	3
Yurwitz, c...	0	0	0	Kunde, c.....	0	0	0
Leemans, lg..	4	1	9	Fisher, lg....	0	0	0
Preilicher, lg.	2	1	5	Faulkner, lg..	0	0	0
Bakum, rg....	2	0	4	Moon, rg.....	0	0	0
Berg, rg.....	0	0	0	Doyle, rg.....	0	0	0
Totals...	22	7	51	Totals.....	4	2	10

Referee—Byrd. Umpire—Kail.

Condition of Landis Is Reported Improved

Chicago, Jan. 6 (AP).—The condition of Kenesaw Mountain Landis, 69-year-old commissioner of baseball, continued to improve, his physician reported tonight.

Landis is confined to a hospital recovering from an operation to relieve a bronchical ailment. His confinement is indefinite.

Flyweight Champ.

Paris, Jan. 6 (U.P.).—Valentin Angelmann, of France, won the International Boxing Union flyweight title tonight with a technical knockout in the fifth round of a scheduled 15 over Kid Davidt, of Belgium.

The championship, as far as United States is concerned, is vacant.

8 of 9 Rivals Will Be Met In Capital

Colonials Face Texans in Houston in Only Outside Game.

Elon, Catawba, Emory, Davis-Elkins, Wake Forest in List.

AGAIN dipping into the South for the bulk of its opponents, George Washington University has scheduled four major teams—Mississippi, Arkansas, West Virginia and Rice—for 1936, according to its football schedule released yesterday. Ole Miss, Arkansas and West Virginia will be played in Griffith Stadium. Of the nine games on the program, only one—that with Rice—is to be played outside of Washington.

A surprising break in relations with Tulsa University, bitterest gridiron rival of the Colonials, also was apparent from the list of opponents. The absence of the powerful Oklahoma team, for six consecutive years an opponent of G. W., somewhat startled local observers.

Tulsa has consistently proved a first-rate drawing card in the Capital. Of the six games the schools have played, Tulsa has won four and G. W. two, including a victory last fall. The games between Tulsa and George Washington had formed one of the foremost intersectional rivalries of recent years.

Conflict in Dates.

George Washington officials explained Tulsa could not be scheduled because of conflict in arranging a date for the game. Max Farrington, assistant director of athletics, who announced the schedule, expressed the opinion G. W. would schedule the colorful Oilers in 1937.

Alabama, twice a G. W. opponent—in 1933 and last year—also will not be played this year. Relations with the Crimson Tide have not been broken off permanently, the university explained. North Dakota, another 1935 opponent, was unable to arrange a date for a game and also will not be played this year.

Of the other five teams on the schedule only two of them shape up as actual set-ups—Elon College and Catawba. Emory and Henry, which will open the season September 25 at the stadium, is one of the ranking small college teams of the South. Wake Forest, to be played October 23, rates close to major caliber, while Davis-Elkins, which will be played here November 2, has long been a topnotcher in the stronger small college circles.

Ole Miss, Orange Bowl opponent of Catholic University on New Year's Day, will visit here October 9. The game will be a Friday night contest at Griffith Stadium. Arkansas will come here the following Friday for another night game, and Wake Forest the next Friday for another nocturnal contest. Wake Forest defeated G. W., 7 to 6, last season.

Mississippi New Foe.

Mississippi, one of the outstanding teams in the Southeastern Conference, is a new opponent, as is Arkansas. The latter has long been a football power in the Southwest, winning the Southwest Conference championship in 1933 from Rice. Texas Christian, Southern Methodist, Baylor, Texas A. and M. and Texas.

Last fall, Arkansas lost, 13 to 7, to Texas Christian and Louisiana State and defeated, among other teams, Tulsa, Texas A. and M. and Texas.

After five night games in a row at the stadium, G. W. will travel to Houston, Tex., where it tackles on October 31 Rice Institute, the team which smothered the Colonials overwhelmingly here last fall.

The Schedule.

***September 25, Emory and Henry, at Griffith Stadium.**
***October 2, Elon College, at Griffith Stadium; *9, Mississippi, at Griffith Stadium; *16, University of Arkansas, at Griffith Stadium; *23, Wake Forest, at Griffith Stadium; 31, Rice Institute, at Houston, Tex.**
November 2, Davis-Elkins, at Griffith Stadium; 14, Catawba, at Griffith Stadium; 26 (Thanksgiving Day), West Virginia, at Griffith Stadium.
***Indicates Friday night games.**

Bethesda Rallies To Top Roosevelt

Trailing from the opening whistle until late in the last period, Bethesda-Chevy Chase High rallied in the closing minutes behind the sharpshooting of Frank Lozupone and defeated Roosevelt High, 19 to 15, yesterday, marking its first victory in five starts over District high school teams. The game was played at Bethesda.

Roosevelt not only lost the ball game but also its star guard, Harry Silverman, who will be out of the game for probably two weeks, because of a shoulder injury received in the first few minutes of play. Silverman collided with Francis Beamer, a teammate. The injury was described by Coach Herman Littman as a "shoulder wrench."

Littman did not believe the shoulder was broken or dislocated. Silverman will have the injury X-rayed this morning.

The Rough Riders took an early lead, were ahead, 10-8, at half time and led at 12-11 with the fourth period well under way. Beamer made one good from the charity stripe to increase the lead, but Snyder scored his lone field goal to tie it at 13-all, with six minutes to go.

Bethesda.	G	FG	P	Roosevelt.	G	FG	P
Harris, lf....	4	0	8	O. Coakley, lf.	0	0	0
Lozupone, rf.	2	0	4	Kollus, lf.....	2	1	5
Kimmel, rf..	0	0	0	Thompson, rf.	0	2	2
Snyder, c....	1	1	3	Bailey, rf....	1	0	2
Putnam, lg..	0	2	2	Beamer, c.....	1	1	3
Parks, lg....	1	0	2	McPherson, c.	0	1	1
Fuller, rg....	0	0	0	Comer, lg.....	0	0	0
				P. Coakley, g.	0	0	0
Totals....	8	3	19	Silverman, rg.	1	0	2
				Fosel, rg.....	0	0	0
				Totals.....	5	5	15

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Police Calm O'Mahony, Dusek After Refusal to Accept Draw

By the Associated Press.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—Police halted the wrestling bout between Danno O'Mahony, world's champion from Ireland, and Ernie Dusek, Omaha grappler, tonight after the two refused to accept a draw decision by Referee Charles Dickerhof.

The two giants rolled off the mat into the crowd, biting, kicking and slugging each other after wrestling 45 minutes. They paid no attention to the referee's demand to return and he counted ten over them both, declaring the match as a draw.

Six officers jumped into action, pinning both men. Danno weighed 227 and Dusek 238 pounds.

The boxing commission announced the purses of both wrestlers will be held up pending an investigation. Total receipts were approximately $3,000.

Eastern Courtmen Win From Gonzaga

Eastern High rolled up its fifth victory in six starts yesterday by trouncing Gonzaga High, 40 to 13, on the Eastern Court. The Lincoln Parkers took a lead in the early going which was never threatened.

Buddy Quantrille, reserve center, led the Eastern advance with four baskets. The entire Eastern squad saw action.

Gonzaga.	G	FG	P	Eastern.	G	FG	P
Boyle, lf....	2	0	4	Buckholtz, lf.	3	0	6
Hechmer, lf..	0	0	0	Clinton, lf....	1	1	3
Smith, rf....	0	0	0	Hollidge, rf..	2	0	4
O'Brien, rf...	0	1	1	Lichliter, rf..	2	0	4
Laake, rf....	0	0	0	Shaner, c.....	2	0	4
Gardner, rf..	0	0	0	Quantrille, c..	4	0	8
Walsh, c.....	2	0	4	Dean, lg.....	2	2	6
Handley, lg..	2	0	4	Ahearne, lg...	0	0	0
Heiberger, rg.	0	0	0	Colley, rg....	0	0	0
Collins, rg...	0	0	0	Miller, rg....	0	0	0
				Groves, rg....	1	0	2
Totals....	6	1	13	Totals....	18	4	40

McFall Will Get Navy Sports Post

Will Succeed Brown as Graduate Manager.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6.—Lieut. Comdr. A. C. McFall, who, in his undergraduate days at the Naval Academy, starred as a baseball player, is to succeed Commander John H. (Babe) Brown as graduate manager of athletics and director of football at Navy, it was learned today.

McFall has been stationed at Annapolis in charge of the aviation unit. He also was with Brown and the Navy party at the football meetings in New York during the holidays.

Brown's tenure of athletic service at the Naval Academy ends in June, after which he will turn to sea duty. There has been much discussion as to his successor at Annapolis and several names have been frequently heard, including a former holder of the position, Jimmy Hall.

Puccinelli Leader In International

Oriole Star Topped League in Batting and Slugging.

By the United Press.

New York, Jan. 6.—George Puccinelli, of the Baltimore Orioles, was champion batsman and home-run king of the International League last season, according to official averages released today.

Puccinelli, who played in every one of his team's games, had a batting average of .359 and drove out 53 home runs. He also led in runs scored, 135; total bases, 435; doubles, 49, and runs batted in, 172. He also made 209 hits, the only player to touch the 200 mark.

His teammate, William Sweeney, was second best batter with an average of .357, while Ike Boone, Toronto, was third with .350.

Thomas Oliver, Toronto, made the most singles, 153. Alfred Niemiec, Syracuse, led in triples with 15. Leading base stealer was Ernest Koy, Newark, who pilfered 53.

LaRowe, Virginia Boxing Wizard, Once Abed "For Life," Is Now Liveliest "Man on Squad"

By Ben Dulaney,
A Staff Correspondent.

UNIVERSITY, Va., Jan. 6.—A year ago the wise ones here shook their heads sadly and said that Johnny LaRowe—"The father of college boxing in the South"—would never walk again. They were dubious as to the future of Virginia's six-time title-winning ring team without the active guidance of the miracle-working coach.

Today in Memorial gymnasium stood 69-year-old Johnny. A pair of gloves were laced to his hands. He alternately bellowed and pleaded with the latest embryo Cavalier squad on the floor in front of him. He jumped up and down and demonstrated punches on a hapless youngster beside him. The youngster got the worst of the deal.

LaRowe appears as chipper and active as the old heads say he was back in 1883 when he traded punches with fellow enlisted men in the Marine Corps. And LaRowe, with the poorest material in six years, is endeavoring to whip a team into shape to face Harvard here next Saturday night.

Southern Conference champions for five years and with a record of

JOHNNY LaROWE.

24 consecutive dual meets without defeat behind them, the Cavaliers appear in a distinct spot this year. LaRowe is as pessimistic as a Republican Congressman—just as he has been all through the winning streak. "But I'm serious this time," he adds, "I really mean it."

Not only do other conference teams, Maryland, North Carolina and Duke, in particular, present vastly strengthened line-ups, but Virginia has lost two sure points by graduation—last year's co-captains, Archie Hahn, jr., and Gordon Rainey, conference titlists in the bantam and feather divisions. Further adding to LaRowe's woes is the poor physical condition of Maynard "Mutt" Womer, 1936 captain, which may keep him out of action.

He has but four men with much ring experience. Fred Cramer, the heavyweight titleholder, is in good shape, as is William McClung in the 155-pound class, but Mortimer Caplin, the middleweight, has been troubled with a hand injury. The fourth veteran, Lightweight Marion Brooks, scored but indifferent success last year. John Noll, the lightheavy in '35, has been forced to move up a weight and is battling with Cramer for the heavyweight position.

Into the ring here Saturday before a capacity crowd of 5,000 may

Continued on Page 20, Column 3.

Glory Greenock, Silver Fleece Win Twin Feature at Tropical Park

Litzenberger Rides Filly In First

King Entry Pays $10.10; Blume's Colt Is Home First by a Nose.

By the Associated Press.

TROPICAL PARK, Fla., Jan. 6. Glory Greenock, carrying the black and white dots of the Memphis sportsman, Curtis King, breezed home an easy winner of the first half of the Boca Chica Purse, a 5½-furlong dash split into two divisions here this afternoon. Eddie Litzenberger, Canadian jockey, earned his second score of the day by virtue of the length and a half triumph of the Greenock filly.

W. C. Stroube's Bay Bubble, the favorite, garnered the place by five lengths from Mrs. E. D. Jacobs' Miss Trophy. Of the half-dozen starters, three were fillies. They accounted for the three money positions.

Glory Greenock, paying $10.10, covered the distance in the good time of 1:05 flat.

Silver Fleece Wins.

Bert Blume's gray colt, Silver Fleece, turned in a very game effort to win the second division of the Boca Chica by a nose from H. Friedberg's Southern Way. R. L. Gerry's Chancer, as in his last start, closed courageously. He missed second money by a half length. The latter was an equal choice with the winner, which paid $7.40. The time for the 5½ furlongs was 1:06.

Of the eight starters, five were named for the Florida Derby in the original set of nominations, which may be added to. In addition to the first three horses, Sunanair, which finished fourth, and the first-time starter, Airforce, also were nominated for the Hialeah classic.

Holds On Well.

Southern Way ran Clarksdale into the ground in the first half mile. He held on well, but Silver Fleece, slow to find his stride, got up in the last nod. The performance of Airforce was impressive. The newcomer made up many lengths to be a good fifth.

Semaphore, with the benefit of one local race under his belt, covered 6 furlongs in the dizzy time of 1:10 2-5 to take the fourth purse under Nick Wall. The veteran gelding paid $17. Character, the hot favorite, trailed the winner by two lengths, while Gift of Roses lost the place by a length.

Santa Anita Entries.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Three furlongs (straight-away); purse, $800; for maiden 2-year-olds.

1 †Sky King ....118| 8 ‡Proud Indian..118
2 Some Devil ..118| 9 Luton 118
3 Bonnew .....118|10 Speed Home 118
4 †Sky Wind ....118|11 ‡Proud Santa..118
5 Red Tree .....118|12 Altobank 115
6 Bon Boots ....118|13 ‡El Portal 118
7 Golden Ivy ....115|
†Gillespie Land & Irrigation Co. entry.
‡Alfred Meyers and E. W. Cragin entry.
‡J. A. and Daisy Parsons entry.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; for 3-year-olds.

1 *Interest .....103| 7 Binocular 103
2 *Y'g Conard ...113| 8 Walt. Morton..114
3 *Open. Night ..104| 9 Volsiet 104
4 *Every Effort ..113|10 Top Spin 109
5 *Stolen Color ..109|11 *Bawtry 98
6 *Tomlin .....103|12 Lets Pretend ..103

THIRD RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

1 Migosh .....106| 5 Peedeeque 116
2 *Lovito .....104| 6 Justa Hymn 113
3 Panic Blues ...110| 7 *Brother Lou ...113
4 *Mrs. Let .....100| 8 Yonkel 110

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; Grade D allowances; for 4-year-olds and upward.

1 Chat. Queen ...111| 5 †Euryalus 113
2 Bever. Hills ...109| 6 Sun Arena 114
3 Distributor .....109| 7 Loloma 106
4 Vermont Rose ...104| 8 †Bert Red 111
†T. C. Worden entry.

FIFTH RACE—Seven furlongs; purse, $1,000; allowances; for maiden 3-year-olds.

1 Answer True ..115| 7 Pour Moi 115
2 Sir Maxim .....115| 8 Hap. Bolivar ..115
3 Seven Star ....115| 9 Bright Prince..115
4 Spur Flower ...110|10 Jim Canada 98
5 Teddy Haslam..115|11 Hand Made 115
6 Always Blue ...110|12 Attauquechee ..115

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; allowances; the Sobaba Purse; for 4-year-olds and upward.

1 Crout Au Pot ...98| 5 Faithful Maud ..106
2 Gallerne .....106| 6 Special Agent ..117
3 Cumaca .....108| 7 Evelyn Louise ..96
4 Scotch Bun .....106| 8 Humorous 110

SEVENTH RACE—One mile; purse, $1,200; Grade B allowances; for 4-year-olds and upward.

1 †Velocity .....105| 5 Lit. Doggie 112
2 Kent .....106| 6 Mamas Choice ..109
3 War Letter .....106| 7 Crete 112
4 †Boardwalker ...100|
†G. A. Marshall entry.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming for 4-year-olds and upward.

1 *Squeezer .....105| 5 *Church Call ..103
2 *Volbrace .....107| 6 *Seguro 113
3 *Noahs Pride ..110| 7 *Sea Eagle 110
4 *Uncle Less ....113|

NINTH RACE (Substitute)—Six furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

1 *Georgann .....108| 7 *Arthur W. 109
2 Trystland .....108| 8 *Panaway 108
3 Blind River ....113| 9 *Mat. Houser ..104
4 *Onus .....113|10 Valerie Jean ..113
5 *Amalheid .....104|11 *Clos. Time ...113
6 Bright Pam ....98|12 Cotlo Bess 109
*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

Santa Anita Results.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST—Three furlongs; purse, $1,000; for maiden 2-year-old fillies.

Axel, 116 (G. Woolf).... $1.40 12.00 6.20
*Pandisco, 116 (L. Haas)..... 6.60 5.20
Not Asleep, 116 (A. Robertson)..... 3.60
Flint Ridge, Mallspina, Roost, Bay Ballute, Reckless, Lady Lakeside, Gretna, Phonologist, Coramine and *Bournemouth also ran. Time, 0:33 1-5.

SECOND—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; allowances; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Lysander, 112 (R. Jones) 57.80 20.20 6.60
Blithe Kid, 113 (E. Stallings)... 10.00 4.40
Neches, 118 (C. Kurtsinger)..... 2.40
Easy Rider, Dulces King, Sanardo, Desert Knight, Braille, Clouds Gift and Sirloin also ran. Time, 1:13 2-5.

THIRD—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; allowances; for 3-year-olds and upward; foaled in California.

Tamalpais, 118 (E. Phillips) 36.20 10.60 6.40
Eviction, 113 (A. Gray)..... 4.40 3.20
Totness, 106 (M. Him)..... 3.80
Princess Orra, Rap Doon, Doris King, Voting Hour, Rare Tree and Red Colors also ran. Time, 1:13.

FOURTH—Seven furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.

Civilian, 111 (Stevenson).. 16.60 6.80 4.80
Sky Haven, 118 (L. Haas)..... 4.80 3.40
Brilliant Duke, 111 (E. Yager)..... 9.20
Wee Santa, Saturnino, Gold Return, Georgia Lily, Straitjacket, Happy Fellow, Thistle Duce, Hardatit also ran. Time, 1:23 1-5.

FIFTH—Seven furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.

Commoner Conard, 111 (Sperry)..... 18.00 7.20 4.00
Tractable, 113 (C. Eye)..... 4.40 3.00
Sophist, 113 (C. Thornton)..... 3.20
Greenstone, The Triumvir, Northern Water, Bonnie Marita, Borsodi, Small Mortgage, Old Traveler, Gerard also ran.

SIXTH—Seven furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Thistle Air, 103 (M. Peters) 14.20 5.60 4.20
Bonagal, 113 (M. Wilbert)..... 7.00 4.40
Happy Hunter, 111 (J. Deering)..... 3.80
Instigator, Chics, Seraphic Knight, High Pockets, West Star, Aunt Bruce and Prince Pharaoh also ran. Time, 1:25 2-5.

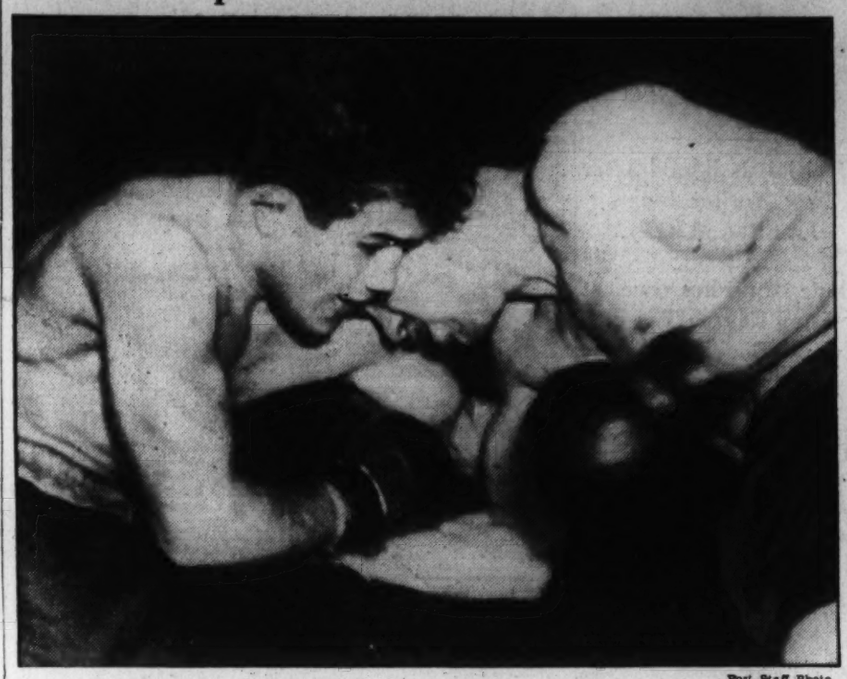
SEVENTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Silva, 113 (J. Deering)... 22.20 11.00 7.00
Ancelot, 112 (V. Thompson)..... 6.20 4.60
Nappus, 111 (C. Thornton)..... 20.40
Hart Balm, Pat W., Portcodine, Leo Heiker, Judge Luecders, Jamul, Ogygia, Charlie Chan and Dundreary also ran.

EIGHTH—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; 3-year-olds and upward.

Reno, 107 (McCormick)... 43.00 13.40 7.40
Charlie, Jr., 110 (Kurtsinger)..... 7.80 5.00
Sweet Man, 107 (Stevenson)..... 3.45
Chatterly, How High, Old Lady, Hobnail, Paradise Maid, Droit, Atcines also ran. Time, 1:45.

A Cose-up of Blair and Serrian in Action



Post Staff Photo.

Frankie Blair (left) pictured in close quarters with Mickey Serrian, New York welterweight, last night in the main bout at Turner's Arena. Blair, hailing from Camden, N. J., pounded out a unanimous ten-round decision.

Chart of Tropical Park Races

Monday, January 6, 1936.

By the Associated Press.

WEATHER, CLEAR. TRACK, FAST.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $800; claiming. For fillies and mares 4 years old and upward. Start good. Won easily; place, driving. Went to post at 2:04. Off at 2:06. Winner, Mrs. J. M. Black's ch. m. (5), by Upset—Water Blossom. Trained by J. M. Black. Value to winner, $625; second, $100; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 1:11 4-5.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
WATERSET	110	2	2	1ⁿᵏ	1ⁿᵏ	1ⁿᵏ	1ⁿᵏ	1ⁿᵏ	Merritt	$13.80
DORIS B	116	5	3	6¹	5¹	5²½	2¹	2¹	May	5.75
BILLIE WISE	110	4	4	3¹	3¹½	2¹½	3ʰ	3ʰ	Jackson	12.35
TUDOR QUEEN	113	1	7	4¹½	4¹	4ʰ	4¹	Malley	4.30
WISE REVUE	105	11	1	2ʰ	2¹½	2ʰ	5¹½	I.Hanford	1.70
UKRAINE	110	4	8	8¹	6¹	6¹	6¹	Lynch	4.60
BLIND PLAYDEMA	108	6	6	5¹½	7¹½	7²	7²	S.Renick	57.85
CHANCELL	103	9	5	7¹	8¹	8²	8⁴	Fallon	23.30
LADY KILUNA	110	7	10	10¹½	10¹	10¹	9²²	Maschek	94.65
BURNING BILLOWS	108	10	9	9²	9²	9²	10¹⁰	Bryson	116.75
CHANCE FAVOUR	108	8	11	11	11	11	11	G.Watson	89.05

Two-dollar mutuels paid—WATERSET, $29.60, $10.50, $7.50; DORIS B., $6.90, $5.70; BILLIE WISE, $7.90.

WATERSET, under a hustling ride and displaying a world of speed, was sent to the front with a rush, opened wide sap and won nicely in hand. DORIS B. circled field and finished with a rush. BILLIE WISE was well up all the way. TUDOR QUEEN was probably best, but was ridden with very poor judgment, being subjected to repeated interference all during the running. WISE REVUE had no excuse.

SECOND RACE—Three furlongs. Purse, $600. For 2-year-old maiden fillies. Start good. Won driving; place, same. Went to post at 2:31. Off at 2:32. Winner, J. P. Hall's b. f. (2), by Kal-Sang—Helen Drake. Trained by owner. Value to winner, $425; second, $100; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 0:35 3-5.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	Start	Stretch	Finish	Jockeys	Straight
LITTLE EMPRESS	112	2	1	1¹	1¼	Pollard	$5.55
SOPHIA TUCKER	112	8	2	5²	2½	Arcaro	2.00
ODDESA GIRL	112	3	3	3²	3¹	Porter	62.65
PERLETTE	112	11	9	6⁵	4¹	J.Renick	102.15
QUEEN FULL	112	6	3	2½	5³	Wright	4.95
GREY SHOT	112	1	4	4²	6⁸	Garner	20.40
TALE OF WOE	112	9	6	8½	7⁴	Litzenberger	8.55
TAP ON	112	4	10	7½	8¹	Gilbert	8.15
DIVIDED SKIRT	112	5	11	9¹	9²	Merritt	16.90
PORTUITY	112	10	5	10²	10¹	Malley	33.85
BLACK STAR	112	12	8	11¹⁰	11¹⁰	R.Watson	11.60
MAGIC MONA	107	7	12	12	12	Ward	104.25

Two-dollar mutuels paid—LITTLE EMPRESS, $13.10, $5.90, $5.90; SOPHIA TUCKER, $3.70, $3.80; ODDESA GIRL, $12.70.

LITTLE EMPRESS was the only one that ran straight and true. She took lead at start, set fast pace, and held on gamely. SOPHIA TUCKER broke good, but ran out entering stretch, came back in and finished with a rush. She would have won in a few more strides. ODDESA girl finished very fast. PERLETTE is sure to improve over this effort. QUEEN FULL was allowed to go wide on turn.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $600; claiming. For 3-year-olds and upward. Won driving; place, same. Went to post at 3:01. Off at 3:02. Winner, Mrs. F. K. Hastings' b. f. (3), by Blazes—Bambi. Trained by F. K. Hastings. Value to winner, $425; second, $100; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 1:12 3-5.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
MISS BAM	106	6	10	2ʰ	2¹½	1¹¹	1¹¹	Litzenberger	$2.85
DREAM KISS	109½	11	1	3ʰ	4¹	3¹½	2¹½	Lynch	5.85
MIDNIGHT FLYER	103	7	3	2½	2ʰ	2²	3ʰ	I.Hanford	2.60
COL. BIXER	108	5	8	6¹	6¹½	5¹½	4ʰ	Greer	4.50
LOLLIES	108	4	7	5¹½	6²	5²	5²	Malley	15.15
JOHN TIO	106	9	2	8¹½	7½	7ʰ	6²	Wimmer	31.20
MAJOR GREENOCK	110	10	5	10¹	10¹	9¼	7¹	Pollard	19.30
PORTUNUS	110	3	11	9⁴	9¹	10¹	8¹	Hunter	43.20
PHRIXUS	105	2	5	1ʰ	3½	6²	9¹	Fallon	33.55
BARBARA A	105	1	4	8¹	8½	10ᵉ	10ᵉ	J.Renick	24.40
CASH BOOK	103	8	9	11	11	11	11	Jackson	16.75

Two-dollar mutuels paid—MISS BAM, $7.70, $4.30, $2.90; DREAM KISS, $5.40, $3.90; MIDNIGHT FLYER, $3.00.

MISS BAM broke slow, was sent up on the outside, closed with a rush and just got up to win. DREAM KISS was well up all the way and held on gamely. MIDNIGHT FLYER was used up racing PHRIXUS into defeat and stopped badly. COL. BIXER displayed good speed and had no mishap. PHRIXUS stopped badly.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $700; claiming. For 4-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won easily; place, same. Went to post at 3:30. Off at 3:31. Winner, Mrs. C. Phillips' ch. c. (7), by Pennant—Freanay. Trained by C. Phillips. Value to winner, $525; second, $100; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 1:10 2-5.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
SEMAPHORE	110	6	2	1¹½	1¹½	1¹½	1²	Wall	$7.50
CHARACTER	115	2	5	4¹½	4²	2²	2¹	I.Hanford	3.75
GIFT OF ROSES	115	1	3	2²	2¹½	3¹	3¹	Phillips	2.70
QUICKLY	117	3	3	3¹	3¹	4³	4³	R.Watson	
PHARATIME	112	4	4	5¹½	5¹½	5¹	5¹½	Fallon	
HAPPY HELEN	113	5	6	6	6	6	6	Landolt	18.85

†Mrs. E. Haughton and West entry.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—SEMAPHORE, $17.00, $5.10, $2.80; CHARACTER, $2.80, $2.20; GIFT OF ROSES (entry), $2.40.

SEMAPHORE was the quickest to get into his stride, ran into lead in first furlong and, rated along, easily held race safe. CHARACTER was probably best, but was the victim of a very poor and incompetent ride. He should have won. GIFT OF ROSES displayed good speed and held on gamely. QUICKLY, well up for five furlongs, then dropped back thoroughly beaten. The other two were beaten off.

FIFTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs. Purse, $700. The Boca Chica (first division). For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won easily; place, same. Went to post at 4:00. Off at 4:04½. Winner, Curtis King's ch. f. (3), by Greenock—Glory of the Seas II. Trained by L. T. Rouff. Value to winner, $525; second, $100; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 1:05.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
GLORY GREENOCK	115	2	2	4ʰ	3¹½	2²	1¹¼	Litzenberger	$4.05
BAY BUBBLE	107	5	1	1¹	1¹	1½	2ʰ	Longden	1.90
MISS TROPHY	107	6	3	2²	2¹	3ʰ	3ʰ	Wall	4.55
REAPING	112	3	6	6	5ʰ	5²	4ʰ	Wright	2.35
PIERRE ANDRE	107	1	4	3ʰ	4¹½	4²	5²	Fallon	17.85
FLAVOR	112	4	5	5ʰ	6	6	6	Gilbert	20.95

Two-dollar mutuels paid—GLORY GREENOCK, $10.10, $3.50, $2.90; BAY BUBBLE, $3.10, $2.30; MISS TROPHY, $3.00.

GLORY GREENOCK broke well, was allowed to rate along to the middle of the turn, where she began to move up and, closing with a good burst of speed, caught BAY BUBBLE and won going away. BAY BUBBLE broke alertly, showed good speed, but weakened badly when caught. MISS TROPHY had no mishap. REAPING broke slow and lacked speed. PIERRE ANDRE ran well for half a mile.

SIXTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs. Purse, $700. The Boca Chica (second division). For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place, same. Went to post at 4:31. Off at 4:35. Winner, B. Blume's gr. c. (3), by Royal Canopy—Marion May. Trained by owner. Value to winner, $525; second, $100; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 1:06.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
SILVER FLEECE	107	6	6ʰ	5ʰ	2ʰ	1ʰᵉ	1ʰᵉ	I.Hanford	$2.70
SOUTHERN WAY	118	7	3	3²	2²	1¹	2½	Wright	7.00
CHANCER	118	5	1	4²	3ʰ	3¹½	3¹	Malley	2.70
SUNAAIR	118	3	7	7ʰ	6¹	6½	4ʰ	Rosen	15.65
AIRFORCE	106½	2	8	8	8	8	5²	Stout	30.30
CLARKSDALE	107	8	2	1ʰ	1¹	4½	6²	Jackson	7.85
GAY BUBBLE	110	6	4	2²	4¹	5½	7¼	May	3.70
GAY MINETTA	109	4	5	5½	7²	7¹	8	R.Watson	34.40

Two-dollar mutuels paid—SILVER FLEECE, $7.40, $4.40, $3.00; SOUTHERN WAY, $7.20, $4.20; CHANCER, $3.40.

SILVER FLEECE was outrun to the stretch, where he closed gamely and won in last stride. SOUTHERN WAY, well up from the start, made a game effort. CHANCER broke fast but dropped back, came around field and was running strong at end. SUNAAIR closed a big gap. AIRFORCE closed a big gap. CLARKSDALE had plenty of speed. GAY BUBBLE quit badly.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $600; claiming. For 4-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won driving; place, same. Went to post at 5:03. Off at 5:04½. Winner, W. N. Adriani' ch. g. (7), by Trojan—Whisper Bells. Trained by H. Jacobs. Value to winner, $425; second, $100; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 1:53 3-5.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
MAJOR GENERAL	111	6	2	2ʰ	3ʰ	1½	1¹	1ʰ	Jackson	$1.80
DARKLING	111	3	6	6	6	6	6	2¹	C.Hanford	2.75
MUSLET	109	1	1	1ʰ	1ʰ	4ʰ	3ʰ	3¹½	R.Wilson	2.75
JEZREEL	111	2	3	3½	2ʰ	2½	3½	4½	Pollard	13.70
SMEAR	111	5	5	4¹½	5¹	5²	5ʰ	5¼	Stafford	8.70
PAY RACK	103	4	4	5¹	4¹	3¹	4ʰ	6	I.Hanford	14.15

Two-dollar mutuels paid—MAJOR GENERAL, $5.60, $3.20, $2.20; DARKLING, $3.90, $2.60; MUSLET, $2.60.

MAJOR GENERAL, well ridden, followed early pace to the far turn, where he moved up and into lead, drew away and held on gamely. DARKLING trailed field to the last three furlongs, circled field and closed with a rush. MUSLET made her move on turn, but faltered badly in stretch. JEZREEL ran a good race for a mile, then tired. PAY RACK had early speed.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $600; claiming. For 4-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won ridden out; place, easily. Went to post at 5:33. Off at 5:34. Winner, C. C. Turner's ch. g. (4), by Donnacona—Suntints. Trained by R. N. Blackburn, Jr. Value to winner, $425; second, $100; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 1:46 3-5.

Horses	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys	Straight
COLORIST	105	6	4	1¹	1²	1ʰ	1ʰ	1¹½	I.Hanford	$4.15
LONE HAND	115	4	7	7¹	7¹	5ʰ	2½	2ʰ	Moser	80
PROHIBITION	108	1	1	2¹½	2ʰ	2½	3¹⁰	3¹⁰	Wimmer	5.80
JIMMY H	115	3	2	6¹½	6ʰ	4ʰ	4¹	4²	Maschek	38.35
MIRA	105	5	3	4¹½	5²	5²	5ʰ	5ʰ	Ward	61.80
SUN CLOISTER	115	2	5	5¹	5¹½	6ᵈ	6¹⁰	6¹⁰	Hendricks	6.80
CHAUMONT	107	7	5	3ʰ	3²	7	7	7	Jackson	15.85

Two-dollar mutuels paid—COLORIST, $10.30, $2.80, $2.30; LONE HAND, $2.40, $2.20; PROHIBITION, $2.80.

COLORIST was rushed into a long lead going into first turn, galloped along to stretch, where he tired, but held on gamely. LONE HAND allowed to drop far out, closed fast in last half-mile, but was not good enough. PROHIBITION broke alertly and ran good race. JIMMY H. made a game effort.

Girls Team Seeks Games.

The Boosters, a girls' semipro basketball team of Charlottesville Va., is seeking games with Washington girls' team on a home-and-home basis. Communicate with Lee Greaver, Box 311, Charlottesville, Va.

Takoma Boys Win.

The Takoma Boys Club's 115-pound team routed the Stansbury Cafe, 27-17, last night at Takoma. Jim Donnelly led the winners with 9 points. For games with Takoma call Jack Ellis, Shepherd 1533.

Blair Given Bout Amid Fans' Boos

Continued from Page 19.

in comparison to the sizzling main event. The bout was even almost throughout, with neither beak biffer having much of an edge at any stage.

Mike Tardugno battered Benny Kessler with ease to win on a technical knockout in the fifth round in a preliminary scheduled for six. The local featherweight started pounding Kessler's face in the first round and by the fifth had him near a knockout. After two minutes Kessler sank to the floor under the battering, his seconds tossed in the towel and Referee LaFond pulled Tardugno away.

Three 4-Rounders.

In a trio of exciting four-rounders, all of which went the distance, Walter Kirkwood, of Washington, defeated Henry Irving, another Washington light-heavy; Tony Livingston, of the Marine Corps, scored over Eddie Dolan, a middleweight of Baltimore, and Joe Doty trounced Mike Grove.

Kirkwood swarmed over Irving from the opening bell. Henry shot his lethal right hand to the head and body numerous times, but the weapon seemed to have lost its potent powers.

The Quantico Marine had an easy time against Dolan, whom he shook to the heels repeatedly with left hooks ad sent to the canvas for an eight count in the third round.

Doty outgamed Grove in the opener. It was a lightweight affair. All the decisions in the four-round bouts were unanimous.

Stoneham, Head Of Giants, Is Dead

Continued from Page 19.

the New York Giants since 1919, but had remained virtually unknown to the baseball-following public.

Stoneham was persuaded to buy a majority stock interest in the Giants by the late John Joseph McGraw and Magistrate Francis X. McQuade. He had retained control despite frequent reports he intended to sell out as well as subsequent disputes with his partners in the original transaction.

Stoneham was a stock broker, interested in sport mainly through his connections with horse racing here and in Havana, when he joined McGraw and McQuade in taking over the Giants from the heirs of the John T. Brush estate on January 14, 1919. Stoneham succeeded Henry N. Hempstead as president.

Stoneham's career was marked by numerous lawsuits and court appearances, either as witness or defendant. In 1923 he was indicted for perjury and subsequently on allegations he used the mails to defraud in connection with the stock operations of C. A. Stoneham & Co., and E. D. Dier & Co.

Close Battles Mark Center Minor League

Bitter battles marked the basketball program in the Community Center Minor League last night with two games decided by 1-point margins and two games won by 2-point margins.

The Stantons defeated the Marvins in a 25-24 thriller and Swan Service conquered National Lumber Co., 22-21. The Independents beat the Eckington five, 21-19; Thomas Clarke defeated the Chevy Chase Bears, 20-18, and Mount Vernon routed the Eckington Juniors, 21-5.

American Stone Wins.

American Stone defeated 121st Engineers, 44 to 21, last night in a Community Center League game.

Racing Selections

Santa Anita.
(For fast track.)
1—Red Tree, Some Devil, Bon Boots.
2—Binocular, Tomlin, Top Spin.
3—Peedeeque, Lovito, Justa Hymn.
4—Sun Arena, Euryalus, Beverly Hills Blue.
5—Attauquechee, Six Maxim, Always Blue.
6—Gallerne, Special Agent, Crout au Pot.
7—Crete, Little Doggie, Kent.
8—Seguro, Uncle Less, Noahs Pride.
9—Valerie Jean, Blind River, Onus.
Best bet—Attauquechee.
—Louisville Times (Ky.).

Alamo Downs.
(For fast track.)
1—Veiled, Judge Schilling, Wax.
2—Lamporte, Statecraft, Betty Wee.
3—No Santa, Mad Air, Thistle Kay.
4—Iago, Chunk, Barrido.
5—Guardian, Moresoris, Royal Rover.
6—Leonard Wilson, Alwintour, Dosans.
7—Zaribi, Lady Chiniquy, My Dainty.
8—All Bays, Annan, Lemon.
Best bet—Iago.
—Louisville Times (Ky.).

Fair Grounds.
(For fast track.)
1—Isenberg, In Step, My Gem.
2—Vishnu, Lampblack, Holland.
3—Kuvera, Blake, Canteron.
4—Liberty Oak, Catchall, Doc Oster.
5—Julia Grant, Marie Jean, Thistle Jock.
6—Gilbert Elston, Cristate, Hit and Run.
7—Nasslyn, Smooth, Teeny Weeny.
8—Chicasha, Morning Cry, Traggai.
Best bet—Julia Grant.

Tropical Park Entries.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; for maiden 2-year-old fillies.

No.	P.P.	Horse and Jockey.	Wgt.	Odds
7	1	*Chrysels (I. Hanford)	106	4-1
8	2	Seedling (Porter)	108	20-1
9	3	Letty Ormont (S. Renick)	108	20-1
10	4	Sweet Susan (Maschek)	108	10-1
11	5	†Carlesta (Wall)	108	8-1
1	6	Miss Aline (Arcaro)	111	6-1
12	7	Brown Hat (R. Watson)	111	10-1
2	8	Spark Lady (M. Garner)	108	12-1
6	9	*Peace Move (Coile)	103	5-1
3	10	†Mixed Goods (Wall)	103	8-1
4	11	*Aura (Jackson)	109	10-1
5	12	Miss Philura (R. Watson)	108	6-1

†Mrs. C. Phillips entry.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds.

7	1	Jake Blieden (Rainey)	116	4-1
5	2	Miss Purray (L'zenberger)	108	8-1
6	3	Lord Tournament (May)	113	5-2
1	4	†Prin. Drake (R. Watson)	120	3-1
2	5	Western Lad (Wright)	116	4-1
4	6	Regula Baddun (Rosen)	120	8-1
3	7	†*Shepherd Boy (Fallon)	111	3-1

†J. E. Smallman entry.

THIRD RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

7	1	Hydras (S. Renick)	110	30-1
12	2	*Goldfin (I. Hanford)	100	30-1
8	3	Snaplock (Garner)	112	6-1
11	4	Relativity (Madeley)	107	8-1
9	5	Sultry (Wilson)	112	30-1
10	6	Pass Shot (J. Renick)	112	8-1
1	7	Tomfoolery (Foley)	112	20-1
6	8	*Love Lost (Dunbar)	100	5-1
2	9	*Haggerson (Fallon)	107	6-1
5	10	Polisher (W. Smith)	112	15-1
3	11	Move Faster (Horn)	112	4-1
4	12	Pun (Landolt)	110	20-1

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

5	1	†Columbiana (C. Hanford)	107	3-1
6	2	Oriental Miss (S. Renick)	107	12-1
7	3	*King Bee (I. Hanford)	103	3-1
8	4	Speed (J. Renick)	108	8-1
2	5	Armful (Stout)	107	6-1
3	6	Fairisk (Lynch)	118	2-1
4	7	Swamp Angel (Schutte)	112	6-1
1	8	*Good Omen (Jackson)	104	15-1

†W. J. Hirsch entry.

FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $700; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

5	1	Amer. Prince (M. Garner)	113	6-1
6	2	Bocasette (Arcaro)	112	6-1
7	3	Diverting (Rosen)	103	10-1
8	4	Johns Birthday (S. Renick)	118	3-1
9	5	Winged Flight (Stout)	108	6-1
2	6	*Old Judge (Phillips)	110	4-1
3	7	Eddie J. (G. Fowler)	111	8-1
4	8	*Black Falcon (R. Watson)	111	6-1
1	9	†Fusco (R. Watson)	113	6-1

†Erindale Stable entry.

SIXTH RACE—One mile; purse, $600; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

5	1	Muscle In (Arcaro)	112	3-1
8	2	*Bright Emerald (I. Han'd)	98	5-2
6	3	Cogartown (G. Watson)	100	6-1
7	4	Neds Affinity (Mattioli)	103	8-1
1	5	Be Quiet (Merritt)	103	5-1
4	6	*Byrdrye (Fallon)	95	8-1
3	7	Lady Grandace (Wall)	100	8-1
2	8	Almarine (Schutte)	107	6-1

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

8	1	Hurray (Merritt)	105	6-1
9	2	Banderlog (J. Renick)	112	15-1
3	3	Belle Pille (Wall)	107	6-1
11	4	Canimar (C. Hanford)	110	20-1
1	5	Parity (Pollard)	112	20-1
2	6	*Salut D'Amour (Jackson)	107	4-1
7	7	*Celiba (Fallon)

Tie Votes Halt Salary Shifts For Fairfax

Meeting of Supervisors One of Lost Motions; Compromises Made.

FAIRFAX BUREAU OF THE POST.
P. O. Box 145, Fairfax, Va.
Phone Alexandria 43-F-31.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors of Fairfax County, Va., in their new terms of office yesterday was one of lost motions because of tie votes with Supervisors W. F. P. Reid, of Mount Vernon District; Miss Edith Rogers, of Dranesville District, and C. H. Powell, of Falls Church District, voting on one side and Supervisors G. Wallace Carper, Providence District; D. W. Buckley, Centerville District, and J. T. Blincoe, Lee District, on the other side.

Most of the motions lost because of tie votes concerned the raising or lowering of salaries of county officers. This even included the restoring of the 10 per cent pay cut for the board itself. Practically all of the deadlocks ended by a compromise which left the salaries identical with those received during the past year.

Schedule of Salaries.

Following an entire afternoon session of see-sawing, the annual salaries finally set by the board were: Clerk of the court, $800; clerk to board of supervisors, $100; sheriff, $1,200; jailor, $225; county agricultural agent, $885; county home demonstration agent, $900; trial justice, $2,700; clerk of trial justice, $400; janitor of courthouse, $972; county purchasing agent, $1,512 with allowance for gasoline and oil, $240; superintendent of public welfare, $1,500, with gas and oil allowance, $240; Deputy Sheriff Henry P. Magarity, $1,200, with gas and oil allowance, $240; Deputy Sheriff George P. McCann, $900; Traffic Officer H. J. Durrer, $1,536; Traffic Officer L. L. Finks, $1,500; Traffic Officer Carl R. McIntosh, $1,500; county game warden, $800, and the board of supervisors per diem allowance, $5.40, with a maximum of $250 each in one year.

The board disagreed sharply with the allowances made by the State fee commission on the expenses in the office of the county commissioner of revenue and the county treasurer. The State fee commission set the salary of the commissioner of revenue at $4,700 and office expenses including clerk hire at $5,040, an increase of $365 over last year. In examining the various items in the office expense account, the board voted to disagree with an allowance of $200 for extra clerk hire.

$2,250 for a Deputy.

For the county treasurer's office the State commission set the salary of the treasurer at $4,675 and increased the salary of the chief deputy $100. The other allowances were the same as last year. The supervisors would not concur with the increase in the chief deputy's salary and voted to continue it the same as last year at $2,250. It was also voted to decrease the salary of the other deputy from $1,800 to $1,650 and to leave the other deputy at $1,600.

The salary and allowances for these two offices are made by the State fee commission and sent to the county board of supervisors for concurrence. If the supervisors change the allowances the papers are returned to the State commission for its approval and if the two boards cannot agree the controversy is then turned over to the County Circuit Court for settlement. The salary and allowances for both offices are paid two-thirds by the county and one-third by the State.

The salary and allowances of the Commonwealth attorney were set at $4,020.

W. F. P. Reid was unanimously re-elected chairman of the board and D. W. Buckley was reappointed member of the district poor farm board from Fairfax County.

Surveyor Before Board.

A letter was received from Delegate John C. Mackall in which he stated that he was in accord with action taken by the supervisors in opposing the proposals of the county school board in regard to distribution of State liquor funds for school purposes and the increasing of the maximum that can be borrowed from the State literary fund to $50,000 for any project. State Senator John W. Rust appeared before the board on this question, declaring that he would consider the matter, but did not wish to declare himself at this time.

County Surveyor Joseph Berry appeared before the board and asked them to consider the question of protecting the owners of streets in subdivisions. He declared that persons hesitate to build streets in subdivisions or to record the plats, as this dedicated the streets to the public for unrestricted use, which often times destroyed the street surface. He proposed that the property owners have control of these streets built by private funds until such time as they are taken over and maintained out of public funds.

The board will hold a special meeting January 15 to begin preparation of its annual budget.

Representative John W. Flannigan, of Bristol, Va., will be the principal speaker at the Jackson Day dinner sponsored by the Young Democratic Club of Fairfax County, Va., tomorrow night in the Herndon High School. Representative Colgate W. Darden, jr., originally scheduled to speak, notified the club yesterday that he would be unable to attend the dinner.

Fire believed to have been caused by an overheated brooder stove yesterday destroyed a large chicken house on the Lee Millan farm on Chain Bridge road near Fairfax. About 250 half-grown chickens were burned. The Volunteer Fire Department of Fairfax kept the flames from spreading to adjoining buildings. Loss was estimated at $250.

Bill Offered to Balk Weather Station Sale

A bill to prevent sale by the Federal Government of the Weather Bureau station at Mount Weather, Va., was introduced yesterday by Representative Smith (Democrat), of Virginia. The bill would repeal an act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the property.

Mount Weather once was suggested as the site of a summer White House. It also was proposed to locate a District of Columbia tuberculosis sanitarium there. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace frequently has spent week-ends at Mount Weather.

Montgomery Asks Liquor Tax Cut to Meet Prices in District

Control Board Wants County Commissioners to Urge Legislative Action to Remove Advantage Now Enjoyed by Lower Levy Imposed Here.

Montgomery County Bureau of The Post.
1111 Oak Ave., Silver Spring, Md.
Telephone Shepherd 2383.

Reduction of the Maryland State liquor tax to a figure commensurate with that of the District of Columbia will be urged by the Montgomery County Liquor Control Board. The board yesterday discussed several items of a proposed legislative program which is to be sent to the Montgomery County commissioners for submission to the county members of the State Legislature.

The board pointed out that Maryland tax is double that of the District and that this provides considerable differential which the District merchants can use to lower prices. The tax per quart is approximately 14 cents in the District and 28 cents in Maryland. Virginia with no State tax can undersell both Maryland and the District in its dispensary systems, the board pointed out.

Change in the liquor law to permit sale of all wines 14 per cent or under in alcoholic content by private merchants also will be urged by the board. The law provides that merchants can sell wines up to 14 per cent, but exempts sparkling and fortified wines from those which may be sold outside the dispensaries. The board feels that this should be changed so that the merchants can sell any wine up to 14 per cent.

A meeting of all wholesale beer distributors operating in the county will be held Thursday at 8 p. m. at the Liquor Control Board Building in Silver Spring. The dealers will join in a round-table discussion of means of protecting county merchants from sale of beer to the county residents from Washington. Simplification of the monthly sales reports also will be discussed and such legislation as the dealers feel is necessary will be received by the board for study and possible recommendation.

A schedule of diphtheria immunization clinics has been arranged for 31 of the Montgomery County schools, Dr. V. L. Ellicott, county health officer, announced yesterday. All of the large schools of the county are included. No children will be tested or inoculated without written consent from their parents.

Parents are urged to take their children to their private physician, however, and have the necessary immunization administered if possible, since it may be several months before the school clinics are completed. Children under school age expecially should be taken to the doctor, the age at which immunization is best administered being six months, Dr. Ellicott said.

The Takoma Park-Silver Spring Junior High School will be presented a flag by Cissel Saxon Post, No. 41, American Legion, tomorrow at a joint meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association and the American Legion at 8 p. m. in the auditorium, Chicago and Philadelphia avenues, Silver Spring, Md.

A special program of entertainment is being arranged. Mrs. George E. Good, president of the P.-T. A., and E. Brook Fetty, of Takoma Park, Mr., vice commander of the southern Maryland district of the American Legion, will preside. Takoma Park Squadron, No. 28, Sons of the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps will provide part of the entertainment. Other numbers will include songs by Mrs. Mary Shields and acrobatics by Betty Cavanaugh.

Mme. Cantacuzene-Grant, granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, will be the guest speaker. She will talk on Americanism. The presentation will be made by Thurman C. Metcalf, commander of the Cissel-Saxon Post. E Brook Fetty will present the school with an authorized copy of the flag code when he speaks on the origin and history of the flag.

Mrs. Frank A. Farley, State president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the American Legion, will be a guest.

The monthly meeting of the Young Woman's Auxiliary of the Rockville Baptist Church will be held tonight at the home of Mrs. Russel Bogley, Rockville. Miss Alma Baker will have charge of the program, it was announced yesterday by Miss Elizabeth Robertson, president.

The quarterly business meeting and fellowship dinner of the Rockville Baptist Church will be held in the Sunday school auditorium tomorrow at 6 p. m., it was announced yesterday by the Rev. Herbert O. Cooper, pastor. Special entertainment features have been arranged.

The Rockville Chamber of Commerce will hold a dinner meeting Thursday night at the Fire Department Building in Rockville, it was announced yesterday by Townsend Howes, secretary. The report of the better business committee, which met last night, will be presented.

The annual banquet of the Liberty Grove Grange will be held tomorrow at 6 p. m. at the Grange Hall at Burtonsville, Md., it was announced yesterday. O. W. Anderson, county agent for Montgomery County, is to be toastmaster. As a special feature the recently elected officers will be installed. Albert A. Ady, Rockville, Md., will speak on "The Rural Youth's Part in Community Organizations."

Officers of Kensington Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, were installed last night at a meeting in the Masonic Hall in Kensington, Md. Mrs. Minnie Hopple, of Baltimore, past grand matron of Maryland, conducted the ceremonies. Newly elected officers installed include Mrs. Maybelle Maddox, worthy matron; Walter B. McEachern, worthy patron; Mrs. Pauline Van Fossen, associate matron; John J. Price, associate patron; Mrs. Theodora Kingston, conductress; Mrs. Eulalie McEachern, associate conductress; Mrs. Margaret Bean, treasurer, and Mrs. Pearl Saunders, secretary. A number of appointive officers were also installed.

Woodside Park Civic Association will hold a silver tea Sunday from 5 to 7 p. m. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Graham Woolfall, 3 Pinecrest Circle, Woodside Park, Md.

A plea to residents of the county who have not yet paid for Christmas seals sent out by the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, to make returns as soon as possible, was made yesterday by Mrs. Frank Zundel, chairman of the seal sale committee for Montgomery County. Proceeds from the sale in the county now total a little more than $2,000. It is hoped to have all returns in before the annual meeting of the county association this month so that plans for the year's program can be completed.

Fund to Defend Edith Maxwell Climbs to $802

New Donations Made as Girl Begins 6th Month in Jail; New Trial Sought.

By Virginia Lee Warren.

As Edith Maxwell began her sixth month in the old red brick jail at Wise, Va., hoping a new trial will prove her innocent of the slaying of her father, The Post's fund for her defense yesterday went over the $800 mark.

Part of that money is being spent in having typewritten copies made of testimony given at the first trial for the use of two Virginia attorneys who recently entered the case.

The lawyers who are leading the fight for another trial for the 21-year-old mountain schoolteacher are Charles Henry Smith, of Alexandria, retained by The Post, and M. J. Fulton, of Richmond, who joined Edith's defense counsel at the request of the Virginia branch of the National Woman's Party.

"Anyone who reads the testimony given at that trial can see upon what flimsy circumstantial evidence my sister was convicted," said Earl Maxwell, brother of Edith, during a brief visit to Washington.

A mountaineer jury, he asserted, was swayed by circumstantial evidence to the extent that a first-degree murder verdict was returned against the girl.

She was sentenced to 25 years in the State Penitentiary at Richmond, but was granted a stay by Judge H. A. W. Skeen so defense counsel could appeal for another trial.

Edith's lawyers are certain that at the next hearing they will be able to prove she did not kill her father when she struck him on the head with a slipper in defending herself from a drunken attack. They believe Trigg Maxwell died of apoplexy.

"I'm convinced my father did not die from the blows struck by Edith," Earl Maxwell has declared again and again. "Even if those blows had caused the blood clot which killed him, it could not have been first-degree murder. She would never have struck except in self-defense."

The Post's fund for the defense of Edith Maxwell increased $8 yesterday.

Yesterday's contributions:

Dwight Maxwell Miner	$1.00
Mrs. S. L. Konigsberg	1.00
J. D. Dawson	1.00
Woman's Club of Arlington	5.00
Yesterday's total	$8.00
Previously acknowledged	794.33
Total to date	$802.33

Police Hunt Boy, 15, Near Loring Home

Washington and Maryland police last night broadcast an alarm for a 15-year-old Post carrier boy—Mark Skinner, jr., whose home in Mount Rainier is located within four blocks of that of the murdered Corinna Loring.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Skinner, parents of the youth, said their son left his home at 3973 Thirty-second street at 6:30 p. m. Sunday to attend a young people's meeting at St. John's Episcopal Church, several blocks away. He did not reach the church.

He was dressed, they said, in brown trousers, brown zipper sweater, brown shirt and tie, brown overcoat, tan and red scarf, and no hat. He had $5 in cash. Mark was in his third year at McKinley High School.

Upper Marlboro Elects 3 Chiefs

With the largest vote in the history of the town, Upper Marlboro yesterday placed on its board of commissioners three men who favor installation of the proposed $80,000 water and sewerage system.

T. Van Clagett was elected for his nineteenth consecutive year with 74 votes; Charles J. Hill for his ninth year, with 72 votes, and C. Harry Morris for his first year, with 73 votes.

Morris will replace Fred Wilson, who resigned. Others on the ticket were J. L. Fisher, R. L. Wells, Frank Hall, and L. G. Clagett. Each received one vote.

The Washington Post
Edith Maxwell Defense Fund

Enclosed find ..... for the defense fund for Edith Maxwell, the mountain girl, who faces 25 years in prison.

Name .....

Address .....

Scott to Address Jackson Dinner In Alexandria

Young Democrats Club Will Also Hear Radio Talk by Roosevelt.

THE WASHINGTON POST BUREAU.
907 Prince St., Alexandria, Va.
Phone Alexandria 523.

The Alexandria Young Democrats Club will observe Jackson Day with a dinner tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. at the George Mason Hotel, Alexandria. The group will have a radio installed to listen to the address of President Roosevelt.

Representative Byron N. Scott, of California, will be the principal speaker. Other speakers will be clude Leo P. Harlow, local attorney, and Marshall W. King, a member of the Virginia Democratic Committee.

Leroy S. Bendheim will preside as toastmaster. Entertainment features will include Fred Petitt, blues singer; Carl L. Budwesky and Miss Marion Moncure, pianists. Frank Monroe is general chairman for the dinner.

Superintendent of Schools T. C. Williams is requesting a re-filing of all applications for positions for the year 1936. Applications are not carried over from year to year, as time is wasted in communicating with applicants who have already secured positions.

Mrs. Mary Dwyer Gorman, wife of Dr. Edward A. Gorman, died Sunday night at her home, 321 Duke street, after a long illness. Besides her husband, she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. James T. Preston, jr., and a son, Edward A. Gorman, jr.

She was a member of St. Mary's Academy Alumnae and the Catholic Daughters. Funeral service will be held at 9 a. m. tomorrow at St. Mary's Catholic Church. Burial will be in St. Mary's Cemetery.

The home of Mrs. Kate V. Ballenger, 1920 Duke street, was damaged by fire early yesterday morning for the second time in 24 hours. The fire started on a shelf under the cellar stairs, and was extinguished before much damage was done.

The Sixth Ward Citizens Association has arranged for the office at Community Hall, Potomac, to be open at 7:30 p. m. on Saturday, January 18, for the purchase of tax warrants. These can only be applied on the present year's taxes, and this service is for those who cannot get to the tax office during regular hours.

Officers and committee members of Martha Washington Chapter, No. 42, Order of Eastern Star, will hold a meeting this evening at the home of Mrs. Llewellyn Dyson, 1004 Prince street.

The Guild of Emmanuel Episcopal Church will hold a meeting at 2:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Richard A. Roseberry, 119 Rosecrest avenue.

The annual meeting with election of officers of the Mary Custis Lee, Seventeenth Virginia Regiment Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will be held at 7:30 p. m. in Lee Camp Hall.

Mayor E. C. Davison and City Manager E. C. Dunn left yesterday for Elmira, N. Y., to inspect the new fire apparatus being made at the plant of the American La France & Foamite Co. for the city of Alexandria.

Mrs. E. E. Johnson, of 921 Cameron street, has reported the theft of a diamond ring valued at $100 from a pocketbook in her bedroom.

Maran Myers Dies; Was U. S. Employe

Maran H. Myers, employe of the Government Printing Office for 20 years, died yesterday at his home, 709 North Highland street, Clarendon, Va. He was 55 and had been a resident of Arlington County for more than 20 years.

Born in Litchfield, Ill., he came here in 1915 to enter Government service and settled in Arlington County. He is survived by his wife, and a son, Harland Myers.

Funeral services will be held at his home tomorrow at 11 a. m. by the Rev. Henry J. Miller, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church. Burial will be in Columbia Gardens Cemetery.

Jackson Day Dinner Attacked by Fish

For the Democrats to talk about driving the money changers out of the temple and then gather for a $50-a-plate Jackson Day dinner is to lay themselves open to a charge of hypocrisy, Representative Hamilton Fish, jr., told the Men's Club of Grace Church at Woodside, Md., last night.

"How the party of Bryan, Champ Clark, Tom Marshall, Al Smith, Woodrow Wilson, Jackson and Jefferson has fallen!" Fish said. "It will be interesting to read the list of monopolists, millionaires and seekers of special favors from the New Deal who will attend this Lucullan feast and gala social event of the New Deal to fill the campaign chest in an attempt to reelect Franklin Deficit Roosevelt.

"What sanctimonious hypocrisy about driving the money changers from the temple. Using the words of the President in his Atlanta speech: What about the steam-heated luxurious banquet hall in the Mayflower Hotel, with the tables covered with choicest wines and expensive cigars?"

Envoy Recall Considered Protest Against Arrest

Teheran, Iran, Jan. 6 (AP).—Informed quarters today interpreted the recall of Ghaffar Djalal, Iranian Minister to Washington, as an indication of Iran's protest against Djalal's arrest in Maryland on a charge of speeding, and the general American attitude toward the incident.

Local newspapers assailed the American press because of what was regarded as an unjustified attitude concerning the affair. Some newspapers went so far as to suggest stronger action than the recall of the minister.

Sell odd pieces of furniture with Post Classified Ads. Call an Ad-Writer at National 4200.

Arrest Solves Two Robberies In Clarendon

Suspect Admits Stealing Suits, Dresses, Valued at $1,500.

ARLINGTON COUNTY BUREAU OF THE POST.
Tel. Clar. 509. Clarendon, Va.

With the arrest late Sunday night of Edgar Marshall, colored, 25, of Baileys Cross Roads, Sheriff Howard B. Fields announces that two Clarendon robberies last month have been solved.

Marshall, the sheriff said, confessed after being arrested in Georgetown by Detective Sergt. Harry Britton, of the seventh precinct, and Officer Hugh Jones, of Arlington County. He was lodged in the county jail, charged with housebreaking.

The arrest was in connection with the robbery of the Underwood cleaning establishment December 16, and the Service Cleaning Co., December 23. Dresses and suits valued at $1,500 were stolen. Most of them have been recovered.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Arlington Volunteer Fire Department will hold its monthly meeting tonight in Firemen's Hall, at 8 o'clock.

The Arlington County Monarch Club will hold its luncheon meeting today at the Washington Golf and Country Club at 12:30 o'clock.

The new officers of Arlington Lodge, No. 193, I. O. O. F., will be installed at a meeting tonight in Odd Fellows Hall, Clarendon. The ceremonies will be conducted by District Deputy Grand Master Albert Gebb and his staff.

Those who will be installed are Clarence Yeatman, noble grand; J. W. Myers, vice grand; Carl Sanderhoff, treasurer; C. P. Heins, financial secretary; H. W. Beattie, secretary; Dan T. Johnson, warden; Eugene Alexander, conductor; J. B. Swecker, chaplain; Dan Wilson, R. S. S.; Smith Langford, L. S. S.; Norbert Melick, R. S. N. G.; Harvey Marcey, R. S. V. G.; Charles Maffatt, L. S. V. G.; John Crack, inside guardian; Roy Schaffer, outside guardian; Warren J. Wellett, sitting past grand; J. Chamberlain, degree director.

Standing committees for the year are: Finance, Harvey Marcey, chairman; Norbert Melnick and J. W. Myers. By-laws, H. W. Beattie, chairman; William L. Brasz and E. W. Newman. Instruction, W. B. Huffman, chairman, and E. W. Newman. Refreshments, H. C. Messner. Ways and means, Norbert Melnick, chairman; Dan Johnson and Carl Sanderhoff. Bulletin, Norbert Melnick. Delinquent, J. W. Myers, chairman; Dan Johnson and Eugene Alexander. Memorial, B. Chamberlain, chairman; W. B. Huffman and J. W. Myers.

Representative W. D. McFarlane, of Texas, will be the chief speaker at the Country Club tomorrow night when the county's Democratic executive committee holds its Jackson Day dinner. It was announced last night that Representative Otha D. Wearin, of Iowa, originally scheduled to speak, had been called to Georgia instead.

Ship Movements

At New York.
Arrived Yesterday.
Empress of Britain, from West Indies.
Franconia, from Southampton.
Hansa, from Hamburg.

Arrive Today.
Antonia, from Liverpool.
Aquitania, from Southampton.
Pennland, from Antwerp.
Reliance, from Hamburg.
Washington, from Havre.

Sailing Today.
American Traveler, for Havre.
Clan Macindoe, for Cape Town.
Empress of Britain, for Las Palmas.
Exeter, for Gibraltar.
Spaarndam, for Rotterdam.

Sailing Tomorrow.
Aquitania, for Cherbourg.
Hansa, for Southampton.
Penn Sheffield, for Tangiers.
West Kebar, for Dakar.

Sailing Thursday.
Korsholm, for Gothenburg.

Reported by Radio.
American Banker, due pier 58, North River, West Sixteenth street, Wednesday.
Pilsudski, due pier Sixth street, Hoboken, Wednesday.
Europa, due pier 86, North River, West Forty-sixth street, Thursday.
Ile de France, due pier 57, North River, West Fifteenth street, Thursday.

Movement of Naval Vessels.
All dates January 5 unless otherwise designated.
Ard 1, at Mare Island Yard, December 29.
Badger, at Balboa, January 4.
Evans, at Mare Island Yard.
Grebe, at San Pedro, January 4.
Monocacy, at Kiukiang, January 4.
Philip, at Mare Island Yard.
Salines, at Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, January 4.
Tulsa, at Swatow.
Twiggs, at Mare Island Yard.
Wickes, at Mare Island Yard.

Notes.
Mail address of Memphis hereby changed to care Postmaster, New York City.
Commander Drill Squadron returned from leave and temporary duty in Navy Department and hoisted flag in Arkansas.
Commander Destroyer Squadron 1 shifted pennant and administration to Dallas, January 6.
Commander Destroyer Squadron 6 shifted administration to Litchfield, January 4.
Commander Destroyer Squadron 2 shifted pennant to Decatur, January 4.
Commander Aircraft Battle Formation shifted flag and administration to Lexington.
Commander Destroyer Squadron 3 shifted pennant and administration to Hopkins, January 6.
Commander Battle Division 2, Rear Admiral Pettengill, hauled down his flag on Tennessee and proceeded to Washington for duty in connection with selection board; administration and command remains in Tennessee, January 4.
Commander Destroyer Division 28 returned from leave and hoisted pennant in Herbert, January 4.

Band Concerts.

Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra.
Stanley Hall—5:30 P. M.
March, "Soldiers and Sweethearts." Hall
Overture, "The Hebrides" (Fingal's Cave) Mendelssohn
Entr'acte (a) "Coralito" (tango)...Caputo
(b) "Conchita" (Spanish dance)
Stoughton
Excerpts from musical comedy, "Girl Crazy"..... George Gershwin
Oddity, "The Town Clown"..... Lake
Waltz suite, "Blossom Time"..... Romberg
Finale, "An American Ideal"..... Lansbery
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

United States Marine Band.
Auditorium—Marine Barracks, 11 A. M.
"Patriotic Shut-ins Dream Hour."
Marines' hymn. "The Halls of Montezuma."
Overture, "Carnival," opus 92...Dvorak
Traditional Hebrew melody, "Eli, Eli"
Arr. Katz
"Egyptian March"..... Strauss
Clarinet solo, "Andante and Polonaise." Pellegrin
Musician Henry Weber.
March, "On the Hike"..... Brockenshire
"Popular Cowboy Medley."
Solo for saxophone, with harp accompaniment: "Caravan Song," from suite "Five Miniatures"..... Paul White
Musician Kenneth Douse, saxophone.
Musician Joshua Tyler, harp.
Intermezzo from the suite "Arlesienne." Bizet
Trio for vibraphone, harp and celeste: "Thou Art Like Unto a Flower." Rubenstein.
Arranged by A. Bennett, U. S. Marine Band. Musicians Charles Owen, vibraphone; Joshua Tyler, harp; Luis Guzman, celeste.
Horn quartette, "Trial and Trust."
Musicians Richard Schumann, Cornelius O'Neil, Alphonse Razzonino, Angelo Bernolfo.
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

U. S. Navy Band Symphony Orchestra.
Sail Loft, Navy Yard—8 P. M.
"First Roumanian Rhapsody." A Major (Op. 11, No. 1)..... Georges Enesco
"Sinfonietta for String Orchestra." (Op. 52)..... Albert Roussel
1, Allegro Molto; 2, Andante; 3, Allegro.
"Prelude and Danse Bohemienne," from "La Jolie Fille de Perth." Georges Bizet
"Fourth Symphony" Peter Tschaikowsky
1, Andante Sostenuto; 2, Andantino; 3, Scherzo; 4, Finale.
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

Post Classified Ads have filled wants of readers and advertisers for over half a century and they serve better—today. National 4200.

Produce and Livestock

Local Produce

(Prices paid shippers f. o. b. Washington.) (By the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Eggs.

Current receipts, large, 28@29; mediums, 24@25; hennery whites, large, 30@31; mediums, 26@27. Government graded and dated white eggs (including grading and marketing costs): U. S. extras, large, 24½; U. S. extras, mediums, 21½; U. S. standards, large, 33.

Live Poultry.

Fowl, colored, heavy, 20@22; Leghorns, 14@16; roosters, 11@12. Spring chickens: Plymouth Rocks, 22@24, all sizes; mixed colors, 19@21. Capons, heavy, 26; light, 25; slips, 22. Turkeys, young hens, 25; young toms, 22@23. Guinea fowl, young, 70@1.00 a pair.

Fruits.

APPLES—Bushels: Virginia, Staymans, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 65@75; 2½-inch minimum, 1.15@1.25; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.40@1.50; Delicious, U. S. No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 75@85; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.25@1.35; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.50@1.60; Grimes, U. S. No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 50; 2½-inch minimum, 75@85; 2¾-inch minimum, 90@1.00; Yorks, U. S. No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 50; 2½-inch minimum, 75@85; 2¾-inch minimum, 90@1.00; Romes, U. S. No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 60@65; 2½-inch minimum, 75@1.00; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.00@1.15; Black Twigs, U. S. No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 60; 2½-inch minimum, 65@90; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.00@1.15; Golden Delicious, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 75; 2½-inch minimum, 1.15@1.35; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.35@1.40. Boxes: Virginia, Delicious, combination extra fancy and fancy, 1.65@2.00; C grade, 1.35@1.40; Staymans, combination extra fancy and fancy, 1.60@2.00; C grade, 1.35@1.60. Romes, combination extra fancy and fancy, 1.45@1.85; Parasons, combination extra fancy and fancy, 1.60@1.85; C grade, 1.40@1.60; cartons: Northern Spys, 2-in. No. 1, 2½-inch minimum, 1.35@1.50; Grimes, 1.25@1.50, according to size.

ORANGES—Florida, boxes, No. 1, 2.75@3.25; No. 2, 2.50@2.75, according to size.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, boxes, No. 1, 2.50@2.75; No. 2, 2.25@2.50, as to size.

TANGERINES—Florida, ½-bushel boxes, No. 1, 1.50@1.75; No. 2, 1.25@1.50, as to size.

LEMONS—California, boxes, No. 1, 7.50@8.50; No. 2, 7.00@7.50, as to size.

STRAWBERRIES—Florida, crates, 20; fair quality, 15 per pint.

Vegetables.

KALE—Virginia, bushel baskets, 35@50, poorer lower.

COLLARDS—Virginia, bushel baskets, 35@40, few 50.

BEETS—Texas, ½ crates, 1.90.

MUSHROOMS—Maryland, 5-lb. baskets, 35@75.

CAULIFLOWER—California, crates, 1.75@2.00.

BROCCOLI—California, crates, 3.00.

CARROTS—California, Western lettuce crates, bunched, 3.50; Texas, ½ lettuce crates, bunched, 1.50.

CABBAGE—New York, 50-lb. sacks, domestic, round type, 65; Texas, crates approximately 60 lbs. net, domestic, round type, 1.50@1.65; Florida, 1½-bushel hampers, domestic, round type, 1.75; South Carolina, 1½-bushel hampers, pointed type, 1.40@1.50.

CELERY—California, 16-inch crates, 2.85@3.00; 20-inch and 22-inch crates, 3.40@3.50.

LETTUCE—Western crates, Iceberg type, 5 dozen: California, fair condition, 2.25@2.50; Arizona, 2.50@2.90. Southern stock: Practically no supplies on the market.

CUCUMBERS—Cuba, bushel crates, 4.00.

EGGPLANT—Cuba, 1½-bushel crates, large size, 2.50@3.00.

PEPPERS—Texas, 1½-bushel crates, green, some via Baltimore, 4.00.

ONIONS—Michigan, New York and Ohio, 50-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, medium to large size, 1.35; Colorado, 50-lb. sacks, Valencias, U. S. No. 1, 3 inches and larger, 1.65; few higher.

PEAS—California, bushel hampers, Telephones, 2.75.

POTATOES—Old stock: Maine, 100-lb. sacks, Green Mountains, U. S. No. 1, 2.90, few 2.10; fair condition, 1.85@1.90. New York, 100-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, 1.75, few 1.85; Idaho, 100-lb. sacks, Russet Burbanks, U. S. No. 1, 2.00@2.10. Old stock: Florida, bushel crates, Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, 2.00, few higher.

SPINACH—Texas, bushel baskets, 1.00@1.10.

SWEET POTATOES—North Carolina, bushel baskets, Puerto Ricans, 75@90; Maryland, Anne Arundel County, bushel hampers, Jersey type, U. S. No. 1, 1.10@1.25.

TOMATOES—Florida, wide range in condition, lug boxes, ripes and turning, wrapped, 6x7 and larger, 1.50@2.00, few best 2.25; poor condition, 1.00@1.25; Cuba, lug boxes, ripes and turning, wrapped, 6x6, 2.25@2.50; 6x7, 2.00; Cuba, 8-lb. baskets, repacked, 90.

LIMA BEANS—Cuba, bushel hampers, 2.75@3.00, poor condition low as 2.00.

GREEN BEANS—Florida, bushel hampers, green, flat type and round, stringless, best, 2.50@4.00; poorer, 2.00@2.25.

SQUASH—Florida, bushel hampers, white, wrapped, 2.50; yellow, 3.50.

(Quotations from other sources.)

MEATS—Beef, 11@20; veal, 18@20; lamb, 20@21; pork loins, 24@25; hams, fresh, 23@24, smoked, 29@30; strip bacon, 33@35; lard, 14½@16½; compound, 13@13¾.

Prices by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

BUTTER—One-pound prints (92 score), 37; tub, 36; 1-pound prints (90 score), 36; tub, 35; 1-pound prints (89 score), 35; tub, 34.

Survey Sifts Records of U.S. For Re-Storage

Archivist Connor's First Report Tells Story of Arduous Task.

The first annual report of the Archivist of the United States, Dr. R. D. W. Connor, was made public yesterday, revealing the herculean task involved in rounding up thousands of State papers, maps, books, movie films, phonograph records, photographs and other records relating to American history.

Important documents were found, in many cases, "stored in unsuitable depositories, exposed to the hazards of fire, dirt, vermin, theft, the elements, and neglect, and in which it was impossible for persons desiring to use the records to work with any degree of comfort or efficiency."

The survey to determine which archival matter shall be selected for placement in the monumental Archives Building was begun last year by nine deputy examiners and is still under way. Up to June 30, 1935, the close of the fiscal year, they had inspected 55,179 cubic feet of records in the State, Treasury, War, Postoffice, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor departments.

The search, which will be extended throughout the Nation and in many parts of the world, took the nine deputies into 225 bulidings in Washington alone.

5,000,000 Feet of Film.

A preliminary survey to ascertain the character and quantity of motion picture film records in Federal jurisdiction revealed approximately 5,000,000 feet and several thousand phonograph records. Nearly 1,000,000 feet of World War films, pictures of tribal life among American Indians, studies in sanitation, agricultural extension pictures and others were included.

More film than could be accommodated has been offered as gifts by private sources. The Archives establishment will make selections from reels depicting the Byrd polar expeditions and other explorations, Indian and Filipino tribal life, inaugurations of Presidents, news reels of historical value, etc.

John G. Bradley, chief of the division of motion pictures and sound recordings, visited Hollywood studios and numerous film research centers to learn the best methods of storage and preservation. Valuable help and information was received from each visit, Bradley reported to Dr. Connor.

Vault Storage Planned.

As a result, the films will be stored in insulated fireproof cabinets within the concrete vaults of the main motion picture storage vault system. One thousand feet will be isolated in separate compartments, vented to a stack flue which leads to the building's exterior.

Each compartment will have a gravity trap door permitting quick and easy egress of combustion flames or gases to the exterior and prevent ingress of the gases to the film compartments.

Dr. Connor, who was appointed archivist on October 10, 1934, reviews the Government's archives problems from colonial times and gives a detailed description of the $10,000,000 building in the downtown triangle, which henceforth, will house the country's most important documents.

Hog Price Jumps As Tax Is Killed

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, Jan. 6—An immediate sharp rise in hogs prices today followed announcement of the Supreme Court's decision invalidating the AAA, a provision of which was a $2.25 per hundredweight processing tox on swine.

The big Chicago hog market, weak and 25 cents lower early in the day, was spurred into great activity shortly before noon when the court's decision became known. The early top for choice hogs had been $9.55, but the 25 cents loss was more than recovered in the active buying that closed the market. The late top was quoted at $9.75, an advance of 20 cents in an hour.

Bridge Course to Open.

A course in contract and auction bridge will open tonight at 8 in Central High School, under the auspices of the Community Center Department. Maxwell L. Johnston, an associate member of the Culbertson National Studios, will instruct classes here on Tuesday evenings and at Powell Junior High School Friday evenings.

Mrs. Fitch, 84, Dies; Resided Here for Years

Widow of Naval Engineer Succumbs at Home in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Emilie Campau Fitch, widow of Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, U. S. N., and long a resident of the District, died in Philadelphia yesterday after a short illness. She was 84 years old.

A member of the National Society of Colonial Dames, she was active for years in charitable work here. She was a former president of the board of women managers, Columbia Hospital, and a member of the board of the House of Mercy.

Born in Detroit in 1851, Mrs. Fitch came to Washington in 1881 after her marriage and lived here until a few years ago, when she went to Philadelphia to live with her daughter.

She is survived by her sister, Mrs. Alexander W. Copland, of Detroit; three daughters, Mrs. A. P. Gerhard, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Creswell Garlington, wife of Lt. Col. Garlington, U. S. A., stationed in Savannah, Ga., and Mrs. S. C. Rowan, wife of Capt Rowan, U. S. N., at the Navy Yard, Washington, and by nine grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Episcopal Church tomorrow at 2 p. m. Burial will be in Arlington Cemetery.

Dewey Out as Head Of People's Lobby

Prof. John Dewey resigned as president of the People's Lobby at its annual meeting in New York last night, with Dr. Colston E. Warne, head of the economic department of Amherst College, replacing him.

Dewey will remain associated with the group, which voted to work during 1936 for drastic taxation of incomes and estates, socialization of ground rent, inclusive Federal social security legislation and the creation of Government housing and marketing corporations.

Other officers elected were Gardner Jackson, vice president; Dr. John H. Gray, treasurer; Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary, and Dr. Harry W. Laidler and Mrs. Ethel Clyde, members of the board of directors.

Seamen's Strike Delays Ship's Sailing 2d Day

San Francisco, Jan. 5 (AP).—Striking seamen held the Panama Pacific liner Pennsylvania at dock here for a second day after its scheduled departure.

Officials of the steamship company said negotiations with the Seamen's Union, whose members walked off ship yesterday shortly before the scheduled sailing for New York, had been "without any result." Nearly 100 passengers were accommodated at hotels as company and union officials discussed the strikers' pay demands.

Capt. Carter Funeral Will Be Held Today

Funeral services for Capt. Robert Goldthwaite Carter, U. S. A., retired, hero of the Civil and Indian wars, who died Saturday night in Walter Reed Hospital, will be held at 2 p. m. today at the Fort Myer chapel, the Rev. Dr. U. G. B. Pierce, pastor of All

Wheat Slumps After Advance With Decision

Traders Fear Door May Be Opened to Unlimited Crop Production.

By John P. Boughan,
Associated Press Market Editor.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Taken aback by United States Supreme Court announcement invalidating the entire crop restriction program of President Roosevelt, the wheat market fell at the last today. Late downturns of wheat prices followed many nervous fluctuations, including a transient rise of 2 cents a bushel after the court decision was first made known.

Apparently, the sweeping character of the judgment of the supreme tribunal came as a surprise to most wheat traders, their attention having been previously focused on the point that, however the court might rule, the uncertainty which had prevailed about processing taxes would be removed and the market result would be a stimulus.

When the fact became evident, though, that the decision seemed to have opened the way to possible unlimited crop production, sellers grew into a majority, and prices of wheat went downhill in the final dealings.

Wheat closed unsteady at the same as Saturday's finish to 1 cent lower, May, 102¼@102½; corn, unchanged to ⅜ higher; May, 62@62¼; oats, unchanged to ¼ off, and provisions unchanged to 22 cents decline.

The day's losses in Chicago wheat values were mainly in July and September deliveries, representing the new 1936 domestic crop. May wheat, which stands for wheat already in bins, was relatively firm.

Futures Price Range.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	1.02¼	1.04⅜	1.02⅛	1.02¼
July	91	93	90¼	90½
September	90¼	92	88½	89⅛
Corn—				
May	62	62	62	62
July	62½	63⅜	62½	62⅝
Oats—				
May	28⅞	29½	28¾	28¾
July	28½	28⅝	28	28
Rye—				
May	55¼	57	55	55⅛
July	55¾	56½	54½	54⅞
September	....	....	....	55
Barley—				
May	....	....	....	43⅛
Lard—				
January	11.45	11.45	11.40	11.40
March	11.60	11.60	11.50	11.50
May	11.65	11.70	11.60	11.62
July	11.65	11.65	11.52	11.52

Cash Grain Prices.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 2 hard, 1.19½; No. 4 mixed, 1.04½.
CORN—No. 5 mixed, 57@58½; No. 4 yellow, 60½@62.
OATS—No. 3 white, 31@32½; sample grade, 24½@28, the latter musty.
RYE—None.
BUCKWHEAT—No. 2, 1.00.
SOY BEANS—No. 2 yellow, 91 bid Chicago; sample grade, 85.
BARLEY—Actual sales, 42@82.
FEED—30@45, malting, 54@82.
TIMOTHY SEED—3.25@3.35 cwt.
CLOVER SEED—12.00@18.50 cwt.

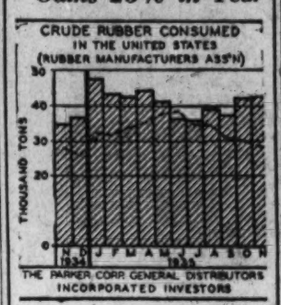
U. S. Treasury Receipts.

By the Associated Press.

The position of the Treasury January 3: Receipts for January 3, $6,874,116.31; expenditures, $25,213,725.74; net balance, $2,266,645,250.10; customs for the month, $1,491,288.64.

Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,913,712,187.63; expenditures $1,820,917,953.27, including $1,690,860,982.65 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $1,907,206,797.64. Gross debt, $30,599,804,117.44, a decrease of $1,178,534.80 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,129,063,330.01.

Rubber Consumption Gains 23% in Year



Boston, Mass., Jan. 6.—The crude rubber consumed in November by the manufacturers of this country exceeded a year ago by 23 per cent. This was the largest November consumption since complete records have been kept. The domestic stocks of crude rubber on hand November 30 were 20 per cent less than a year ago.

Curb Prices Dip In Heavy Trading

By the Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 6.—Accompanied by considerable backing and filling, the curb market worked fractions to a point or more lower today. Selling followed news of the Supreme Court decision invalidating the AAA. Utilities were somewhat resistant, particularly during the forenoon. Volume was the largest in many weeks, transfers approximating 688,000 shares, compared with 488,000 last Friday.

Parker Rust Proof yielded 2¼ to 75, while losers of around a point included Pan-American Airways at 46½, Sherwin-Williams at 124, Aluminum Co. of America at 87, Creole Petroleum at 20¼, Gulf Oil at 73¾, Lake Shore at 51⅝, and Humble Oil at 63.

Among power and light shares American Gas & Electric eased after initial improvement, but Electric Bond & Share, American Superpower and Cities Service finished steady to a bit higher.

Sears, Roebuck Sales 23% Over Last Year

Chicago, Jan. 6 (AP).—Sears, Roebuck & Co. announced today that its gross sales for the 12th period showed an increase of $8,975,013 or 23 per cent over the comparable period of 1934. The sales totals were announced as $48,055,653 in 1935, and $39,080,640 in 1934. The 12th period ran from December 4 to December 31.

Cumulative sales for the 12 periods of the 13-period year were announced as $391,435,649, up $74,925,507, or 23.7 per cent, from the 1934 total of $316,510,142.

Steel Quotations.

New York, Jan. 6 (AP).—Steel prices, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Pittsburgh: Blue annealed sheets, hot rolled, 2.00; galvanized sheets, 3.10; black sheets, hot rolled, 2.40; steel bars, 1.85.

Bank Deposits In Washington Set New Peak

Total of $293,775,702 is Shown by Call for Dec. 31 Condition.

A call issued by the Comptroller of the Currency for the condition of national banks as of December 31 revealed yesterday that deposits in 22 Washington banks had reached the highest total in history.

Aggregate deposits in the banks here on December 31 totaled $293,775,502.34, as compared with $290,200,627.01 on the call of November 1, 1935, which was the high mark up to that time.

The figures reveal a gain of around $26,000,000 since the call of June 29, 1935. All the banks reported encouraging figures and some of them the highest deposits on any call date on record.

Deposits on December 31, 1935.

Total deposits in the District banks on December 31, 1935, were as follows, according to the reports made yesterday:

American S. & T.	$44,928,748.76
Anacostia Bank	1,474,230.31
Commerce & Savings	2,534,730.11
City Bank	5,801,201.19
Columbia National	4,902,382.80
East Wash. Savings	867,433.12
Hamilton National	19,209,827.55
Industrial Bank	326,111.72
Liberty National	5,678,478.64
Lincoln National	9,101,281.25
McLachlen	3,874,216.08
Morris Plan	1,337,064.69
Munsey Trust	5,194,467.96
Nat. Bank of Wash.	9,305,334.98
National Capital Bank	2,715,338.56
Nat. Sav. & Trust	17,207,603.26
Nat. Metropolitan	25,941,074.18
Riggs National	87,947,724.52
Second National	6,455,286.41
Security Sav. & Com.	6,464,925.51
Union Trust	9,497,386.53
Wash. Loan & Trust	23,010,654.21
Total deposits	$293,775,502.34

Federal Reserve Call.

In addition to the condition of all Washington banks, Comptroller O'Connor's call today covered all national banks in the country.

The comptroller is required by law to issue a call for condition of all national banks at least three times each year. Today's was the fourth affecting the calendar year 1935.

Simultaneously, the Federal Reserve system called for statements of condition of State banks belonging to the system and the Deposit Insurance Corporation for its State members. This call also was as of the close of business December 31.

The new peak reached in the Capital in bank deposits is due to the substantial business advances made here during the past year and the general return of confidence in the banks, part of which is due to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The low yield on many investments, has also caused a good deal of money to be placed in the banks, pending what depositors might consider better investment opportunities, bankers say.

The Market

By Carlton A. Shively
A Special Correspondent.

Power, Food and Tobacco Shares Move Briskly Upward in Heavy Trading; Bonds Firm.

New York, Jan. 6.—With a turnover of 3,733,390 shares, the largest since November 22, the stock market tried to get its bearings in a confused sea of trading. It had quickly to digest the President's budget message and the overthrow of the AAA by the Supreme Court, to say nothing of the ordinary fare of domestic and foreign political and trade news.

Bonds were strong, with the utility issues coming into favor, and utility stocks for a time dominated the stock market, on the hope of a legal blow to the Tennessee Valley Authority law. Hope of help from the Supreme Court was fulfilled with regard to the AAA, on a decision throwing out that doubtful bit of legislation; but it was no easy matter for the markets to steer a course. Food, tobacco and utility stocks were strong; others were mixed, with a tendency to strengthen in the last hour. Commodities mostly suffered. Wheat and cotton lost an early gain and sugar declined. Silver again sagged. May wheat closed unchanged at 102½ cents a bushel. Foreign currencies were steady, with francs above the gold point.

Forgotten Man Wins.

While the AAA decision was highly popular in business and financial circles, the market response was affected by cross currents. The decision was hailed partly as another check to New Deal economies, and particularly in so far as by eliminating the processing taxes it would tend to increase consumption of goods by keeping down the price to the consumer. From the standpoint of the farmer the decision leaves room for some guesswork. For one thing, Congress might pass another law giving the farmer bonuses, but eliminating the tax, merely looking to the general taxpayer for the money. That incidentally would put off further such a minor item as balancing the budget.

In any event, the reduction of surplus of wheat, cotton, live stock and other farm commodities has helped to bring prices high enough to show farmers good profits on the amount they produce. They might find a broader market to offset some fall in price, and last year, it is estimated, benefits made up less than 10 per cent of total farm income, so that the matter is not vital. The early jump in wheat and cotton on the news of the decision reflected that view, as well as a certain amount of short covering.

As for idividual companies, it is not expected that there will be any tax refunds. However, it is estimated that processing taxes impounded by the courts, which will, of course, now be paid back to the companies involved, amounted to between $250,000,000 and $275,000,000. Most important of all in the AAA decision was the blow it struck for the defense of the Forgotten Man—the mere consumer of food and clothing.

More Deficits.

No great attention was given by the markets to President Roosevelt's address over the radio last Friday night, as was shown by the indifference of the Saturday market. It had been anticipated in most quarters that the message to Congress, with its radio hookup, would be merely a defense of policies garnished with the usual jargonic references to people with money and views on economics, finance and politics differing from those of the reigning power. No disappointment was found in Wall Street on that score, and attention was turned to the budget speech, prepared for today, and the Supreme Court for hints of what to expect.

Early action of the markets told unmistakably that greater hope was placed in the Supreme Court than in any change of heart on the part of the New Dealers. Markets showed that they regarded a curb to the managed economy plan, illustrated in the AAA (Government price fixing and consumer taxation), and the TVA (public utility operation by Government) as more important than any mere lip service to "an approach to" a balanced budget. As between a year or so more of the AAA and an immediate balancing of the budget, doubtless the latter would receive the vote of conservative business; but no one believes the present Administration has its heart set on balancing anything, whatever its figures may pretend to show.

The most that can be hoped for is some dominution in the rate of spending, and the chances for that seem good, inasmuch as this is a Presidential election year, when spending will be under attack, and when higher taxes will be doubly unpopular, either actual or prospective. Still the real encouragement to business came last year with the overthrow of the NRA, and dictatorship of the New Deal obviously can be curbed only through the courts, pending the slow realization of realties by the voters. Wall street welcomed the promise of lowered expenditures, but it continued to put little of its trust in princes.

Time Question Answered.

Had hopes been set high on the budget message, the disappointment would have been considerable. Actually the President said little about his spending or taxation plans, beyond one or two meaningless generalities. The only figures ventured were those for the ordinary budget, and the recognition of two sets of books is in itself a bear point on Government finance. The Administration hopes to take in enough money to meet the ordinary expenditures of running the Government, which now amount to the enormous total of five billions.

Nothing is said in the budget message about the real spending that has been mainly responsible for jacking up the public debt to the record level of high above 30 billions—that is, bonuses, public works, boondoggling, and the myriad forms of public relief, or just plain political pump-priming in the name of business recovery. The President did say he thought all that would be less than last year, and that the deficit might be under three billions but that did not include his virtual admission that a bonus will be passed, and approved by him, involving a new item of one to two billions, nor of appropriations to continue farm doles without benefit of processing taxes. In that case the deficit assuredly will be two or three billions greater than a year ago, however it may be disguised.

On another point no great disappointment could have been entertained by those who have followed the course of the New Deal with open eyes. The President asked manent. Fortunately the Supreme that some of his emergency measures, including AAA, be made per- Court almost at the same moment gave its views on that score, at least as the act is now drawn. Overthrow of the AAA and the budget message hit the markets at about the same time, and the court's decision won all counts.

Sugar Tumbles; Trade Confused

By the Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 6.—Raw sugar futures dipped sharply in New York today on the Supreme Court decision nullifying AAA.

Prices tumbled more than 1-5 of a cent a pound, carrying the quotation for January delivery raw sugar, before payment of duty, under 2 cents.

The sugar trade was highly confused as to what would happen to the duty on Cuban. Some thought that with the discontinuance of crop control, the Cuban duty would automatically be increased from 9-10 of a cent a pound to 1½ cents.

Following early advances of 4 to 5 points on further evening up, sugar futures broke sharply. January contracts fell from 2.21 to 2.03 and September from 2.34 to 2.14, or 14 to 16 points net lower, with the market in the final trading nervous and unsettled at about the lowest levels.

The Day's Movements In Leading Markets

Stocks.

	Mon.	Sat.
Advances	244	312
Declines	533	342
Unchanged	153	211
Total issues	930	835

Power and food shares higher, others lower in heavy trading; volume, 3,733,390.

Bonds.

Uneven; secondary rails lower; transfers, $18,611,000.

Curb.

Declines on late selling; turnover, 688,000.

Commodities.

Wheat, weak; cotton, unsteady; sugar, lower; coffee, firm.

Exchange.

Gold currencies improve; France, 6.60 cents; Great Britain, $4.93.

Cotton Advances, Drops, Steadies

By the Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Supreme Court decision invalidating the AAA was followed by erratic fluctuations in cotton today. March contracts, after selling up from 11.36 to 11.58, broke to 11.23 in the later trading, then rallied to 11.38. The general market closed steady at net advances of 4 to 11 points on old crop positions, while the new crop months were 5 to 6 points net lower.

The market was nervous prior to the decisions. The immediate response to the Washington news was a rise of 26 to 30 points above Saturday's closing quotations, in an obviously well liquidated market.

Futures Price Range.

	High.	Low.	Last.
January	11.95	11.67	11.70
March	11.58	11.23	11.38-39
May	11.15	10.98	11.13-15
July	10.75	10.76	10.88
October	10.82	10.31	10.48-47
December	10.63	10.30	10.45

Spot, steady; middling, 12.15.

Cottonseed Oil.

Bleachable cottonseed oil weakened today following the Supreme Court's AAA decision. Final prices were 9 to 12 points net lower. Sales, 104 contracts. Bleachable spot, nominal; January, 10.47; March and May, 10.43; July, 10.41.

THE
PUBLIC NATIONAL BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MAIN OFFICE 76 WILLIAM STREET

ESTABLISHED 1908

CONDENSED STATEMENT
of Condition at the close of Business, December 31st, 1935

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash and due from Banks	$41,212,476.51	Capital	$8,250,000.00
U. S. Government Obligations	37,740,014.60	Surplus	3,200,000.00
State, Municipal and Corporate Bonds	23,107,608.20	Undivided Profits	2,252,573.08
Loans and Discounts	48,870,626.60		$13,702,573.08
Mortgages Owned	11,551.00	Dividend Payable January 2, 1936	123,750.00
Customers' Liability under Acceptances	1,603,757.31	Unearned Discount	152,085.87
Banking Houses	2,034,127.67	Reserved for Interest, Taxes and Contingencies	2,033,479.14
Other Real Estate Owned	181,500.00	Acceptances Outstanding	1,879,367.23
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	343,500.00	Other Liabilities	126,038.08
Accrued Interest Receivable	714,409.50	Deposits	138,312,940.34
Other Assets	310,662.13		
TOTAL	$156,330,233.74	TOTAL	$156,330,233.74

MEMBER, NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION
MEMBER, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

31 OFFICES LOCATED THROUGHOUT GREATER NEW YORK

Transactions on N. Y. Bond Market

Range of United States Government Issues

By the Associated Press.

Total yesterday, $18,611,000; previous day, $14,405,000; week ago, $10,344,000; year ago, $15,543,000; two years ago, $15,723,000. January 1 to date, $68,106,000; year ago, $68,046,000; two years ago, $78,024,000.

(Sales in $1,000. Dollars and 32ds.)

1935 High	1935 Low	Jan. 6 Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge.	Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Yield
117.7	113.6	40	Treasury 4¼s, 1947-52	115.11	115.8	115.8	—.3	115.9	115.12	2.72
106.28	102.28	9	Treasury 3¼s, 1943-45	106	105.30	105.30	—.4	105.31	106	2.40
112.8	108.24	51	Treasury 4s, 1944-54	111.9	111.7	111.9	+.1	111.8	111.10	2.57
110.25	107	107	Treasury 3¾s, 1946-56	109.10	109.9	109.10	+.1	109.9	109.12	2.69
107.29	103.28	108	Treasury 3⅜s, 1943-47	106.24	106.24	106.24	+.3	106.24	106.28	2.37
108.28	104.14	105	Treasury 3⅜s, 1941-43 Mch.	108.9	108.6	108.9	+.2	108.11	108.14	1.68
108.28	104.18	8	Treasury 3¼s, 1941	108.26	108.22	108.22	—.1	108.26	108.27	1.58
106.19	102.24	9	Treasury 3¼s, 1944-46	105.20	106.20	105.20	.....	105.20	105.23	2.48
105.11	101.26	51	Treasury 3¼s, 1946-49	104	103.31	103.31	+.1	104	104.2	2.68
105.9	101.15	8	Treasury 3¼s, 1949-52	104	103.31	104	.....	104	104.2	2.78
104.10	100.20	122	Treasury 3s, 1946-48	103.4	103	103.4	+.5	103.1	103.5	2.65
104.10	100.20	13	Treasury 3s, 1951-55	103	103	103	+.2	102.30	103.5	2.75
101.28	98.26	111	Treasury 2¾s, 1955-60	100.8	100.4	100.8	+.2	100.6	100.8	2.86
101.9	99.26	309	Treasury 2¾s, 1945-47	101.9	101.5	101.9	+.3	101.8	101.9	2.60
101.20	98.24	2	Federal Farm Mtg 3¼s, 1942-47	100.22	100.22	100.22	+.1	100.19	100.22	2.63
102.24	100	1	Federal Farm Mtg 3s, 1947	102.1	102.1	102.1	.....	102	102.2	2.63
102.20	99.16	21	Federal Farm 3s, 1949	101.18	101.16	101.18	+.1	101.16	101.18	2.79
104.5	101.14	6	Federal Farm Mtg 3¼s, 1964	102.25	102.25	102.25	—.3	102.26	102.30	2.87
102.16	99.16	11	Home Own Ln 3s, A 1952	101.7	101.5	101.7	+.3	101.6	101.7	2.83
101.6	98.20	71	Home Own Ln 2¾s, 1939-49	99.30	99.24	99.29	+.1	99.28	99.29	2.76

XIN—Ex interest. CT—Certificates.

Sales		High	Low	Last
32	Alleghany 5 '44	90	89½	90
49	Alleghany 5 '49	81	80¼	80¼
134	Am & F P 5 2030	71¼	70	70¾
70	Am I G Ch 5½ '49	113⅞	113	113½
40	Am Roll M 4½ '48	127¾	124	124
13	Am T & T 5 '65	112¾	113	113¼
235	Am WW & E 5 '44	117⅛	112	113⅝
11	Arm Del 4 '55	96⅛	95½	96
42	A T & S F 4 '95	110⅞	110½	110½
75	A C Line 1st 4 '52	98⅝	98	98½
8	Atl Refin 5 '37	106	106	106
21	B & O rfg 6 '95	87½	86½	86½
38	B & O 1st 5 '48	109⅛	108¾	108¾
207	B & O cvt 4½ '60	64	62½	63
15	B & O 4 '38	103¼	103	103¼
1	Bell T Pa 5 '48 B	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝
48	Beth Stl 4½ '60	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
22	Boston & Me 5 '67	80⅛	79¼	79½
13	Bkly M Tran 6 '88	107⅛	107⅜	107⅜
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	121½	121½	121½
83	Buf R&P 4½s 57	68½	67½	67⅝
9	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	111⅞	110⅝	110⅝
19	Can Pac 4½s 60	101½	101	101
29	Can Pac 4s perp	88¼	88	88
11	Cen Ill E&G 5s 51	100	99⅝	99⅝
2	Cen Pac 5s 60	90	89¾	90
24	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	103⅜	103¾	103¾
26	Certain-td 5½s 48	98	97¼	97¼
24	Chesap Corp 5s 47	120¼	119½	120
18	C&O gen 4½s 92	119	118½	118½
14	CB&Q gen 4s 58	108	107¾	107¾
134	Chic Gt West 4s 59	28½	26¾	26¾
172	CMPS & Pac 5s 75	21¾	19¾	19¾
318	CMPS & I 5s 2000	8¾	7¾	8
228	Chi & NW cv 4½ '49	13	12	12⅛
174	CRI&P cvt 4½ '60	8½	7¾	7¾
58	CRI&P rfg 4 '34	17	16⅛	16⅛
154	Int Hydro El 6 '44	52½	49¾	50⅛
40	Int Paper 5 '47	93½	93	93
29	Int T & T 4½ '52	76½	75¾	75¾
28	Int T & T deb 5 '55	80½	79	79⅛
63	K C South 5 '50	68¾	67½	68
17	K G Term 4 '60	107¼	107	107
1	K G & E 4½ '80	105	105	105
14	Lac Gas 5½ '53	76	73¾	74
277	Lautaro Nit 6 '54	22¾	21¾	21¾
11	Loew's Inc 6 '41	104	104	104

Dow-Jones Bonds.

By the United Press.

Bonds.

40 bonds	99.47	—0.14
10 first rails	108.12	+0.01
10 second rails	78.92	—0.55
10 utilities	105.24	—0.05
10 industrials	105.60	—0.12

Sales		High	Low	Last
6	Louis & N 4s M40	108¾	108½	108½
8	Manhat Ry 4s 90	71	70¼	70¼
11	McKes&Rob 5½s50	103	102⅝	102⅝
1	MilElRy&Ls 61B	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
20	MSP&SSMcon 4s 38	35	34½	35
68	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	78¾	77⅝	77⅞
84	Mo Pac 5½s 49	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
90	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	29	28	28¼
105	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	11⅜	10⅛	10⅛
107	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29	28	28⅛
8	Mont Pw rfg 5Ns 43	107¼	107¼	107¼
30	Nat Dairy 5½s 48	104¼	103⅝	104
11	Natl Steel 4s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4	New Eng T&T5s 52	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
1	N O P S 5 55B	90½	90	90½
1	N O T & M 5½ '54	33	33	33
21	N Y cvt 6 '44	115⅛	114¼	114¼
150	N Y C rf 5 2013	83½	82¼	82⅝
54	N Y C con 4 '98	91½	90½	90½
44	N Y C&HR 4½ 2013	77⅝	75⅝	75⅝
113	NYC&StL 4½ '78	74½	73	73¼
1	N Y Edis 6½ '41	109½	109½	109½
10	N Y L & Y 4 '42	95	95	95
51	NYNH&H cvt 6 '48	33	32¼	32⅝
2	N Y Ry inc 6 '65	32	32	32
6	N Y Tel 4½ '39	111¼	110¾	110¾
42	N Y W & B 4½ '46	17	16	16⅛
6	Niagara Sh 5½ '50	98	97½	97½
5	Nor & W 5 '96	116	115¾	116
8	Nor Am Co 5 '61	104⅝	103¾	103⅝
12	N Am Ed 5 '69C	102½	102	102½
116	Nor Pac 6 2047	108¼	107⅝	107⅝
68	Nor Pac 4 '97	105½	105	105⅛
1	No State Pow 5 '41	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4 '61	107	107	107
13	Otis Steel 6 '41	103¼	103	103¼
9	Pac Gas&El 5 '42	104½	104½	104½
7	Pac T&T 5 '37	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4	Penn Dix 6 '41 A	95	92	92⅝
7	Pen P&L 4½ '81	106¾	106⅛	106⅛
6	Pen RR gen 5 '68	116⅞	116⅜	116⅞
14	Pen RR gen 4½ '65	110	109¾	110
19	Pen RR 4½ '84 E	106½	106⅛	106½
55	Pen RR 4½ '70	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5 '47	107	107	107
27	Phila Co 5 '67	104⅛	103¾	104
28	Phil Read C&I 6 '49	29	26½	26¾
16	Ph Read C&I 5 '73	50⅞	48⅞	49
49	Portl Gen E 4½ '60	74½	73½	73½
59	Postal Tel&C 5 '53	36¾	35¼	35¼
10	Reads 4½ '97 A	107	106½	106⅝
3	Rem Rand 5½ '47	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
38	StLIM&S 4R&G '33	68¾	68	68
78	St L S F 4½ '78	15⅞	15	15
84	St L S F 4 '50 A	18¼	16½	17
23	StPK&C ShL4½ '41	19⅞	17⅝	17⅝
47	Seab A L con 6 '45	10⅞	9⅝	10
9	Shell Pipe L 5 '52	104½	104½	104½
5	Shell Un 5 '47	103¾	104¼	104¼
1	Skelly Oil 5½ '39	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	So B T&T 5 '41	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
86	Sou Pac 4½ '81	78½	78	78⅛
34	So Pac 4½ '69	79½	78½	79⅛
69	South Ry con 5 '94	97	95¾	96
254	South Ry gen 4 '56	57½	56½	56⅝
55	Studebaker 6 cvt '45	84½	82	82⅝
23	Ten El Pw 6 '47 A	96	95	96
110	Tex Corp 5 cvt '44	103¾	103⅛	103¼
7	Tex & Pac 5 '79 C	99	98½	98½
65	Third Ave adj 5 '60	28	27½	27½
7	Un Pac 4½ '67	107	106¾	106¾
15	Un Pac 1st 4 '47	112½	112¼	112¼
49	Unit Drug 5 '53	99½	99½	99½
24	U S Rub 5 '47	104¼	104	104
28	Utah P & L 5 '44	100	99⅝	99⅝
11	Util P & L 5½ '47	64¾	64¼	64¼
43	Util P & L 5 '50 ww	61½	60¼	60¾
4	Virginian Ry 5 '52	111	111	111
84	Warner Bros 6 '39	87	86	86⅛
48	West Md 4 '52	97	96½	97
29	West Pac 1st 5 '46	39¾	38⅝	38⅝
14	West Un 6½ '36	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
21	West Un 5 '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	West Un 4½ '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
49	West Un 5 '60	104¾	104¼	104¾
6	Wheel St 4½ '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
67	Wick-Sp cvt 7s35ct	23½	22½	22½
6	Youngst S&T 5s 78	104¾	104½	104½

FOREIGN BONDS.

63	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	42¾	41⅝	41¾
9	Argentine 6s 57 A	98½	98¼	98⅜
8	Arg 6s of 59 Jun	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
2	Arg sf 6s 1960 May	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
1	Arg 6s 1961 Feb	98½	96½	98½
3	Argentine 5½s 62	95¾	95¾	95¾
12	Australia 5s 57	105	104¾	104¾
13	Australia 4½s 56	99½	99¼	99½
1	Austria 7s 37	93¼	93¼	93¼
3	Belgium 7s 56	108	108	108
3	Belgium 6s 55	108¾	108	108
10	Berlin City 6½s 50	28½	28¼	28¼
24	Bolivia 8s 47	9½	9½	9½
17	Bolivia 7s 69	8½	8	8
18	Brazil 8s 41	28¾	28½	28¾
33	Brazil 6½s 26-57	23⅞	23	23½
48	Brazil 6½s 27-57	23⅝	23	23½
2	British 5½s 37	106¼	106¼	106¼
13	British 4s 60-90	114¼	114½	114⅝
46	Buenos A 6s 61 sta	56½	56	56½
10	Buen A 6½s 61st	56½	56½	56½
3	Canada 5s 52	112⅜	112¼	112¼
28	Canada 4s 60	106¾	106¼	106¾
50	Chile 6 '60	15¼	14¾	14¾
38	Chile 6 '61 Feb	15¼	14¾	14¾
9	Colomb 6 '61 Oct	21¼	21	21
10	Copenhag 5 '52	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1	Cuba 5½ '45	38½	38½	38½
7	Denmark 4½ '62	94⅜	94¼	94¼
1	French 7½ '41	172½	172½	172½
2	French 7 '49	177	177	177
20	Ger C A B 6'38Apr	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	Ger C A B 6 '80Oct	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
20	Ger Gv Int 5½ '65	28⅛	27⅝	28
5	Ger Gvt 7 '49	38	37⅝	37⅝
2	Ger Gen El 6 '48	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
5	Gt C El P Jap 7 '46	94	93½	93½
3	Haeder Steel 6 '48	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
8	Ital Pub Ut 7 '52	53	53	53
29	Italy 7 '51	63½	61¼	62
7	Japan 6½ '54	100	99⅞	99⅞
4	Met Water 5½ '50	101⅝	101½	101⅝
30	Milan City 6½ '52	54	53	53
1	Norway 6 '44	107	107	107
3	Norway 5 '63	102⅛	102½	102½
4	Orient Dev 5½ '58	80	80	80
20	Panama 5 '63 A	70	68½	70
82	Peru 1st 6 '60	13¾	13	13

Complete Transactions Yesterday on New York Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press.

Total sales yesterday, 3,733,390; previous day, 1,592,400; week ago, 1,628,058; year ago, 1,286,340; two years ago, 734,230; January 1 to date, 10,422,300; year ago, 4,687,708; two years ago, 6,152,320.

Dow-Jones Averages

By the United Press.

New York, Jan. 6.—Dow-Jones averages:

Stocks—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net ch.
30 industrials	144.13	145.35	141.55	143.11	—0.97
20 railroads	42.14	42.50	40.81	41.43	—0.71
30 utilities	30.97	30.74	29.56	30.03	+0.05

Transactions in stocks used today:

Industrials	327,100
Rails	150,800
Utilities	477,700

Commodities Range

	Yester-day.	Prev. day.	Week ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Wheat (May)	1.02¾	1.03⅝	1.00⅝	96⅛	1.00⅝
Cotton, New York (Jan.)	11.79	11.82	11.53	11.77	12.46
Corn (May), Chicago	83	81¾	80⅞	85⅛	93½
Oats (May), Chicago	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	8.50
Cattle, choice steers, Kans. City	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	8.50
Hogs, choice, Baltimore	10.40	10.55	10.75	10.70	8.30
Lambs, choice, Baltimore	12.25	12.00	12.00	12.00	9.50
Butter, N. Y. creamery	34	34	34	37	30½
Flour, New York	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.70	7.00
Coffee, New York	8.40	8.40	8.15	8.30	8.50
Raw sugar, New York	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	5.10
Steel, Pittsburgh bar	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Rubber, New York	13.89	13.78	13.50	13.13	13.55
Pig iron, foundry	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.86
Tin	47.12	47.75	48.62	51.12	50.70
Copper, electrolytic	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9
Bar gold, London (s)	34.79	34.79	34.79	34.78	34.87
Bar silver, New York	49 ⅝	49 ⅝	49 ⅝	49 ⅝	54 ⅛
Zinc, East St. Louis	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	5.72
Lead, New York	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.70

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, Jan. 6 (AP) (U. S. Dept. of Agr.).—CATTLE—Receipts, 900 with 200 holdovers; quality fairly liberal proportioned cows; steers, slow, steady and weak; some bids 25 lower; cows and bulls weak to 25 lower; medium grade warmed-up lightweight steers and yearlings, 8.00@8.75; common down to 6.50 and below; few good heifers, 8.35@8.50; beef cows, 5.00@6.00; few, 6.50; cutters, 3.75@4.75; shelly kind down to 3.50; bulls, 5.00@6.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 425; market slow, mostly steady to weak; spots 50 lower on lower grades. Few good and choice veal-ers, 12.00@13.50; common and mediums predominate at 7.50@12.00; culls down to 6.00; few low grade calves, 3.50@7.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,650; market slow, mostly 20@25 lower than Saturday or 15-20 under Friday; good and choice, 140-210 lbs., 10.40@10.65; top, 10.65 paid for good demand up to 10.75; 220-250 lbs., 10.00@10.35; heavier weights down to 9.50 and below. Good packing sows, 8.50@9.00; stags, 7.25 down.

SHEEP—Receipts, 350; lambs, strong; to city butchers at 12.50; common and medium lots, 9.00@11.00; culls, 7.50@8.00. Ewes steady at 5.25 down.

APPLES—Bushel baskets, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, U. S. Is, 2½-inch minimum, Jonathans, 90@1.00; Yorks, 75@80; smokehouse, 60@75; Northwestern greenings and winter bananas, 75@85; Staymans, 1.10@1.35; Grimes, 50@75; Delicious, U. S. 1s, 2½-inch minimum, 1.25@1.40; various varieties, ungraded, best, 50@60; poorer, 25@40. Boxes, Washington, extra fancy Delicious, medium to large size, 1.90@2.00; fancy, 1.65@1.75.

POTATOES—Maine, 100-lb. sacks, Mountains, U. S. 1s, 1.85@1.90; U. S. Commercials, 1.75@1.80; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 100-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. 1s, 1.50@1.60; ungraded, 1.35@1.40; New York, 100-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. 1s, 1.55@1.65. Sweet potatoes—Eastern Shore Virginia, bushel hampers, white yams and Nancy Halls, U. S. 1s, 1.60@1.00; Jersey, barrels, U. S. 1s, 1.75@2.00; Eastern Shore Maryland, bushel hampers, ungraded, 75@85; nearby bushel hampers, 90@1.00.

POULTRY—Young chickens, Rocks, 23@24; mixed colors, 22@24. Fowl, Rocks, 23@24; mixed colors, 22@23; Leghorns, 18@20; roosters, 12@14. Ducks, young, Pekins, 21@22; Museovy, 22@23. Turkeys, few sales to make market.

EGGS—Nearby, current receipts, per dozen, 29@30; hennery whites, large 30; medium, 27@28; southern, 26@27; receipts, 848 cases.

Tobacco Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6.

Maryland—For the 10-day period from December 21 to December 31, receipts at the warehouses were 21 hogsheads; there were no sales.

Ohio—Nothing to report.

Maryland—Firm leaf, nondescript, 2@4; common, 4@10; medium, 10@30; good, 30@40; fine red, 50. Seconds, common, 3@5; medium, 6@18; good to fine, 18@45.

Ohio—Fine and fine cured, common to medium, 4@8; good to fine, 8@18; Spanish-type, common to medium, 7@20; good to fine yellow, 20@45.

N.B.—Unsound and badly mixed packages from 2 to 3 cents lower.

Stock in Warehouses.

	Md.	Ohio	Total
Stock January 1	25,978	487	26,465
Receipts since	44,997	182	45,179
Totals	70,822	669	71,591
Delivered since	42,210	436	42,646
Stocks today	28,612	233	28,845
Previous sales	28,577	263	28,065
Ground leaves to date, 93.			

Baltimore Grain Prices.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,282 barrels; market firm; quotations for flour in 98-pound cotton sacks, including tax, are: Winter patent, 6.00@6.45; winter straight, 5.60@5.85; spring patent, 7.35@7.50; spring straight, 7.50@7.75; hard winter patent, 7.45@7.65; hard winter straight, 7.15@7.30; rye flour, dark or white, 5.05@5.15.

Shipments from—Receipts, 1,248 bushels by car. Stock in elevators, 217,000 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts, 9,911,413 bushels. Stock in elevators, 1,024,000 bushels; 1,023,000 bushels, January. No. 2 red winter, nominal; No. 2 hard winter, nominal; No. 2 yellow corn (new), 86@87. Western billing, 87 cents over to this price.

OATS—Shipments from—Receipts, 624 bushels. Stock in elevators, 36,175 bushels. No. 2 white oats, 42@43 per bushel, all to weight and location.

Note—On all sales of oats to the local trade, except those on track, there is an additional charge of 3 cents per bushel for storage and elevator, which is paid by the buyer.

RYE—Receipts, 27,096 bushels, including 25,295 bushels afloat and 1,800 bushels by car. Shipments from elevators, 5,000 bushels. Stock in elevators, 94,406 bushels.

HAY—General market dull. On scene timothy, clover and mixed hay prices are quotably unchanged at 10.00@12.50 per ton. Poorer grades are hard to sell and market irregular on all grades below No. 1.

STRAW—Market quiet. Wheat straw, No. 1, per ton, 7.00; oat straw, 7.00.

MILL FEED—Receipts, 1,100 bags. Market steady on spot bran and middling. Prices, per ton, 100-pound sacks, 26.00@26.50; standard middling, 28.00@28.50.

BARLEY — Stock in elevators, 938 bushels.

Richmond Markets.

Richmond, Jan. 6 (AP).—Note—The prices quoted were received by commission merchants and some others for lots sold to retail merchants, local butchers, peddlers, institutions and some other buyers during the trading today.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Receipts, moderate and market steady at about unchanged prices. Quoting white potatoes, new crop Texas stock, 90-lb. sacks, 1.65; U. S. apples, bu. basket packs, No. 1, Rapp, Delicious, Staymans and Pippins, 1.50; Yorks, 1.00@1.10; utilities, all varieties mostly around 1.00; Florida, oranges, 3.00 to 3.50 a box. Grapefruits, 2.75@3.00 a box. Tomatoes, 2.00@2.50 a lug. Grapes, 2.25@2.50 a lug. Lettuce, 1.75@3.25 a crate. Celery, 3.50@3.75 a standard crate. California oranges, 4.50@5.00 a box.

BUTTER—Receipts, moderate; market steady. Virginia creamery butter in lb. carton packs, 30-lb. tubs at 32; packing stock buyers paying 15 cents for packing stock country butter at quotable 15@36.

EGGS—Receipts, heavier; market slow, most sales, 1 to 2 cents lower; averages run nearby farm eggs, mixed colors and sizes, 20; large hennery whites mostly 30; storage firsts, 25; storage standards, 26.

POULTRY—Receipts, very light; market slow, demand light, quoting for bulk of sales, turkeys, 23@28. Ducks, 18@20. Guineas, 45@50 cents each, large heavy colored hens, 20@21. Leghorns, 15@18. Chickens, 20@22 for bulk of sales; rabbits, slow sale, 8@15 cents each.

LIVESTOCK—Receipts, moderate, market 25 cents lower than last Friday's top on choice corn fed, 160-250 lb. butcher hogs, early top today at 9.75, with none held for steady at 10.00 top. Veal calves steady, 3.00@3.00; bulls, 2.50@3.50; heifers, 4.00@4.00. common and medium, 9.00; ewes, steady, 3.00@4.50; lambs, 8.00@10.00, bulk of sales around 8.00@9.25.

New York Curb Bonds

By the Associated Press.

Sales		High	Low	Last
	A			
64	Ala Pow 4½ '07	83	82	82¾
8	Am G&E 5 2028	108	107¾	108
34	Am P&L 6 2016	94⅞	94⅛	94⅝
2	Appal El Pw 5 '56	106	106	106
31	As Elec 4½s '53	94	93	94
29	As G & E 5 '50	58⅝	57¾	58
55	As G&E 5 '48	33	32½	32¾
61	As G&E 4½ '49 C	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞
1	As Tel Ut 5½ '44	29½	29½	29½
8	As T&T 5½ '55A	79	78	79
	B			
27	Baldw Loc 6 '36 xw	77⅝	75	76
3	Bell T Can 5 '57 B	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
15	Can Pac 6s 42	112	110¼	111
4	Caro P&L 5s 56	100	99⅜	100
39	Cen Ill PS 4½s 67F	95⅝	95¼	95⅜
43	Cen P&L 5s 58	84	83	83⅝
136	Cen St El 5½s '54	68½	65¼	66
90	Cen St El 5s 48	65¼	63¾	63¾
206	Cities Ser 5s 50	71⅛	70¼	70¾
45	Cit S P&L 5½s 49	89¼	87	87
56	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	69	67	67
5	†Comwlth Ed 4s 81 F	106	106	106
23	Conn Riv P 5s 52	104	104	104
3	†Con G&L Ba 4s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
19	Con Gas Ut 6s 43	90	88⅞	90
175	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	86	85¼	85¼
	D			
27	Det C Gas 5s 50 B	104	103¾	104
	E			
224	Elec P&L 5s 2030	78¾	76⅛	77⅛
16	Emp O&R 5½s 42	82½	81¾	82
	F			
68	Fla P&L 5s 54	94⅛	93⅝	94
	G			
11	Gatin P 5s 56	93½	93	93
17	Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	82	80½	80½
13	Gen W Wk 5 '43 A	89¾	88	89¼
90	Geo Pow 5 '57	98¼	97⅜	98¼
12	Glen Ald Coal 4 '65	88	88	88
4	Gulf Oil Pa 5 '47	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
6	Gulf St Ut 5 '56A	105½	105¼	105½
	H			
47	Ill Pow&L 5 '56 C	96⅛	95⅞	96
15	Ill Pow&L 6 '53	103½	102½	103¼
14	Ind Svc 5 '50	95⅛	94½	95⅜
24	Indnapls Gas 5 '52	69¼	68¼	68¼
20	Int Sec Am 5 '47	95¾	95¼	95¾
21	Inters Pow 5 '52	71	70¾	70¾
31	Inters Pow 5 '57	84	83	84
	J			
13	Jer C P&L 4½ '61C	104¾	104¼	104¾
	K			
26	Ky Util 5 '60 I	95	94½	94½
16	Ky Util 5 '61 H	93	94¾	94¾
	L			
7	Lehigh PS 6 2026 A	109¾	109½	109¾
	M			
10	Mass Gas 5 '55	100¾	100½	100¾
32	Miss P&L Co 5 '57	96	95½	96
	N			
4	Nat P&L 5 2030 B	88	88	88
188	Nat Pub S 5 '78 ctf	19¾	18½	19⅛
16	Nevada Ca1 E 5 '56	87½	86¾	86¾
51	N Eng G&E 5 '50	75¼	74¼	74¼
51	N Eng G&E 5 '47	73	71⅝	74¼
	O			
41	N Eng Pow 5½ '54	92	91	91
3	NY P&L 4½ '67	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
15	NY St E&G 4½ '80	103	103	103
11	Nor Am L&P6½ '36	92	91½	92
12	Nor State P 4½ '61	106	106	106
	O			
1	Ohio Edis 5 '60	106½	106½	106½
14	Okla G&E 5 '50	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
	P			
33	Pac P&L 5 '55	86⅝	85¾	85⅞
7	Pen Cen P&L 4½ '77	100¼	100¼	100¼
91	Peo G L & C 6 '43	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
15	Peo G L & C 5 '47	86¾	86¾	86¾
12	Pub S N I 4½ '81F	102¼	102¼	102¼
111	Pug P & L 5 '49	90	89½	89½
91	P S E & G 5 '53	89¼	88⅝	88⅝
	R			
27	Rih W & P 4½ '67A	101	100⅝	100⅝
41	S E Ele 6½ 2025 A	103	103	103
28	Stand G & E 5 '57	71¾	71	71¾
19	St G & E 6 '35 cfs	73¼	72	72
88	Stand P & L 6 '57	72	72	72
5	Stand P & L 6 '60	67	67	67
65	Stand G & E 5 '61	68¼	68¼	68¼
24	Tex El S 5 '60	104	104	104
	T			
24	Tex El S 5 '60	101	100⅝	100⅝
20	Tex P&L 5 '60	101	100⅝	100⅝
8	Toledo Ed 5s 62	106	106	106
28	Twin CRT 5½s52A	78⅝	78¼	78⅝
	U			
19	Un L&P 6s 75	77¾	77	77
60	Un L&Ry 5½s 52	83⅝	83	83
	W			
8	West NewspUnds44	34	33½	33⅝
5	West Pa 5s 2030	99½	99⅝	99⅝
48	West Tex Ut 5s 57A	99½	99	99
	FOREIGN BONDS			
1	Europ Mtg 7 '67 C	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
5	Ger C Mun 7 '47	28¼	28¼	28¼
1	Ger C Mun 6 '47 A	28¼	28¼	28¼
8	It. Sup Pw 6 '63 A	28¾	28¾	28¾
2	Nippon E P 6½ '53	40	40	40
1	Ruhr Gas 6½ '53A	32½	32½	32½
14	Terni Elec 6½ '53	42	41½	41½

†Officially listed on application by the corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the board of governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included. XD—Ex dividend. EX—Ex dividend date or date. XR—Ex rights. (a) Plus extras. (b) Including extras. (c) Paid last year. (f) Payable in scrip. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Paid this year. (k) Accumulated dividend paid this year. (m) Declared or paid in '35 plus stock dividend. (n) Paid last year. (r) Payable in stock. (s) Accumulated dividend paid this year. (wi) Without warrants. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants.

Foreign Markets.

By the Associated Press.

London, Jan. 6.—A cheerful tone prevailed on the stock exchange, with good continental buying of gold mining and oil shares. Local investment buying of industrials caused this group to advance, while prices in other sections remained quiet and the closing tone was firm.

Paris—Hesitancy and irregularity prevailed on the bourse today as traders carefully watched the international developments. Rentes advanced and industrials moved irregularly, while international issues were mostly lower. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—Business on the boerse was of a small character but a friendlier tone developed with the strengthening of Reichsbank shares. The close was firmer.

Baltimore Securities.

Baltimore, Jan. 6.—Closing prices:

Stocks.	
Arundel Corporation	20½
Atlantic Coast Line of Conn.	35
Black & Decker	23
Cons G E L P 5% pfd	114
Houston Oil pfd tr ctf	15⅜
Mono W Pa P S 7 pf	24½
New Amsterdam Casualty	15
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty	15½
Bonds.	
Baltimore Transit & Guaranty	13½

Foreign Exchange.

By the Associated Press.

Narrow price variations prevailed in most of yesterday's foreign exchange markets.

At Paris the dollar was about unchanged, closing at the equivalent of 6.597 cents to the franc. In New York the French currency improved .00¼ of a cent at 6.594 cents.

The dollar was a bit easier in London at 4.92⅛ to the pound. Sterling in New York was quoted at its Saturday's final level of $4.92.

Belgas, Swiss francs and guilders also held at their last week's closing figures.

AUCHINCLOSS, PARKER & REDPATH

719 Fifteenth Street, Washington

Metropolitan 3116

Our facilities for executing orders in Security and Commodity Markets include Direct Private Wires to each of our offices in

New York Washington Philadelphia Baltimore Wilkes-Barre

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New York Stock Exchange
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LONG TERM Mortgage Loans 5% INTEREST

Monthly Payments of $6.60 on each $1,000 borrowed, include interest and pay off loan in 20 years.

- Interest charged only on unpaid balance of principal.
- Amount loaned—up to 60% of appraised value.
- Valuable prepayment privileges.

Other plans of financing first mortgage loans available

H. L. RUST COMPANY

1001 Fifteenth St. NAtional 8100

$9,200,000 Revere Copper Issue Offered

First Mortgage 4¼ Per Cent Bonds Are Priced at 100.

An issue of $9,200,000 first mortgage 4¼ per cent sinking fund bonds of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., is being offered today by a group of investment banking houses headed by Blyth & Co., Inc. The bonds are dated January 1, 1936, are due January 1, 1956, and are priced at 100 per cent and interest.

The entire net proceeds will be applied to the redemption at 107½ of $8,399,000 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, series A, now outstanding. The new bonds are redeemable at the option of the company, in whole or in part, on 30 days' notice, at prices ranging according to date of retirement from 104 prior to January 1, 1937, to 100¼ from 1955 to maturity.

Associated in the public offering with Blyth & Co., Inc., are Edward B. Smith & Co., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., and Hayden, Stone & Co.

London Silver Drops; Unchanged Here

New York, Jan. 6 (AP).—Despite a decline in spot silver in London, the New York price for imported bar metal remained unchanged today at 49¾ cents a fine ounce.

Speculative offerings in the English market and a lack of buyers contributed to the pressure which forced the quotation down 1 penny to 20½ pence a standard ounce, the lowest level since August, 1934.

Local Stocks

(Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co.)

Sales.

Capital Transit Co., 10 at 14½.
Riggs Bank pfd., 4 at 106¾.
National Savings & Trust Co., 5 at 100.

After Call.

Potomac Electric 5½% pfd. 10 at 113½.
Anacostia & Potomac R R 5s, $1,000 at 85, $1,000 at 85.
Washington Railway & Electric 4s, $1,000 at 105⅞, $1,000 at 105⅞.
Washington Gas 5s 1960, $1,000 at 116¼, $1,000 at 116¼.

Bonds.

Public Utility.

	Bid	Asked
Am Tel & Tel col tr 5s	110½	
Anacostia & Pot 5s	84½	87
Ana & Pot guar 5s	106	
C & P Tel of Va 5s	105	
Capital Traction R R 5s	91¾	92½
City & Suburban 5s	87	89
Georgetown Gas 1st 5s	112	113½
Pot Elec Pow cons 5s	101¼	
Potomac Elec 6s	106	
Wash Gas 5s 1958	106	
Wash Gas 5s 1960	116¼	
Wash Gas 6s series B	102	
Wash Ry & Elec 4s	105¾	106¾

Miscellaneous.

Barber & Ross Inc 6½s	$20	
Chevy Chase Club 5½s	105	
Col Country Club 5½s	102	
W M Cold Storage 5s	98	

Stocks.

Public Utility.

Am Tel & Tel (9)	*150	
Capital Transit Co (1)	14½	*15
N & W Steamboat (6)	*85	
Pot Elec Pow 6% pfd (6)	110½	
Pot El Po 5½% pf (5.50)	113½	115
Wash Gas Lt Co (3.60)	68	
Wash Ry & El Co (12)	500	
Wash Ry & El pfd (5)	107½	108½

Bank and Trust Company.

Amer Sec & Tr Co (10)	*218	
Bank of Bethesda (6)	20½	
Capital (4)	108	
Com & Savings (8)	175	
Liberty (3)	*90	
Lincoln (6.25)	180	
Natl Sav & Tr	100	
Prince Georges Bk & Tr	17	25
Riggs (9)	221	
Riggs pfd (5)	105¾	
Washington (8)	105	
Wash Loan & Trust (8)	203	

Fire Insurance.

American (12)	180	
Corcoran (2.50)	90	
Firemen's (1.60)	30	*35
National Union (.60)	12	

Title Insurance.

Columbia (.30)	6	
Real Estate (6)	110	

Miscellaneous.

Carpel Corp (1.60)	*21½	25
Lanston Monotype (4)	69	
Mergenthaler Linotype	41	42½
Peoples Drug S pfd (6.50)	113	
Real Est M & G pfd (.20)	4	5
Security Storage (5)	*100	
Ter Ref & W Corp (3)	50	
Wdwd & Loth com (¶1.20)	43	
Wdwd & Loth pfd (7)	115	

*Ex dividend.
¶25 cents extra.
‡Flat.

Bank Stocks

New York, Jan. 6 (AP) (N. Y. Security Dealers Association).

Bank and Trust.	Bid.	Asked.
Bank of Man (1½)	32	34
Bankers Tr (2)	69	71
Brooklyn Trust (4)	126	131
Cen Han Bk & Tr (4)	117	120
Chase Nat (1.40)	43	45
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	54	56
Commercial (6)	173	179
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	19¼	20¾
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	66	67
Empire Trust (1)	23	24
Fifth Ave (34a)	1055	1000
First Nat (Bos) (2)	46	48
First National (100)	2090	2130
Guaranty Trust (12)	317	322
Irving Trust (.60)	17¾	18¾
Manufacturer's Tr (1)	48	50
National City (1)	38	40
N Y Trust (5)	119	122
Public (1½)	45½	47½
Title G & T	13¼	14¼
United States Tr (70a)	2175	2225
Insurance.		
Aetna Cas (3a)	104	107
Aetna Ins (1.60)	64½	66½
Aetna Life (.80)	34½	36½
Agricultural (3)	79	82
Am Ins Newark (½)	16¼	17¾
Am Reinsur (2½)	66	68
Am Surety (2)	58	60
Automobile (1.20a)	42½	44½
Balt Amer (.20g)	9¼	10¼
Boston (16)	692	702
Carolina (1.20a)	30¼	32½
City of N Y (1)	29	30½
Conn Gen Life (.80)	41¼	42¾
Fid & Den (2)	86	89
Firemens Newark	13½	15
Frank Fire (1.20a)	35¾	37¾
Gen Alliance (.60)	18½	20
Glen Falls (1.60)	39½	41½
Globe & Ref	16	18¼
Globe & Rut	46	50
Great Amer (1.20a)	29¾	31¾
Halifax (.90)	21	22½
Hanover (1.60)	39½	41½
Hartford Fire (2½a)	89	91
Home Fire Sec	7	8
Home Ins (2.20a)	39¼	41½
Homestead (1)	29	30½
Lincoln Fire	8	9¾
Mass Bond	46	48
National Fire (2)	79	81
National Liberty (.30a)	11¼	11¾
N Y Fire (.75a)	21	24
Nor River (.85a)	28	29½
Phoenix (2½a)	106	108
Prov Wash (1¼a)	43	45
St. Paul Fire (7½a)	199	203
Springfield (4¾)	142	145
Sun Life	416	445
Travelers (16)	619	629
U S Fire (1.70a)	36	38
Westchester (1.40a)	38	40

(a)—Including extras.
(g)—Declared or paid so far this year.

Equitable Co-operative Building Association

915 F STREET N.W.

Organized 1879

Do You Desire a Loan

—on Real Estate or to Take Up First Mortgage?

THOSE desiring money to purchase a home, refinance present indebtedness or improve property should consult us. Applications will receive prompt and courteous attention.

No Charge For Appraisal If Loan Is Not Made.

Loans Repayable Monthly

Interest Charged Only On Unpaid Balance of Principal.

New York Curb Stock Quotations

By the Associated Press.

Total stock sales yesterday, 638,000 shares; year ago, 207,155 shares. Total bond sales yesterday, $5,900,000; year ago, $3,548,000.

Sales in hundreds.	High	Low	Close
A			
1 Acme W vtc (¼e)	44	44	44
.80 Adams Mil 1 pf (7)	111	111	111
5 Aero S Mfg A	17	16½	16½
3 Aero S Mfg B	3	3	3
3 Air Invest	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Air Inv war	1	1	1
2 Air Inv cv pf	28½	28	28¼
.25 Ala Gt Sou	38½	38½	38½
1.30 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	74	71¾	74
6 Algoma Cons pf	A	A	A
5 Allied Prod A (1¾)	22¼	22	22
2.50 Alum Co Am	88½	87	87
.50 Alum Indus (.40)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3 Am Beverage	4½	4¼	4¼
.10 Am Book (4)	75	75	75
1 Am Capital B	A	A	A
3 Am C P&L A (3h)	46¾	46	46¾
27 Am Cit P&L B	6¼	5¾	6
58 Am Cyan B (.55e)	31¾	30¾	30¾
10 Am & For P war	4½	4¼	4¼
2.25 Am F & H (.60a)	23¼	22	22
42 Am G&E (1.40)	38⅞	38	38
.75 Am G&E pf (6)	110	110	110
16 Am Gen	9	8½	8½
4.50 Am Gen $2 pf	31¾	30¾	31⅜
.50 Am Hard Rub	41	41	41
1 Am Laun Mch (.40)	19¾	19¾	19¾
54 Am Lt & T (1.20)	19¾	18¼	18½
.25 Am Mfg	14	14	14
2 Am Maracaibo	1⅛	⅝	1
4 Am Meter	18¾	18¼	18¼
348 Am Sup Power	3	2⅝	2⅝
3 Am S P 1 pf (6)	83¾	82½	83¾
22 Am Sup P pf	42	40	40
11 Amsh Post P	1½	1½	1⅝
.20 Appal El P pf (7)	105¼	104½	104½
11 Arctur Rad Tube	⅞	⅞	⅞
16 Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
55 Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	2½	3¼
5 Ark Nat Gas pf	7¾	7¼	7¼
2 Art M W (.40a)	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
5 As G & El	1	1	1
24 As G & El A	1¼	1⅛	1¼
7 As G & El pf	6¾	6	6
20 As G & El war	1-32	1-32	1-32
.50 As Invest (.80a)	30	30	30
4 Atl Cst Fish	15½	15	15
.60 Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	35½	34	34
75 Atlas Corp (.30e)	13¼	13	13
1 Atlas Corp pf A (3)	52	52	52
24 Atlas Corp war	3½	3¼	3¼
10 Atlas Ply	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞
1 Auto V Mach (½a)	11½	11½	11½
1.50 Axton F A (3.20)	52½	51¼	52½
B			
.25 Babcock & W (.40)	75	75	75
7 Bellanca Airc	3	2⅝	3
.50 Bickfords pf (2½)	35¾	35½	35¾
2 Bickfords (1)	14¾	14½	14½
8 Black & Decker	22⅝	22¼	22¼
12 Bliss E W	14	13½	13¾
2 Blue Ridge (13⅛e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Bumenthal (8)	19	19	19
.50 Borne Scrym (½e)	13½	13½	13½
1 Bourjois (¼e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
7 Bower R B (1)	25⅞	25½	25¾
2 Bras T & L	10	10	10
12 Bridgpt Mach	14	13¾	14
3 Brill A	3⅜	3	3
.10 Brill pf	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Brillo Mfg (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Br Am Oil cou (.80)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3 Br A T B (.936e)	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Brit Celan	3½	3½	3½
.25 Brit Col P A (1½)	26	26	26
3.50 Brown Co pf	14	12½	12½
4 Brown F Dist	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
.50 Buckeye P L (3)	40	40	40
4 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
.50 Buf N&EP 1 pf (5)	104	104	104
1 Bulova Wat pf	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Bunk H & S (½e)	52½	52	52
12 Butler Bros	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
1 Cab El Prod vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13 Can Marc Wire	2¼	2	2¼
9 Carib Syn	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Carman & Co A	16½	16½	16½
1 Carman & Co B	3¾	3¾	3¾
37 Carrier Corp	11½	10⅞	10⅞
.50 Caro P&L 7 pf (7)	90	89	90
10 Caro P&L 6 pf (6)	85	85	85
.25 Celanese 1st pf (7)	113	113	113
.75 Celluloid pf	45½	44	44
.50 Celluloid 1 pf (2k)	93	92	92
12 Cen & Sw ut	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Cen H G&E (.80)	15½	15½	15½
.75 Cen P&L pf	46½	46¼	46½
74 Cen St El	1¾	1½	1⅝
6 Cen St E 6 pf	20	19	19¼
5.25 Cen St E 7 pf	36½	34	34
1.50 Cen St El cv pf B	20	20	20
2 Centrif Pl (.40)	5¾	5¾	5¾
.50 Chesebro (4a)	120	120	120
20 Chief Cons	⅝	⅝	⅝
1.20 Childs pf	37	36	36½
287 Cities Service	3¼	3	3⅛
11 Cit Serv pf	43	41½	41½
14 City Auto Stpg (.60)	12¾	12¼	12¼
9 Cleve Tract	14⅝	13¼	13½
15 Club Al Uten	3½	3¼	3¼
6 Colon Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7.75 Colts Pat F (1¼a)	53¼	52	52½
1 Col G&E pf (5)	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Col O&G vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Comwith Edis (4)	98	97½	98
99 Comwith & So war	¾		¾
9.75 Comm P&L 1 pf	14½	13¾	14
9 Comm Wat Svc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
74 Como Mines	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1 Compo Sh M (½)	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
27 Cons Aire	17¾	17¼	17¼
35 Cons Con Min	6⅛	5¾	6
3 Cons G&E B (3.60)	85	84½	85
12 Cons Royalty (.20)	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Cooper-Bess	10¼	9⅞	10
1 Cooper Range	6¾	6¾	6¾
47 Cord Corp	6	5¾	5¾
7 Corroon & Rey	6½	6	6
36 Cosden Oil Me	2¼	1⅞	2
14 Cosden Oil Me pf	9¼	7¾	8½
18 Crane Co	27¾	27	27¾
108 Creole Pet (.20e)	21½	19¾	20½
33 Crocker Wh	12¼	11¾	11¾
12 Croft Brewing	1	⅞	1⅛
60 Crown C Pet	2½	2	2
1 Crown C Intl A	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Cuneo Press pf(6½)	107	107	107
6 Cusi Mex	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
D			
1 Detroit Gr Ir (.20e)	8½	8½	8½
2 Distill Liq	11⅛	11	11
2 Dow Chem (2)	97¾	97½	97¾
.25 Duke Power (3)	76¼	76¼	76¼
5 Duval Tex	10¾	10½	10¾
E			
2 Eagle Pich Lead	8	8	8
18 East Gas & F	5¾	5	5¾
11.25 East G&F 6 pf (6)	44¾	42¼	43¾
6 East Sta Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 East Sta B pf	25	25	25
2 Easy W M B (½)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
.50 Econ Groc Strs	22	22	22
47 Eisler Elec	3⅞	3½	3½
567 El Bond & Sh	17⅞	16⅝	17⅛
3 El Bo&Sh pf (6)	77⅜	77	77⅜
3 El Bo&Sh 5 pf (5)	68	67½	68
23 El Pow As	10½	10¼	10¼
12 El Pow As A	9	8⅞	8⅞
5 El P&L 2d pf A	20	19½	20
6 Elect Share	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜
.50 Elect Sh pf (3h)	93½	93½	93½
2 Elgin N Watch (1e)	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1.50 Emp G & F 8 pf	47	47	47
3 Emp G&F 7 pf	44½	43½	44
.75 Emp G&F 6 pf	44	43½	44½
25 Equity Corp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Europ El deb rts			
.50 Evans Wallo pf	8	8	8
91 Ex-cello A&T	21½	20⅝	21⅜
F			
2 Fairchild Av	7½	7¼	7¼
2.25 Fajardo Sug (6)	158	149	150
4 Falstaff Brew	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Fanny Far (½)	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
3 Fansteel	17	17	17
1 Fedders Mfg (⅜g)	27	27	27
8 Ferro Enam (.80)	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞
8 Fidelio Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
35 Fisk Rub	7⅜	6¾	7
.75 Fisk Rub pf (6)	58	58	58
21 Flintkote A (1)	41	40	40
1.50 Fla P&L 7 pf	56¾	54½	56¾
12 Ford M C A (½e)	25⅛	24¾	25
2 Ford Mot L (.177e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 FroedG cv pf(1.20)	16⅝	16½	16⅝
G			
4 Gen Alloys	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
16 Gen Firepfg (.10g)	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛
11 Gen Invest	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
.20 Gen Pub S pf	69	69	69
16 Gen Tele	14¾	14¼	14⅜
10.50 Gen T & Rub	91½	86	87
6 Gen Tele pf (3)	48½	47¼	48½
1.25 Georg Pow pf (6)	90	88⅝	88⅝
10 Glen Alden (1)	17	16¾	16⅝
3 Globe Und (.60e)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
3 Godchaux Sug B	8⅜	8¼	8¼
1 Gold Seal Elec			
8 Gorh Mfg vtc (1a)	20⅝	19½	20¼
2 Grand RapV (½)	10¼	10	10¼
21 Gray Tel PS (2e)	21¾	20¾	20⅝
1.20 Gt Atl&P nv (6a)	128	126½	127
.20 Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	127	127	127
1.50 Gt Nor Pap (1)	26¼	25½	25⅞
3 Greenf T&D	7¾	7½	7½
9 Guard Inv	¾	¾	¾
31 Gulf Oil Pa	75½	72½	73¾
H			
1 HandlyPprpf(.285e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
12 Hall Lamp (.20e)	6¾	6¼	6¼
.25 Hartford El (2¾)	68¾	68¾	68¾
7 Hartman Tob	1½	1½	1½
2 Harvard Brew	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Hazeltine (1a)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
36 Hecla Min (.40)	14¼	13¾	13⅞
2 Helena Rubin	9¾	9¾	9¾
28 Hir Walker	33⅛	31⅞	32⅝
10 Hir Walker pf (1)	18	17⅞	18
2 Holling Gold (.65)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Holophone	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
40 Hud B M & S (1)	23½	22	22½
18 Humble Oil (1)	64	63	63¾
3 Huyler's Del	⅞	⅞	⅞
.50 Huy Del pf stp (4)	35	35	35
132 Hygrade Pr	3¼	2¾	2¾
8 Ill P & L $6 pf	38½	37¾	37¾
.50 Ill P & L 6% pf	38¼	38¼	38¼
46 Imp Oil Can (½a)	20⅝	20	20¼
1 Imp Tob Can (.35)	13½	13⅜	13⅜
35 Indus Util B	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
5 Inters Hos (2)	30¾	29½	29½
1.30 Inters Pw Del pf	25¾	24	24½
1 Investors Royalty	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Iron Firem vtc (1)	28¼	28¼	28¼
4 Irving A Ch (.60a)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 Ital Superpow A	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2 Jer C P & L pf(5½)	70¾	70½	70½
1.50 Jones & Lau Sti	31¾	30½	30½
2 Kans C P S pf A vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Kingsb Brew	1¼	1¼	1¼
.20 Kirby Pet (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Klein (D E) (1)	19	19	19
1 Knott Corp	5½	5½	5½
.50 Kop G & C pf(6)	98	98	98
1 Krueger Brew (1)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4 Lake Sh M (2a)	52¼	51¾	51¾
17 Lakey Pdy & M	7	6½	6¾
1 Langend U Bak A	12½	12½	12½
1 Lefcourt Real	4½	4½	4½
1 Lefe Real pf (½k)	25	25	25
28 Lehigh C & N (.30)	7½	7½	7½
5 Leonard Oil	¾	¾	¾
7 Lerner Strs (2)	79	78	78¼
3 Lion Oil	7¾	7½	7½
4 Lockheed Aire	8	7½	7¾
21 Lone St Gas (.20a)	11	10½	10¾
18 Long Is Li	4¾	4¾	4¾
.40 Long Is L pf (7)	76½	74½	76¼
.25 Long Is L pf B (6)	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Loudon Pack (¼)	7¾	7½	7½
16 Louis L & E (.40)	10⅝	9¾	9¾
1 Lynch Corp (2)	36¾	36¼	36¾
3 McCord Rad B	8¾	8½	8½
4 McWill Dred (2a)	60	59½	59½
3 Mangel Strs	8⅛	8	8
.60 Manoel pf	55	53	53
3 Marion St Shov	8¼	7¾	7¾
5 Marland Cas	3¾	3¼	3¾
5 Masonite (½e)	67	65	65½
6 Massey Harris	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
13 Memph N G (.10e)	5¾	5½	5½
1 Merritt-C & S	4½	4½	4½
1 Merritt-C & S pf A	47	47	47
4 Michigan Sug (.40)	2	2	2
7 Michigan Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16 Michigan Sug pf	5¾	5½	5½
3 Mid St Pet A vtc	3½	3⅜	3½
1 Mid St Pet B vtc	1	1	1
14 Mid West Util			
3 Mid West Ut pf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Mid West Ut pf cod	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20 Miss Riv Pow pf(6)	109	109	109
50 Mohawk-Hud 1pf(4)	82½	82	82½
15 Molybdenum	11⅝	10⅞	11
1 Montr. LH&P (1½)	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞
12 Mount & Gulf(.07e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Mount Prod (.60)	5½	5½	5½
2 Mueller Brass (.80)	28⅝	28	28
1 Nach Sprg (½e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
170 Nat Bellas Hess	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
1 Nat Bond & Sh (1)	44	44	44
11 Nat Container (2)	24½	24½	24½
31 Nat Fuel G (1)	20⅜	19⅝	20
7 Nat Invest	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1 Nat Inves war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Nat Leather	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Nat Manuf & Strs	2½	2½	2½
2.50 Nat P&L pf (6)	81¼	80½	81¼
1 Nat Refining	5¾	5¾	5¾
54 Nat Rub Mch	7¼	6⅞	7
1 Nat Std Sol	17¼	17	17¼
12 Nat Sug Ref (2)	24	23½	23¾
4 Nat Trans (¾e)	10⅝	10¼	10¼
.50 Neisner Bros pf (7)	111	111	111
5 Nelson (H)	14½	14	14
4 Neptune Met A	13⅜	13	13⅜
3 N J Zinc (2a)	70¼	69½	69½
2 Newmont Min(1½e)	76	76	76
1 New Process (2)	25¾	25¾	25¾
.40 NY P&L 7 pf (7)	106½	106	106
10 NY P&L 6 pf (6)	98½	98½	98½
87 Niag Hud Pow	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞
3 Niag Hud A war	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Niag Hud B war	2	1⅞	1⅞
21 Niag Sh Md B(.02e)	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
1 Niles-Bem-P	33¼	33¼	33¼
51 Nipissing M (⅛g)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
3 Noma Elec	4	4	4
32 Nor Am Lt & Pow	3¾	3½	3½
7 Nor Am L & P pf	43¼	41½	41⅝
1 Nor Am Ut Sec	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 NorCenTexas (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Nor Europ Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1.75 Nor N Y Ut 1 pf(7)	106	104	105
33 Nor St P A	23½	21½	21½
1 No West Eng	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Ohio Pow pf (6)	111	111	111
4 Outboard Mot A	11	11	11
8 Pac Eastern	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
2 Pac G&E 1 pf (1½)	29¾	29¼	29⅝
1 Pac G&E5½pf(1⅜)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
3 Pac Tin spec (2a)	40½	40½	40½
1 Pan-Am Pet (¼e)	47⅞	46½	46½
46 Pantepec Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
11 Parke Davis (2.20a)	44¼	44	44¼
2.50 Park Rust-Pr (4½)	76¾	75	75
53 Pennroad (.20a)	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
.60 Pa P&L 7 pf (7)	106¾	106¾	106¾
.25 Pa Salt (3f)	116	116	116
2 Pa Wat & Pow (4)	87¼	87	87
4.10 Pepperell (3)	66	64¾	66½
50 Perfect Circle (.2)	39½	39½	39½
12 Phila Co (1)	14½	14	14¼
6 Phoenix Sec	4¾	4½	4½
3 Phoen Sec pf (3)	39	39	39
10 Pic Bak vtc (.15g)	10½	9¾	10
4 Pierce Governor	10	10	10
2 Pioneer Gold (.80)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
8 Pitney-Bowes (.20a)	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
1.30 Pitts Lake E (2½a)	70¾	69¾	69¾
2 Pitts Pl Gl (2)	99¾	99¼	99¼
5 Potrero Sugar	4	3⅞	4
17 Powdr & Alex(¾e)	29	27½	28
2 Pow Corp Can	12⅜	12¼	12¼
1 Pratt & Lam (1a)	36	36	36
4 Premier Gld (.12a)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1.50 Pressed Met (¼e)	20½	20¼	20½
7 Prod Roy	16½	16⅜	16⅜
1 Pros Real vtc			
6 Proper McCall	11		
1 Pruden Inv	9¾	9¾	9¾
.30 Pub S Ind $7 pf	38¼	38¼	38¼
.90 Pub Svc Ind $6 pf	14½	14½	14½
4.50 Pug Sd P $ pf	55⅝	54½	54½
4.25 Pug Sd P 6 pf	23½	23½	23½
G			
1.20 Quaker Oats (4a)	135	135	135
.20 Quaker Oats pf (6)	141	141	141
1.25 Quebec Pow (1)	17½	16½	16½
R			
4.25 Rwy & Lt Sec	18	17	18
2 Rainbow Lum B	¼		¼
.25 Raym Conc cv pf	27	27	27
1 Reed Roller Bit(1a)	41	41	41
1 Reiter-Fost	⅝	⅝	⅝
7 Reliable Strs	13	12½	12½
3 Reybarn Inc	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
27 Reynolds Inv	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Rice Barton (¼e)	10¾	10¼	10¼
12 Rich Oil pf	2¼	2	2
10 Richmond Rad	5	4¾	4¾
30 Root Pet	5⅝	5	5⅛
1 Root P p pf (1.20)	14½	14½	14½
1 Rossia Insl	7	7	7
1 Rustless I & S	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
S			
71 St. Regis Pap	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
.80 St. Regis Pap pf	68	66	68
15 Salt Cr Co (1a)	⅝	⅝	⅝

Vital Statistics

Births.

George M. and Jane E. Stewart, boy.
Horace and Mary A. Longe, boy.
Manfrey B. and Lelah Aronson, boy.
Carl W. and Margaret T. Bright, girl.
John M. and Lucille Harris, girl.
Oliver W. and Alene P. Gross, girl.
Herbert P. and Mae L. Lein, girl.
Herman T. and Esther Austern, girl.
Walter J. and Lorraine C. Todd, boy.
Wallace W. and Clara L. Payne, girl.
Frasier and Florence Alfred, girl.
James N. and Zola Hughes, girl.

Licensed to Marry.

Patrick William Guiney, jr., 3133 Connecticut avenue northwest, and Amanda Caroline Hickey, 21, 7019 Georgia avenue northwest. The Rev. Patrick J. Ryan.
Chesley Woodruff Athearn, 26, and Alice Edwards Stone, 30, both of Richmond, Va. The Rev. Albert P. Shirkey.
Vernon Sylvester Phifer, 36, 0 street southwest, and Mary Elizabeth Banks, 27, same address. The Rev. Wiley Westray.
William L. Minor, 22, 127 L street southwest, and Ruth Mae Slaughter, 19, 63 M street southwest. The Rev. Wiley Westray.
William Cockrell, 35, 819 Fifth street northwest, and Emma Dawson, 34, 57 New York avenue northwest. The Rev. J. C. Ball.
George Samuel Abrams, 22, Philadelphia, and Margaret LaClara Alberta, 19, Camden, N. J. Judge R. E. Mattingly.
Conway Hayden, 22, Gammit, Va., and Louise Carnesi, 21, Woodford, Va. The Rev. A. F. Poore.
Cleveland Taylor, 23, and Alberta Bell, 21, both of Woodbridge, Va. The Rev. J. Edward Graham.
Freddie Thomas Weldon, 24, 1500 Vermont avenue northwest, and Ruth E. Harrison, 22, 314 Somerset place northwest. The Rev. C. P. Dixon.
Raymond Foster, 22, 4200 Dix street northeast, and Thelma Beatrice Miller, 19, 4229 Eades street northeast. Judge R. E. Mattingly.
Clarence Wood, 22, 1921 Vernon street northwest, and Ollie Wallace, 20, same address. The Rev. Patrick H. Yancy.
Felix Henry Freeman, 26, and Virginia Marie Lucie, 20, both of Richmond, Va. The Rev. A. F. Shirkey.
Maurice Jack Reis, 25, Francis Scott Key Apartment, and Margaret Cook, 25, 1321 Emerson street northwest. The Rev. F. J. Bohannon.
Llewellyn Coghill, 29, Rexburg, Va., and Inez Fortnune, 27, 1668 Park road northwest. The Rev. J. C. Ball.
Archibald E. Whitney, 29, Pierre, S. Dak., and Margaret Ellen Nolan, 25, Albuquerque, N. Mex. The Rev. J. R. Sizoo.
Richard Allan Clouser, 27, Cherrydale, Va., and Florence Bessie Christian, 23, Hart, Mich. The Rev. T. A. Kester.
William Walker, 24, and Thelma Christine McRoberts, 24, both of Richmond, Va. The Rev. A. F. Poore.
Clyde William Hedrick, 34, 738 Fourth street southeast, and Annie Betty Carrico, 36, same address. The Rev. J. E. Briggs.
Ernest J. Robinson, 41, 903 Sixteenth street northwest, and Ethel Mary Tuttle, 32, same address. Judge Robert E. Mattingly.
Charles William Moore, jr., 21, and Katherine Lucille Cournow, 18, both of Richmond, Va. The Rev. J. E. Briggs.
Willie Slidell, 28, 504 Twentieth street northwest, and Mannie Morgan, 22, 2311 E street northwest. The Rev. Wiley Westray.

Licenses issued at Rockville, Md.:
Leonard G. Rogers, 21, Silver Spring, Md., and Ben S. Davison, 18, Washington.
John Joseph Maddox, 32, Leonardtown, Md., and Marjorie I. Hill, 27, River Springs, Md.
Verner V. Shoemaker, 36, and Mildred L. Chappell, 26, both of Washington.
Nelson F. Steele, 21, and Gladys V. Foltz, 20, both of Washington.
Robert F. Lynch, 30, and Maude B. Purdy, 36, both of Lawrenceville, Va.
Warren S. Brown, 24, and Wanda Mae Thomas, 18, both of Fredericksburg, Va.
Richard LeRoy Shoap, 21, and Dorothy Orsine Clark, 20, both of Washington.
Frank F. Commini, 24, and Catherine J. Marfino, 23, both of Washington.
Milton Jonas Jeter, 30, and Elsie Loretta Jefferson, 28, both of Washington.
William Henry Cunningham, 26, and Jeanette McKay, both of Washington.
James Elmer Jones, 30, and Ersulla Swann, 30, both of Poolesville, Md.

Marriage licenses have been issued in Alexandria to the following:
Leonard Meninger and Ellen Hyle, both of Detroit, Mich.
George L. Axt and Margaret T. Scierto, both of Baltimore, Md.
James Colbert, jr., and Clara E. Thornton, both of Alexandria.

Deaths.

Georgia Lawton Morgan, 90, Chastleton Hotel.
Eugene Duthiel, 75, Home for Aged and Infirm.
Bushrod Tyler Garrison, 66, 1429 Longfellow st. nw.
Patrick J. Crowe, 63, St. Elizabeths Hosp.
Mortimer L. Brooke, 55, Providence Hosp.
Caroline M. Venable, 50, 119 7th st. ne.
William Beane, 44, Emergency Hosp.
Eva Elizabeth Babbington, 42, 3235 38th st. nw.
Earl Adolph Rassbach, 35, Gallinger Hosp.
Albert Campbell, 32, Gallinger Hosp.
Sylvia Ross, 24, Emergency Hosp.
Nelson Johnson, 70, Gallinger Hosp.
Charles Augustus Bowman, 67, 1700 13th st. nw.
Sarah E. Holmes, 60, 1330 18th st. nw.
William Strivers, 59, Home for Aged and Infirm.
Annie Matney, 56, 1818 Vernon st. nw.
Larry DeLeon, 56, 2128 Flagler pl. nw.
Mary P. Clements, 53, 16 Myrtle st. ne.
Ella Cash, 52, 1324 B st. ne.
Lula M. Kinsbrough, 40, 1004 Kenyon st. nw.
Katherine Chambers, 36, Freedmen's Hosp.
Lena Randall, 4, Freedmen's Hosp.

Pensions Total $6,061.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 6.—The Allegany County commissioners signed the old-age relief pension pay roll for December, amounting to $6,061.61. The checks numbered 357 and ranged from $2.50 to $33.

On the Air Today

WITH the "Hit Parade" now scheduled for a weekly airing over C. B. S., Loretta Lee comes into possession of some sort of a record. Loretta, who has never had a commercial radio spot until last October, now will be heard on the three major networks—N. B. C., Columbia and Mutual—weekly. And all "Hit Parade" shows. Mutual, in case you do not already know, is the rapidly developing net headed by WOR, Newark, WLW, Cincinnati, and with WGN, Chicago, as an important pickup station.

• • • •

A new high is to be set in picture premieres when "Rose of the Rancho" opens tonight at New York's Paramount. Mrs. Vincent Astor is chairman of the committee in charge. The entertainment is to be a benefit for the Musicians' Emergency Fund. The occasion honors Gladys Swarthout, who stars in the picture. Assisting Mrs. Astor are Lucrezia Bori, co-star with Miss Swarthout at the Metropolitan Opera; Jimmie Durante, Eddy Duchin, Abe Lyman, George Jessel and Eve Symington, society singer. At Miss Swarthout's request the star of the original Belasco production of "Rose of the Rancho," Frances Starr, has been invited to attend as guest of honor.

• • • •

Highlights today:

Infantile paralysis: Story of Georgia Warm Springs dramatized in "Your Health," WRC, at 5.

Lawrence Tibbett: In "Rigoletto," supported by Josephine Antoine, Myrtle Leonard and Joseph Bentonelli, younger opera stars, WJSV, at 8:30.

Ben Bernie: Presents Belle Baker, WMAL, at 9. J. H. H.

The Post Radio Time-Table

Tuesday, January 7. Washington. Eastern Standard Time.

	WRC 360M—950KC	WMAL 476M—630KC	WOL 229M—1,310KC	WJSV 206M—1,460KC	
6:00				Elder Michaux	6:00
6:15				" "	6:15
6:30	Gordon Hitt'm'k			Farm and	6:30
6:45	" "			Home Visit	6:45
7:00	" "	Grab Bag	Musical Clock	Sun Dial	7:00
7:15	" "	Sons of Pioneers	News	" "	7:15
7:30	" "	Yodel'g Philosoph'r	Art Brown	" "	7:30
7:45	" "	Morning Glories	News	" "	7:45
8:00	" "	Morning Devotions	Art Brown	" "	8:00
8:15	" "	Happy Jack	News	" "	8:15
8:30	" "	Cheerio	Art Brown	" "	8:30
8:45	" "		" "	" "	8:45
9:00	" "	News	Hon. Phelps	" "	9:00
9:15	Streamliners	Breakfast Club	Police Flashes	Jean Abbey	9:15
9:30	" "	" "	Variety and Value	Bugle Call	9:30
9:45	Wife Saver	" "	News	News	9:45
10:00	News	News	Folio Facts	Romany Trail	10:00
10:15	Home Sweet H'me	Edward McHugh	" "	" "	10:15
10:30	Sweethearts	Today's Children	" "	Song Styles	10:30
10:45	3 Shades of Blue	The Doctor Says	" "	" "	10:45
11:00	Ida Bailey Allen	U. S. Marine Band	String Trio	Milky Way	11:00
11:15	Sons of Pioneers	" " "	Melody Time	Three Keyes	11:15
11:30	"Your Child"	" " "	" "	Hester Beall	11:30
11:45	Piano Recital	" " "	Views of News	Just Plain Bill	11:45
AFTERNOON PROGRAMS					
12:00	News	Simpsons Boys	Luncheon Music	Experience	12:00
12:15	Honeyboy & Sa'f's	CURBSTONE	News	Captivators	12:15
12:30	Matinee Today	Farm, Home Hour	Arthur Paquette	Mary Marlin	12:30
12:45	Merry Madcaps	" " "	Church of the Air	Rhythms	12:45
1:00	Sammy Kaye's		Dance Tunes	Luncheon Music	1:00
1:15	Orchestra	" "	Patricia Roche	" "	1:15
1:30	Edna O'Dell	Castles of Romance	Book Lore	" "	1:30
1:45	Dandies of Yest'y	Rochester Civic	Irving Fields	News	1:45
2:00	Cleveland	Orchestra	Frank Fielding	Bet. Bookends	2:00
2:15	Symphony Orch.	Words and Music	Happy Lewis	Happy Hollow	2:15
2:30	Mary Mason	Frank C. Rand	Revue	American	2:30
2:45	" "	" " "	Bobby Worth	School of Air	2:45
3:00	Pat Kennedy	Nellie Revell	Aftern'n Musicale	Town Topics	3:00
3:15	Ma Perkins	Meetin' House	Musical Potpourri	" "	3:15
3:30	Vic and Sade	" "	Musical Interlude	" "	3:30
3:45	The O'Neills	King's Jesters	Old Favorites	News	3:45
4:00	Sundown Revue	Betty and Bob	Today's Winners	Cleveland	4:00
4:15	" "	Ranch Boys	" "	String Quartet	4:15
4:30	" "	Tea Time	" "	Science Service	4:30
4:45	Women's Clubs	News	" "	3 Little Words	4:45
5:00	Your Health	Library of Con-	One Time	Evening Rhythms	5:00
5:15	" "	gress Musicale	Opportunities	Terry and Ted	5:15
5:30	Peter and Patsy	Singing Lady	Tea Dance Tunes	Jack Armstrong	5:30
5:45	Clara, Lu & Em	Orphan Annie	" " "	News	5:45
EVENING PROGRAMS					
6:00	News	Southernaires	Today in Sports	Benay Venuta	6:00
6:15	Sports Review	Board of Trade	Your Investments	Arch McDonald	6:15
6:30	News	Bill Coyle	News	Mabelle Jennings	6:30
6:45	The Word Man	Lowell Thomas	Govt. Family	Opera	6:45
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Easy Aces	John Laurence	Myrt & Marge	7:00
7:15	Popeye the Sailor	Norsemen	News Spotlight	Jimmy Farrell	7:15
7:30	Club Habana Or.	Radio Joe and	Sloane's Varieties	Kate Smith	7:30
7:45	Your Gov't	His Budget Boys	Concert Favorites	Boake Carter	7:45
8:00	Leo Reisman's	Crime Clues	Hurleigh Presents	Lavender and	8:00
8:15	Orchestra	" "	Five-Star Final	Old Lace	8:15
8:30	Lady Esther	Edgar A. Guest	Dance Music	Lawr'nce Tibbett	8:30
8:45	Serenade	in Welcome Valley	Detective Stories	" "	8:45
9:00	N. T. G. and	Ben Bernie	Dance Music	Camel Caravan	9:00
9:15	His Girls	" "	Evening Concert	" "	9:15
9:30	Jumbo	Helen Hayes	" "	Fred Waring	9:30
9:45	"	" "	Paul Martell's	" "	9:45
10:00	Sigmund Romberg	Wendall Hall	Orchestra	" "	10:00
10:15	" "	Musical Cocktail	Hockey Games	" "	10:15
10:30	Great Moments	POSTILION	" "	March of Time	10:30
10:45	in History	Bill Strickland	News	Martha and Hal	10:45
11:00	News	Slumber Hour	Old Favorites	Ozzie Nelson's	11:00
11:15	"	" "	Melody Singer	Orchestra	11:15
11:30	Madriguera's Or.	" "	Benci's Budapest	Armstrong's	11:30
11:45	Jesse Crawford	" "	Gypsies	Orchestra	11:45
12:00	Midnite Rhythm	Shandor	Sign off	News	12:00
12:15	Weeks' Orch.	Sign Off		Kay's Orch.	12:15
12:30	Luigi Moman-			Joe Haymes'	12:30
12:45	elli's Orchestra			Orchestra	12:45
1:00	Sign off			Sign off	1:00

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Medals to Be Presented Best C.M.T.C. Students

Chester Morrill, jr., 3908 Ingomar street northwest, adjudged the outstanding student among 2,500 youths who attended last summer's Citizens' Military Training Camps in the Third Corps area, will receive the Pershing gold medal Thursday.

The medal, awarded for distinguished attainment in military education, will be presented to young Morrill by Gen. Malin Craig, chief of staff, who also will present medals to the outstanding C. M. T. C. students from the eight other corps areas.

New Mall Parking Lot Leased by Government

A measure of relief to Government employes with parking worries came yesterday with the announcement by C. Marshall Finnan, superintendent of National Capital Parks, that a Mall lot with a capacity of 230 cars has been leased as a parking concession.

Adjoining temporary buildings E and F in the Mall at Seventh street northwest, the lot will be operated by Max Kushner. Finnan said the Government will receive $375 a month for the concession, which was let on a month-to-month agreement.

DIED.

ARNOLD. WILLIAM HERBERT, Suddenly, on Sunday, January 5, 1936. WILLIAM HERBERT ARNOLD, beloved son of Edgar M. and Ella M. Arnold (nee Frye). Funeral from the chapel of Thomas F. Murray & Son, 2007 Nicholas av., on Wednesday, January 8, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Congressional Cemetery.

BEANE, WILLIAM W. On Saturday, January 4, 1936, at Emergency Hospital, WILLIAM W. BEANE, beloved husband of Florence K. Beane and father of W. L. Beane, son of Mrs. and the late Mary Cheshire Bean and brother of A. H. McLean, of Louisville, Ky., and C. R. and C. Beane, of Norfolk, Va. Late residence, 1313 4th st. nw. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Tuesday, January 7, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Patrick's Church, where mass will be offered at 9 a. m. for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited. Interment New Lincoln Cemetery.

BERNARD, D. MEADE. Suddenly, on Sunday, January 5, 1936, D. MEADE BERNARD, beloved husband of Ruth M. Bernard. Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw. Interment Jacksonville, Fla.

BERNARD, RUTH M. Suddenly, on Sunday, January 5, 1936, RUTH M. BERNARD, the beloved wife of D. Meade Bernard. Notice of funeral later. Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw. Interment Jacksonville, Fla.

BROOKE, MORTIMER L. On Sunday, January 5, 1936, at Providence Hospital, MORTIMER L. BROOKE, beloved husband of Julia Dove Brooke, of Ritchie, Md., and father of Elizabeth Brooke. Also surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Walter Brooke, of Oxon Hill, and Mrs. Jane Bowling, of Hushesville, Md. Funeral from his late residence, Ritchie, Md., on Wednesday, January 8, at 9 a. m., thence to Mount Calvary Church, Forestville, Md., where mass will be said at 10 a. m. for the repose of his soul. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

CARLISLE, WILLIAM O. On Sunday, January 5, 1936, at Emergency Hospital, WILLIAM O. O. CARLISLE, beloved husband of Rose N. Carlisle. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Wednesday, January 8, at 11 a. m. Interment at Beallsville, Md.

CARRINGTON, SAMUEL A. On Monday, January 6, 1936, SAMUEL A. CARRINGTON, husband of the late Sophie Carrington, and beloved father of John E. Carrington and Mrs. William E. Wade. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 11th st. se. on Wednesday, January 8 at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

CARTER, ROBERT G. On Saturday, January 4, 1936, at Walter Reed General Hospital, CAPT. ROBERT G. CARTER, U. S. A. retired, beloved father of Mrs. Natalie N. Hilgard, of St. Louis, Mo.; grandfather of Mrs. Dorothy Eynon and Mrs. Helen Jansen. Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw. Funeral services in Fort Myer chapel on Tuesday, January 7, at 1:30 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

CARTER, ROBERT GOLDTHWAITE. The District of Columbia Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States announces the death of Companion and Honorary Commander ROBERT GOLDTHWAITE CARTER, captain, United States Army, at Washington, D. C., January 4, 1936. Funeral services will be held at Fort Myer Chapel, on Tuesday, January 7, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. Interment at the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
CAPT. EDWARD J. DORN, U. S. Navy,
JOHN K. M. EWING, Commander.
Recorder.

CHESLDINE, BRIDGET D. On Monday, January 6, 1936, BRIDGET D. CHESLDINE (nee Quigley). Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Kate Scheuch, 4330 Dewey ave., Bradbury Heights, Md., on Thursday, January 9, at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Services by the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home.

CLEMENTS, WILLIAM T. On Saturday, January 4, 1936, at Garfield Hospital, WILLIAM T. CLEMENTS, beloved husband of Rhoda Clements and father of Mrs. Ethel Wheeler, George W. and Sidney M. Clements and grandfather of John and Rhoda Fine. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Tuesday, January 7, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

DUNKELBERGER, WILSON A. On Monday, January 6, 1936, at his residence, 214 Seventh st. se., WILSON A. DUNKELBERGER, husband of Anna Dunkelberger and father of Mrs. Minnie Keys. Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 Eleventh st. se., until Tuesday, January 7, at 3 p. m. Interment at Lancaster, Pa.

ENJOY THIS GREAT RADIO SHOW
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FIRE-CHIEF
9:30 Tonight WRC
SENT TO YOU BY TEXACO

JORDAN'S
Radio Service
NA. 3223
Factory Trained Men
will check your set thoroughly, test the tubes, aerial and ground connections and make any minor adjustments.
If any repair work is necessary this $1 service charge will apply on labor cost.

DIED.

FOX, ELIZABETH OWSLEY. On Sunday, January 5, 1936, at Columbia, S. C., ELIZABETH OWSLEY FOX, beloved grandmother of Mrs. Stanley T. Barker, of Boston, Mass., and Miss Cecil Lester Jones, of Washington, D. C. Interment in Danville, Ky., Tuesday, January 7.

GRAY, HENRIETTA. On Sunday, January 5, 1936, at her residence, 907 Cleveland ave., Riverdale, Md., HENRIETTA GRAY (nee Altmansperger), beloved wife of the late William C. Gray. She is survived by a daughter, Virginia Gray, and a sister, Sophie Altmansperger. Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, January 7, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

GARRISON, BUSHROD TYLER. On Saturday, January 4, 1936, at his residence, 1429 Longfellow st. nw., BUSHROD TYLER GARRISON, beloved husband of Ada B. Garrison. Funeral services at the above address on Tuesday, January 7, at 2 p. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

GORMAN, MARY J. DWYER. On Sunday, January 5, 1936, at her residence, 321 Duke st., Alexandria, Va., MARY J. DWYER GORMAN, beloved wife of Dr. Edward A. Gorman. Funeral Wednesday, January 8, at 9 a. m., from St. Mary's Church, Alexandria, Va. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery, Alexandria, Va. Arrangements by Demaine's funeral home.

GRIFFIN, MORTON V. On Monday, January 6, 1936, at his residence, Meadows, Md., MORTON V. GRIFFIN, beloved husband of Cora C. Griffin and father of Myrtle V. Kennedy and Raymond C. Griffin. Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. southeast funeral home, 517 11th st. se., until Wednesday, January 8, at 12 noon, at which time services at his late residence on Thursday, January 9, at 10:30 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Trinity Cemetery, Marlboro, Md.

HOWES, HORACE ALBERT. On Saturday, January 4, 1936, at Georgetown University Hospital, HORACE ALBERT HOWES, beloved husband of Sarah Howes and father of Mrs. Mary Martin. Also survived by three grandchildren, Mrs. E. C. Johnston, Frances and James Martin, and one great-grandson, Norman Johnston. Funeral from his late residence, 1416 30th st. nw., on Wednesday, January 8, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery. Services by the W. W. Chambers Co.

JENKINS, RANDOLF. On Sunday, January 5, 1936, at Sibley Hospital, RANDOLF JENKINS, the beloved husband of Eva V. Jenkins and brother of Mrs. Ida Jenking, of King George, Va. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Wednesday, January 8, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Forestville Episcopal Church Cemetery, Forestville, Md.

MANNIX, MARY A. On Monday, January 6, 1936, at Georgetown University Hospital, MARY A. MANNIX (nee Fitzpatrick), beloved wife of Edward Mannix, of 3038 Sixteenth st. nw. Funeral from the above residence on Wednesday, January 8, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Sacred Heart Church at 9 a. m. Interment at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

McCANN, ANNIE A. On Sunday, January 5, 1936, at Providence Hospital, ANNIE A. McCANN, the beloved daughter of the late Bernard and Jane McCann and sister of the late Michael F. McCann. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Catherine McCann, 941 E st. nw., on Thursday, January 9, at 8:30 a. m.; thence to St. Dominic's Church, where requiem mass will be said at 9 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Calvary Cemetery, New York City. Members of the Third Order of St. Dominic please take notice. Arrangements by P. A. Taltavull.

MOORE, LUTHER MANGUM. On Saturday, January 4, 1936, at Walter Reed Hospital, LUTHER MANGUM MOORE, beloved father of Luther T. Moore and Emma Moore Hall, aged 57 years. Funeral services at the home of his sister, 515 G st. ne., on Tuesday, January 7, at 1 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

MYERS, MARAN H. On Monday, January 6, 1936, at his residence, 907 North Highland st., Clarendon, Va., MARAN H. MYERS, beloved husband of Dora F. Myers (nee Stockton) and father of Harland G. Myers. Remains resting at his late residence, where funeral services will be held on Wednesday, January 8, at 11 a. m. Interment at Columbia Gardens Cemetery.

NAU, HENRY. On Sunday, January 5, 1936, HENRY NAU, beloved husband of the late Louisa Nau. Funeral from his late residence, 401 13th st. nw., on Wednesday, January 8, at 9 a. m. Requiem mass at the Church of the Nativity at 9:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery.

O'DONNELL, ANNIE A. On Saturday, January 4, 1936, ANNIE A. O'DONNELL, beloved wife of the late Thomas P. O'Donnell. Funeral from her late residence, 3310 Ross pl. nw. (formerly at 1815 8th st. nw.), on Wednesday, January 8, at 9:15 a. m. Solemn High requiem mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

PLAVNICK, MARK. On Monday, January 6, 1936, MARK PLAVNICK, beloved husband of Mary Plavnick and devoted father of Robert Louis and Norma Plavnick, aged 42 years. Funeral from the chapel of Bernard Danzansky, 2501 14th st. nw., on Wednesday, January 8, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

ROLLINS, BLANCHE A. On Monday, January 6, 1936, BLANCHE A. ROLLINS, beloved wife of Stephen E. Rollins. She is also survived by three sons and three daughters. Funeral services at late residence, 1310 East Capitol st., on Thursday, January 9, at 8:30 a. m., thence to the Holy Comforter Catholic Church, 14th and East Capitol sts., where mass will be said for the repose of her soul at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Leesburg, Va. Services by the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home.

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$75
No Extras!
For a Regular $150 Funeral
WASHINGTON'S LOWEST PRICES
$75 to $200 and up
DEAL
Funeral Home
Phone Li. 8200-8201

DIED.

ROSS, SYLVIA J. On Saturday, January 4, 1936, at the Emergency Hospital, SYLVIA J. ROSS, beloved daughter of Solomon and Laura Ross. Also survived by two sisters and three brothers. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Tuesday, January 7, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Matthew's Church, where mass will be offered at 9 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Friends are invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

SHEMWELL, HAROLD. On Saturday, January 4, 1936, at Sibley Hospital, HAROLD SHEMWELL, beloved husband of Sollie D. Shemwell. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Tuesday, January 7, at 1 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

TONGE, ANNIE GREENAWALT. On Monday, January 6, 1936, at her residence, 1719 Lanier pl. nw., ANNIE GREENAWALT TONGE, beloved sister of Frank P. Greenawalt. Funeral services private. Wednesday, January 8, at 11 a. m., at Hysong's parlors, 1309 N st. nw. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery. (Kindly omit flowers.)

WARD, LOUISE J. On Sunday, January 5, 1936, at St. Elizabeths Hospital, LOUISE J. WARD, wife of the late William Rees Ward. Funeral services at her daughter's residence, Louise G. Ward, 1410 Perry pl. nw., on Tuesday, January 7, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Cincinnati, Ohio.

WEBER, GEORGE STONEMAN. On Sunday, January 5, 1936, at 8:15 p. m., at his residence, 632 Ridge ave., Silver Spring, Md., GEORGE STONEMAN WEBER, beloved husband of Annie Teresa Weber (nee Murphy). Funeral from the above residence on Thursday, January 9, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Michael's Church, Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md., where mass will be said at 9 a. m. for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31, 1935. The following automobile having been seized for violation of Sec. 3062 R. S., all persons claiming such automobile are hereby required to appear and file claim and a bond for $250 within 20 days from this date; viz.: one Plymouth 4-door Sedan, 1935 model; serial number 2486064, motor number PJ 131410; District of Columbia tags 170-647. Equipped with hot-water heater and radio. Seized at Washington, D. C., on November 14, 1935. If no claim and bond are filed within 20 days it will be forfeited and disposed of according to law. GILBERT A. DAILEY, Collector. de31&7.14

PROPOSALS

COMMISSIONERS, D. C. WASHINGTON, January 7, 1936. Sealed proposals will be received at Room 320, District Building, until 12 o'clock p. m., January 22, 1936, for furnishing Two (2) Twenty-five Million Gallon Daily Capacity Motor-Driven Centrifugal Pumping Units. Specifications and information at Room 320, District Building.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1068 NAVY Building, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received here until 2 P. M., JANUARY 21, 1936, and then opened, for furnishing, installing and testing motor driven pumping and electrical equipment in Station Milan for the Washington Aqueduct, Washington, D. C. Further information on application. N25.26.27.29.J6.7

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE Constructing Quartermaster, Room 2236, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received in this office until 12:00 P. M., JANUARY 9, 1936, and then publicly opened for cubicles in alterations to North West Wing and Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning in alteration to North West Wing of Army Medical School at Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C. Specifications and plans will be furnished upon request. A certified check in the amount of $5.00 made payable to the Treasurer of the U. S. Information at above address.

AUCTION SALES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1936—
ADAM A. WESCHLER & SON, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT, ALSO STOCK IN TRADE OF "TASTY SALADE" AT NO. 1342 H STREET NORTHEAST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust filed October 11, 1935, as Instrument No. 32601 among the records of the Recorder of Deeds, D. C., and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell by public auction at the above premises on TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1936, AT 3:30 P. M., electric potato peeler, electric mixer, gas steamer, automatic hamburger machine, Toledo computing scales, National cash register, large exhaust fan, ice refrigerator, case, etc., also stock in trade.
TERMS: Cash.
JAMES C. SOLLENBERGER.
THOMAS MUTCHLER, Trustees.
P—ja4.6.7

LEGAL NOTICES

WILLIAM W. STICKNEY, Attorney. Investment Bldg.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF Columbia. Margaret Elizabeth Carpenter, 2633 Adams Mill road northwest, Washington, D. C., plaintiff, vs. Paul Carpenter (address unknown), defendant. No. 59858, Equity Docket. The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce upon the grounds of desertion. On motion of the plaintiff it is this 6th day of January, 1936, ordered that the defendant, Paul Carpenter, cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fourteenth day exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays occurring after the day of the first publication of this order, otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Post before said day. JENNINGS BAILEY, Justice.
A true copy. Test: (Seal.) FRANK M. CUNNINGHAM, Clerk. By A. E. STEWART, Assistant Clerk. 7,14,21

MANUEL J. DAVIS, Attorney. Woodward Building.

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE District of Columbia. Holly Stover, Inc., a corporation, trading as the House of Stover, Inc., 1730 L street northwest, District of Columbia, plaintiff, vs. Guy Guiffre, Alexandria, Va., defendant. Suit at Law No. 317800. Order of publication in attachment. The object of this suit is to recover $110.64, with costs, and to have judgment of condemnation of certain property of the defendant levied on under an attachment issued in this suit to satisfy the plaintiff's claim. It is, therefore, this 23d day of December, 1935, ordered that the defendant, Guy Guiffre, appear in this court on or before the FORTITH DAY, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the day of the first publication of this order, to defend this suit and show cause why said condemnation should not be had; otherwise the suit will be proceeded with as in case of default. NATHAN CAYTON, Judge. A true copy. Attest: (Seal.) BLANCHE NEFF, Clerk.

Business Directory
It will pay you to consult these reliable firms. They are specialists in their respective lines.
For information regarding advertising rates or services not listed in this column, call Miss Reed—National 4265.

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General Repairs—Roofing. Asbestos and Asphalt Siding.
GENERAL CONTRACTING CO., INC.
925 New York Ave. N. W. DI. 3373-3374.

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RUGS DOMESTIC 9x12—$2
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All Leather Goods Repaired.
G. W. KING, JR.
519 11th St. N.W. NA. 4242.

PAINTING. PAPERING. DECORATING.
PAINTING Papering, roofing, general repairing; guar.; reas.
M. L. SMITH, 1724 Webster nw. AD 7108

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Business Directory
(Continued.)
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WILLIAM WOOLLEY—Piano, organ tuner, repairer. 1111 N st. nw. FO. 4978.
RADIO SERVICE.
RADIO TROUBLE? JUST CALL Austin-Gibson Day and Night Service. Call WEst 2378. 2031 K St.

It Pays to Buy a Used Car in January!

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

APARTMENTS—Furnished 45

(Continued.)

14TH ST. NW., 2540—One and two rooms, kitchen and bath; gas and electricity included; $30 to $50.

14TH ST. NW., 2544—Two rms., kitchen, bath, Frigidaire, gas, elec., $55.

Francis Scott Key, Apt. Hotel
20th and F sts. nw. 1 room, kit., bath; completely furn., linens, silver; Frigidaire; day, week, month. NAtional 5425.

APARTMENTS—Unfurnished 47

C ST. SE., 1826—Five 4-family buildings, under construction, to be ready for occupancy January 1. 2 rooms, kitchen and dining alcove, screened porch, $49.50, includes heat (thermostatically controlled oil burner) and hot water, all year 'round. STEUART BROS., INC. NAtional 3007.

CONN. AVE. SECTION (Tilden Gardens), 3016 Tilden St. NW.—Beautiful apt., 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, sun rm., living rm., dining rm. and kit.; 3 exposures; surrounded by lovely gardens, rent, $110.

PORTER ST. NW. 3026—Two, attractive apartments, living room, 2 bedrooms, dinette, kitchenette, large closets; $42.50 and $45 per month. CLeveland 1431.

TAKOMA, 621 Carroll Ave.—1st fl., 5 rms.; priv. ent.; h.-w. h.; gar.; $55. SH. 2095.

119 CONCORD AVE. NW.—Two bedrooms, living room, dinette, kitchen; heat furnished; $59.50.
WM. H. SAUNDERS CO., INC.
1519 K Street N.W. DI. 1015.

707 20TH ST. NW.—3 rooms, kitchen, dinette, porch and bath, $65.
BRODIE & COLBERT, INC.
1707 Eye st. nw. NAt. 8875.

1506 RIDGE PL. SE.—2 rooms, kit. and semi-private bath; heat, gas, elec., phone inc.; $37.50; available Jan. 15.

3121 MT. PLEASANT ST. N.W.
One room and bath, $35.00.
AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST CO.
15th and Pa. Ave. N.W. National 4615.

425 D ST. S.E.
Apartment of 2—2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $42.50.
WASHINGTON LOAN & TRUST CO.
Real Estate Department.
9th and F Sts. N.W. Nat. 3440.

4550 CONNECTICUT AVE. NW.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath, elevator, secretaria—switchboard and electric refrigeration $83.50
200 MASS. AVE. NW.
Apt. 401, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, Electric refrigeration, switchboard and elevator service $60.00
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Apt. 505, 2 rooms and bath $30.00
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811 15th St. NW. National 5903.

2222 WASHINGTON CIRCLE NW.
2 rooms and bath, 1st floor; $50.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath, 3d floor, $50.
2142 PA. AVE. NW.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath, $50.
JOSEPH P. SMITH, Broker.
2104 Pa. Ave. N.W. NA. 6588.

2151 CALIFORNIA ST. N.W.
Two bedrooms, dining room, reception room, kitchen, pantry and bath, including electric light, gas and refrigeration; $55.00.
See Resident Manager or
WM. H. SAUNDERS CO., INC.
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1636 KENYON ST. NW.
3 rms., kit.-din., bath and porch, $62.50; free refrigeration. Mgr. Apt. 22.
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Opposite National Cathedral: 3 rms. (2 bedrooms), din., kit., bath, screened porch; free refrigeration, $80. Resident Mgr., Apt. 102.
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NEAR MONTROSE PARK.
Attractive front apartment of 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, electric refrigeration.
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3500 14th St. N.W.
Phone Col. 3600, J. L. Tait, Mgr.
Beautiful 3-room unfurnished apartments, newly decorated. Furniture available on the rental or partial payment plan. A very economical way to live. The Cavalier gives the service its name implies—Quick, efficient; courteous. Entrance foyer, living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchenette and bath. Large rooms with ample closet space.
Frigidaire on House Current.
Free Parking.
Modern, Fireproof Building.
Make an Inspection Today.

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1005 K ST. SE., APT. 1.
4 rooms, bath and electricity, $22.50.
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1727 K St. NW. MEt. 3011.

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OFFICE, 9x25; desirable location; facing Conn. ave.; very reasonable. Suite 5, 1000 Conn. ave. at K.

DOCTORS AND DENTISTS.
MEDICAL SCIENCE BLDG.
1029 Vermont Ave. N.W.
Suites now available at $40 and upward according to size and location. Apply to manager in building or E. Quincy Smith, Inc., District 9057.

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DESK SPACE in law office in modern building suitable for professional colored men, $8.50 mo. up. 715 Fla. ave. nw.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—Rent 52

WAREHOUSE SPACE AVAILABLE.
Provided with cold-storage room and loading platform.
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1722 H ST. N.W.—$125.
Store and Display Room, 21 ft. by 72 ft. Shipping Entrance in Rear.
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Desirable store in modern building; approximately 15-foot front on F st., with 23-foot depth; heat furnished; moderate rental.
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STORE ON WEST SIDE OF UPPER 14th st. nw., near Park rd. Will be available Feb. 1. Can be inspected at any time. Rent, $150 per mo.

DOWNTOWN CORNER STORE SUITABLE for any retail business. Available Jan. 15. Rent, $75 per month.
CALL MR. MARSHALL,
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FURNISHED corner house in Chevy Chase; 5 rooms, bath, and screened porch; $75 mo. For inspection call NAt. 0334.

SENATOR OR CONGRESSMAN
In Rock Creek Park Estates.
A newly built and well furnished detached brick house with all conveniences including automatic heat, 3 baths, 1st floor lavatory, 2-car garage, 4 bedrooms, maid's quarters. Available at once. Completely furnished.
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ROCK CREEK PARK ESTATES.
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Newly built detached brick, well furnished, containing 9 rooms, 3 baths, 1st floor lavatory, maid's quarters upstairs, every convenience. Available at once on short-term lease.
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ITALIAN VILLA
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CHEVY CHASE—KENWOOD
14 rms., attrac. furn. (3 bedrms.), 3 baths, servant's quarters, large living rm., library, sun parlor, dining rm., basement recreation rm., large terraces, sunken gardens, 2-car garage, a. m. i.; reasonable. WIs. 4425.

SES—Rent—Unfurnished 56

CHEVY CHASE VIEW—6 rms., 2 baths, $80.
RIVER RD.—Bungalow, 5 rooms, $30.
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FOXALL—5 bedrooms, 2 baths, double rear porches, maid's room, garage, gas heat, fireplace, electric refrigeration. Phone NAt. 1040 or EMerson 7768, or call for key at 1541 44th pl. nw.
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NEARBY VA.—7 rooms, 2 baths, elec. refrig., h.-w. h., fireplace, porches, oil burner; a.m.i.; large shady, fenced lot; garage; nr. church & schools; reas. Falls Ch. 456.

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(Continued.)

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EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD.
Detached, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; oil heat; convenient to schools, stores and transportation. Phone NAt. 1040 or EMerson 7768.

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6 rooms & bath, 3 porches, garage.
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1707 Eye st. nw. NAt. 8875.

3737 WARREN ST. N.W.
6 rooms, bath, 2 inclosed porches, electric refrigerator, oil burner and garage; $90.00.
J. C. WEEDON CO.
1727 K St. N.W. MEt. 3011.

3135 ELLICOTT ST. N.W.
I WILL RENT MY HOUSE FULLY FURNISHED. CALL AT A. KAHN, 3135 ELLICOTT ST. NW.

Petworth—Brightwood
We have a nice selection of homes in these sections ranging from $55.
WASHINGTON REALTY CO., INC.
5501 Georgia Ave.

Minnesota Ave. S.E., 1425
Semi-detached, 6 large rooms and bath, sleeping porch; hot-water heat, electricity, gas and refrigerator; newly decorated throughout; $45.00 per month.
Open for inspection 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.
WASHINGTON LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Real Estate Department.
9th and F Sts. N.W. NAt. 3440.

COLORED (1144 19th st. nw.)—9 rooms and bath; newly decorated; $45.
LEE D. LATTIMER CO.,
722 Investment Bldg. NAt. 4146.

SUBURBAN for RENT 58

NEW English colonial det. 6 rms., 2 baths, a.m.i.; $55; 15 min. city; Arlington Hills, 2703 13th st., Arlington, Va. Alex. 1752-W

WANTED—TO RENT 62

APARTMENT—2 rooms; furnished; N.W.; up to $70, all inclusive. Box 66, Washington Post.

List Your Vacant Properties With Us.
BOSS & PHELPS.
1417 K St. N.W. National 9300.

WANTED
Parking Lot Sites
As agents for a large parking lot corporation, operators of parking lots in several cities, we are interested in securing suitable sites for parking purposes.
Our client will be interested in long or short term leasing, buying or leases on established lots or outright purchase of property.
Best of references furnished. No proposition too large if desirable.
Consult H. A. Jacob.
Brokers' Co-operation Solicited
FLOYD E. DAVIS CO.
Realtors
733 12th St. N.W. National 0352.

Cooperative Apts. for Sale 63A

NEAR DUPONT CIRCLE—Co-operative apt. of 2 rms., kit. and bath, large closets. To responsible party. DEcatur 0634-M.

INVESTMENT Property Sale 65

ABBEY PL. NE.—6-room brick, h.-w. h., built-in garage; renovated; a real buy. Only $4,600; terms. ME. 5400.

COLORED—Brick; 413 M NE.; 7 rms., bath; rents $40; cost $5,500; sell $4,200, $1,000 cash. S. C. PACE, 600 F nw.

HOUSES FOR SALE 66

BUNGALOW—N.W. section; $5,750; terms. A. D. CRUMBAUGH, CL. 1-3-6-4.

CLEVELAND PARK—Attractive, detached home, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room, large living room, dining room, sun parlor, lot 50x110. Must be sold. A real bargain. CLev. 3621.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in 1745 Rhode Island ave. nw., Washington, D. C.; assessed at $41,000; will sacrifice for $8,000 cash. A. W. James, 1505 Race st., Phila., Pa.

NEAR 14TH AND SPRING RD. N.W.
Row brick, 6 rooms, bath, front porch, inclosed back porch and garage; $6,500; $750 cash, balance easy terms.
HARRY B. PITTS CO.,
1019 15th St. N.W. MEtro. 0100.

1824 ONTARIO PLACE (near 18th and Col. road and Calvert Bridge)—3 bedrooms, tile bath, porches, brick garage; parquet floors; oil heat; tabletop range, cabinet sink, Frigidaire; furnished, including piano, radio, walnut bedroom suite; $8,200; unfurnished, $7,950. Apply owner on premises.

DETACHED HOME.
IN BEAUTIFUL SHEPHERD PARK
6 ROOMS
BEAUTIFUL TILE BATH
Situated on a beautiful, deep lot, well landscaped.
Oil Heat—Garage.
L. E. BREUNINGER & SONS
Investment Bldg. NA. 2040.

VIRGINIA
Close in Corner
Bungalow bargain—5 rooms and bath, full cellar and detached garage. Large corner lot. Very convenient to transportation and schools. Design and equipment complete—modern. Perfect condition. Beautifully landscaped. Subject to offer from discriminating buyer. Call Mr. Lynn.
Wm. H. Saunders Co., Inc.
1519 K Street N.W. Dist. 1015

See Our Greatest Triumph in Home Building!
$13,950
1501 Kalmia St. Northwest
All bright, center-hall home, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, screened sleeping porch. Open fireplace in living room. First floor library or den paneled with knotty pine, and lavatory, attic insulated. Weather-stripped.
Open, lighted and heated, daily till 9 p. m.
THIS IS AN Electric KITCHEN HEALTH HOME
Drive out 16th St. to Kalmia, turn right ½ block.
H. G. SMITHY CO.
811 15th St. N.W. NA. 5904

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

HOUSES FOR SALE 66

(Continued.)

SAVE 15 PER CENT by having your home built and free architectural service.
BRADY BROS., INC.,
410 Bond Bldg. NA. 3934.

Repossessed by Foreclosure.
Beautiful detached stone home in Chevy Chase, Md., near Conn. ave.; 9 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, large lot. Will be sold at great bargain. Call NAtional 2626.

$4,450
A 5-room brick bungalow with tile bath and full basement on your lot or will provide lot at moderate cost. Price includes up-to-date kitchen. Terms and financing arranged. See one of my house now under construction. Phone NAtional 6868.

PRICE ONLY $4,250.
A real bargain by owner. Easy terms to responsible party. Corner property in nearby Virginia, 6 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; a real buy. Agents need not answer this ad. Phone Columbia 5284 after 6 p. m. and Sunday.

GEORGETOWN
COLONIAL
Very old 2-story brick dwelling; lot 25x110. Estate property. Cheap at $5,650. Small lot in good section, $2,000. Large lot 42x100, good section, $2,625.
CALL STANTON T. KOLB.
or LEO KOLB.
1237 WISC. AVE. WEST 0002.

DETACHED
NEW—$8,975
All-brick home, consisting of 6 rooms, 2 baths, on lot 50x115, in best Northwest detached neighborhood. Wide refrigeration, oil burner and detached garage. This is truly a value at a price less than row house prices.
HARRY B. PITTS CO.,
1019 15th St. N.W. MEtro. 0100.

COLORED—$3,950
$500 cash, $40 mo.; ne. near Union Station; 2-story brick; new condition; 6 rooms, bath, h.-w. h., refrigeration.
A. M. COOPER
1008 Eye St. N.W. National 1332

SALE or EXCHANGE 68

CHEVY CHASE—Will exchange equity in 5-room, modern bungalow for farm land or country home.
KENSINGTON REALTY CO.
Kensington, Md. Ken. 132.

LOTS for SALE 69

FOREST HILL, BETWEEN CONN. AVE. and Rock Creek Park on Linnean ave., a delightful, highly restricted neighborhood; 55 ft. frontage. Price only $2,850. L. T. GRAVATTE, 729 15th st. nw. Phone NAtional 0753 or evenings, GEorgia 2900.

NORTH OF BETHESDA—Near bus and school; beautiful lots 60x120 feet at $720. Electricity, gas, water and sewer available. Louis F. Shoemaker, 1719 K st. nw. National 1166.

ROOM for 2,500 detached low-cost houses; marvelous opportunity to sell at $1,000 profit on each house; also lots for detached homes. Chevy Chase, D. C. Broker's attention. Fulton R. Gordon, 1427 Eye st. nw. Dist. 5230.

Attention, Business Men!
First commercial corner lot; good Southeast location; 60-ft. frontage on wide avenue; excellent value at $4,200.
ADELBERT W. LEE
1343 H St. N.W. DI. 4600.

ATTENTION
Builders and Investors.
135x157½ ft. first commercial on Kennedy st., graded to suit purchaser. This is the best buy in Washington for stores with several apartments above. Price $10,000. Other smaller lots at bargain prices.
J. FRANK TILLER,
Owner
3526 Albemarle St. N.W.
Cl. 1479

SUBURBAN for SALE 70

MODERN BUNGALOW—4 rooms and bath; large attic; ideal location; price $3,750; small cash payment, balance like rent. B. M. Smith, 2408 Columbia pike, Arlington, Va. Phone CLarendon 2038.

NEARBY VA.—One acre; 6 rooms (corner), attic, basement, hdwd. floors, h.-w. h., 2 large fireplaces, 3-car garage, trees, orchard, $7,000. Easy terms. J. A. Baker & Co., 1112 N. Irving st., Clarendon, Va. Wal. 7667. CLev. 8692.

POTOMAC, VA., cor. lot; 5-r. bun.; a. m. i.; gar.; $1,500 below cost; on easy terms; vacant. For nearby Va. & Md. bargains consult us. Mr. Moran, 2203 Wilson blvd. N. E. RYON CO., 4216 N. Y. ave., 3418 14th.

LAND for SALE 73

ATTRACTIVE HOMES in Bethesda section; priced low; easy terms. Counselman & O'Brien, 6825 Wisc. ave.; WIsc. 4240.

STOCK FARM—On State road in Loudoun Co., one hour of Washington; 200 acres improved land, all under cultivation but 50 acres in timber; dwelling, stock barns in good condition. Farm implements included. Price $10,500. Reasonable terms. Buell Farm Agency, Herndon, Fairfax Co., Va.

$30 DOWN—1½ acres facing on State road, southern Md., 12 miles D. C., $195. NA. 3753; evenings, AT. 5205-J.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE 76

FOR QUICK results, list your property for sale or rent with us.
JOHN P. DONOHOE & SONS.
314 Penna. Ave. S.E.

I WILL PAY CASH for your property; white or colored; brick or frame. O. G. DUTY, 1024 Vermont ave. NAt. 4482.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT with R. A. HUMPHRIES, Realtor, 806 North Capitol st. National 6732.

LIST your property for sale or rent with WALTER A. BROWN, National 1652.
1400 H St.

WE PAY CASH FOR SMALL HOUSES. Immediate settlement.
HARRY B. PITTS CO.,
1015 15th St. NW. MEt. 0100.

LOTS WANTED 76A

IN NORTHWEST section of D. C. with 80 ft. ready for immediate building. Call NAtional 2626.

MISCELLANEOUS for SALE 83

DEALERS' ADS under this heading contain a firm name or a business address or state the word "Dealer." Other ads are presumed to be from private individuals. Readers who find dealers masquerading in this column as private individuals are urged to report the matter to The Washington Post.

BARGAIN; $75; black fox, silver-tipped fur; also Raleigh winter coat, brown mixed cloth, beaver collar, size 38; $25. Write Box 216, Washington Post.

CORONA PORTABLE—Complete with case, $14.50. Easy terms. "United," 813 14th st. nw. NAtional 6063.

DISPLAY CASE—8 ft., reconditioned; full display; compressor and coils; 1-year guarantee; $495. 1731 14th st. nw.

DIVAN—Coil spring on legs, for studio apartment; $8.50. Ideal Bedding Co., 622 E st. nw.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS—Guaranteed perfect condition; various sizes and makes; exceptional bargains as low as $40. 2030 14th St. N.W.

FILING CABINETS—Used; steel; 4 drawers; U. S. Govt. surplus; refin.; snap bargains. Also bookcases. Washington Salvage Co., 800 E st. nw.

FOLDING CHAIRS, 1,000, for rent or sale. Reasonable. Notes Auction Rooms, 633 Indiana ave. Phone District 8112.

FURNITURE—Living rm. and child's; must sell at once; reas. Wis. 2489-W.

PIANOS—For rent, $3.50-$4 mo. up; finest rental stock in Washington. NA. 3659. W. W. Kimball Co., 721 11th st. nw.

PIANOS—Small apartment grand; balance due on account, $150. Terms if desired. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 13th and G.

PIANOS—Kitt's midwinter sale the biggest piano event of the year is now in progress with over 300 new and used instruments on sale at reductions from 10 to 50%. Our stock includes every make and style of piano imaginable—baby grands, ampicos, pianettes, harpsichords, players, apartment uprights, spinet and vertical grands—such fine makes as Knabe, Mason & Hamlin, Chickering, Steinway (used), Weber, Geo. Steck, Cable Nelson, Estey, Everett, Lindeman, Stieff, Wegman and scores of others. Prices on reconditioned uprights are $18, $20, $22, $25, $28 and up; on reconditioned grands, $145, $180, $195, $215, $235 and up; on new small uprights, $145, $175, $195, $210 and up; on new baby grands $260, $295, $310, $315, $325 and up. Prices include delivery, bench, or stool to match and our usual guarantees. If you have intended buying a piano now or anytime in the future don't miss seeing these values . . . it will be well worth your while. $5 will deliver any piano except those priced under $30. Kitt's, 1330 G st. (in the middle of the block). Open evenings until 9 during this big sale.

PIANOS—Good used pianos; practice models entirely rebuilt; $40, $50, $80. Terms. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 13th and G.

RADIO-PHONOGRAPH—Brand new RCA-Victor set that automatically changes records. $119.50; a wonderful value at this price. The lowest automatic in the 1936 line is $260). Easy terms and a new set guarantee. Kitt's, 1330 G St.

RADIOS—Demonstrators and floor samples; Philcos and R. C. A. Victor; 50% off. 2900 14th st. nw.

SEWING MACHINE, drophead Singer, $10. Guaranteed. Rentals, repairs. Sewing Mach. Ex., 2412 18th nw. Columbia 3245.

TYPEWRITERS—Special sale on trade-ins; all makes; thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed; exceptionally low prices for limited time; $17.50 up. Typewriter Sales and Service Co., 811 17th st. nw. NAt. 5666.

TYPEWRITERS rebuilt; guar. one year; $12.50 up. We rent, repair, exchange. Standard Typewriter Co., 723 10th nw.

CASH REGISTERS—New and Used.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
1208 H St. N.W.
Phones: Sales, NA. 1376; service, NA. 1390.

CENTURY OIL BURNERS.
RUDOLPH & WEST CO.
1332 New York Ave. NAt. 4870.

OFFICE FURNITURE Large assortment of used pieces at low prices. H. Baum & Son, 616 E st. nw. NA. 9136.

COAL, FUEL OIL, WOOD 83A

WOOD for recreation rooms is always best when dry. Order now from JOHN MELKLEJOHN, INC., 212 Van Buren st. nw. Georgia 0621.

WANTED—TO BUY 87

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, watches, diamonds, coins, gold teeth, silver, mus. inst.; full prices. Schiller's, 444 9th st. cor. E nw.

BOOKS—All kinds; any number; highest cash prices paid. MEtro. 5415. Pearlman's Big Book Shop, 1407 G st. nw.

CAN YOU USE CASH? Lenses, cameras, projectors, shotguns, rifles, binoculars, microscopes, musical instruments, typewriters, jewelry and watches bought, sold and exchanged.
IZZY'S EXCHANGE, INC.
905 D St. N.W. MEt. 8898.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

WANTED—TO BUY 87

(Continued.)

CASH FOR GOLD, silver, watches, rings, chains, bracelets, discarded trinkets get you money. Schiller Bros., 922 F st. nw.

DISCARDED and broken old gold, jewelry, antiques, silver, gold teeth, watches; spot cash paid. Milsam's, 436 9th st. nw.

GOLD OR PLATINUM JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE AND GOLD TEETH, ANY CONDITION. WE HAVE U. S. GOVT. LICENSE TO BUY GOLD AND PAY CASH. A. KAHN, INC., 44 YEARS AT 935 F ST. N.W.

HOUSE for sale? Then call PO. 3231; prompt inspection and report.

OLD GOLD, silver, platinum, diamonds bought by oldest estab. Washington dealer. Louis Abrahams, 711 G st. nw.

WANTED TO BUY—Used ping pong table, 5x9. Phone Emerson 8696.

SPOT CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY.
OLD GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND ANY OLD Discarded Jewelry or Gold Teeth.
SELINGER'S, 818 F St. N.W.

WANTED—AUTOMOTIVE 88

CASH! INSTANTLY! For your car. Auto loans. Used Car Clearing House, Inc., 1166 18th st. nw. MEt. 7686.

CASH FOR YOUR CAR.
National Auto Sales, Inc.,
1417 Wisconsin ave. nw.

CASH FOR YOUR CAR.
Repossessed Auto Sales Co., 1317 14th nw.

Norris Inc. 2018 14th st. North 3949.
SEE US BEFORE SELLING.

More Cash for Your Car.
'C' Mack, 1525 14th. De. 5897

CASH FOR YOUR CAR
PHONE DECATUR 2390.
Whether Car Is Paid For or Not.
SEE MR. BARNES, 1729 14th St.

TRUCKS for HIRE 88A

HAULING.
TRUCK AND DRIVER FOR HIRE.
WILLIAM E. HICKERSON, AT. 4450.

AUTO ACCESSORIES 94

THE Place to Buy Quality Merchandise at the Lowest Price Is
MANHATTAN AUTO & RADIO CO.
1708 7th St. NW.

AUTOMOBILE LOANS 97A

NOTICE, TAXI OWNERS
Reduce your payments and get extra cash.
943 NEW YORK AVE. NW.
N. E. Corner 10th. Phone NA. 5555.

QUICK AUTO LOANS
CAPITAL AUTO FINANCE SERVICE.
901 New York Ave. N.W. Mi. 1385.

AUTOMOBILES for SALE 98

AUBURN—'32 Sedan, $295. Auburn Wash. Co., 2424 18th nw. COl. 9164 Auburn Sales and Service.

AUBURN $195
1931 Convertible Phaeton, 8 wire wheels, paint, tires, upholstery and motor will far surpass your fondest hopes for a car of this NEW YORK AVE. type. Terms to suit. Open evenings.
ROSEN-RICE MOTOR CO.
1423 Irving St. NW. COlumbia 10324.

BUICK 1933 68-C Convertible Phaeton, finish, new tan top, tan leather upholstery, 6 wire wheels and trunk rack; white sidewall tires. Original owner. Don't fail to see this car; it's a beaut. $645; terms and trade. Stanley H. Horner, Inc., 1111 14th st. NAt. 7651.

BUICK 1933 Sedan. Finished in black spotless interior; excellent rubber; mechanically A-1. Guaranteed for 30 days. Turned in to us by the original owner and serviced in our shops. $625. Stanley H. Horner, Inc., 1111 14th st. NAt. 7651.

BUICK
1931 4-door sedan; one of the very popular 57 models; this car is as perfect as a car can be; a fine family car with low mileage; clean throughout; priced very low, even on today's market; no cash needed if your present car equals the down payment.
PACKARD-HUDSON-TERRAPLANE.
1707 14th St. N.W.

BUICK $119 Down
'32 Sport Coupe, in excellent condition; tires, uph. and motor all o. k.; convenient terms and trade.
TAYLOR MOTOR CO.
14TH AT T.

CHEVROLET $259
'32 Coach. Perfect mechanical condition; tires and finish excellent; $9 down, balance easy terms.
STANDARD MOTOR SALES.
2022 14th St. N.W. NOrth 9139.

CHEVROLET '34 Standard Sedan, in excellent condition throughout. $399. Barry-Pate, 1130 Conn ave. District 4200.

CHEVROLET—'32 De Luxe Coach, 6 w. w.; $279. F. M. McLaughlin, 3103 R. I. ave. ne. DE. 4691. Call De Pue.

CHEVROLET $325
'33 Sedan, beautiful black duco with cream wheels; perfect mechanically; economical to operate and ready to go.
HANDLEY MOTOR CO.
3730 Ga. Ave. N.W. AD. 6060.

CHEVROLET
'34 De Luxe Coaches. Choice of three (3). Fine condition; fully equipped and GUARANTEED a "Better Conditioned Car." These cars REDUCED to $395 are a REAL BUY NOW.
TAYLOR MOTOR CO.
14TH AT T

CHEVROLET 1935 Coach. Driven less than 3,000 miles by original owner; tires like new; also the original tan finish; guaranteed mechanically for economy in operation. Don't miss this clean little car. $495. Stanley H. Horner, Inc., 1111 14th st. NAt. 7651.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

AUTOMOBILES for SALE 98

(Continued.)

CHEVROLET $275
1932 Cabriolet. Used car No. 1126. Paint, tires and motor are in perfect condition on this car and you will be pleased when you try it out. Truly a very good buy at the low price of $275. Terms and trade. 30-day write your own repair ticket guarantee.
LUSTINE-NICHOLSON
Hyattsville, Md. Greenwood 2200.

CHEVROLET $199
1932 Roadster. Repossessed, completely reconditioned, can be purchased for unpaid balance; trade accepted, easy terms. "SAFETY TESTED" USED CARS.
WISCONSIN MOTORS
29th and M st. nw. WEst. 2972.

CHEVROLET 1935 Sport Coupe. Driven less than 7,000 miles. The beautiful black finish has its original luster; 5 tires show no wear; engine and mechanical condition is excellent. Guaranteed. The original owner has a particular about this car and it speaks for itself. Price, $595. Stanley H. Horner, Inc., 1111 14th st. NAt. 7651.

CHEVROLET $39 (cash)
1929 Sedan, all good tires. We need space for this car and could be much higher. Hurry for this one.
ROSEN-RICE MOTOR CO.
1423 Irving St. NW. COlumbia 10324

CHEVROLET $419
1934 Four-Door Sedan. Now here is an unusual buy in a car represented by former owner to have been driven ONLY 12,486 miles. Beautiful black with RADIO and Trunk. The price is ONLY $419. Ask for car No. 6638NH on display at 1835 14th st.
TAYLOR MOTOR CO.
14TH AT T

CHEVROLET $325
1933 Sport Coupe. Used car No. 1525. A snappy little car. Low mileage, all-around good tires; motor in excellent condition; clean upholstery; original paint. 30-day write your own repair ticket guarantee. See it now. Terms and trade.
LUSTINE-NICHOLSON
Hyattsville, Md. Greenwood 2200.

CHEVROLET $335
1934 Sedan. Beautiful condition throughout; low mileage and best care makes this an outstanding value plus the fact it is priced below market; terms and trade.
LUSTINE-NICHOLSON
Hyattsville, Md. GReenwood 2200.

CHEVROLET
1933 coach; de luxe, with built-in trunk and 6-wheel equipment; this car is in first-class condition throughout; priced low for quick sale; no cash needed if your present car equals the down payment.
PACKARD-HUDSON-TERRAPLANE.
1707 14th St. N.W.

CHEVROLET $495
1935 Stan. Sedan. Practically a new car. Exc. mechanical cond. and new-car appearance. Trade and terms.
Addison Chevrolet, Inc.
1437 Irving St. N.W. Adams 5411.

CHEVROLET $350
1933 De Luxe Sedan. Traded in on a 1936 Chev. this car's one owner took extraordinary care of it. Really a fine buy.
Addison Chevrolet, Inc.
1437 Irving St. N.W. Adams 5411.

CHEVROLET $175
'31 Coach. Bright black finish. Traded in on a new Chevrolet 1936 sedan. In fine shape mechanically. Trade, terms.
Addison Chevrolet, Inc.
1437 Irving St. N.W. ADams 5411.

DODGE $625
1935 5-Sedan Touring. The finish is perfect. Very good tires; fine, sweet upholstery. This car had excellent care and was driven approximately 7,000 miles. C. C. C. guarantee. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22nd St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

DODGE—1935 two-door Sedan. Practically a new car, driven less than 5,000 miles. Radio. Justice Motor, 2303 14th st. nw.

DODGE
1934 Coach; owned by an official of the U. S. Government; has had very careful treatment and is the equal of a new car for transportation; priced very low for a quick sale; no cash needed if your present car equals the down payment.
PACKARD-HUDSON-TERRAPLANE.
1707 14th St. N.W.

ESSEX $235
1932 Pacemaker 5 sedan; excellent brown paint; fine, clean upholstery. This car was driven only 8,000 miles and is in splendid condition. C. C. C. guarantee. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22nd St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

FORD $345
1934 V-8 Sedan. Very low mileage; in perfect condition throughout; tires like new, spotless interior, exc. motor.
Addison Chevrolet, Inc.
1437 Irving St. N.W. Adams 5411.

FORD—'33 Tudor. $314. A Carter Renewed Car is Best. Parkway, 3040 M st. nw. WE. 0181.

FORD $465
'35 Tudor. Beautiful dark green finish; very low mileage and in excellent condition mechanically and in appearance.
Addison Chevrolet, Inc.
1437 Irving St. NW. ADams 5411.

FORDS—1935 models. Your choice of 11. All body styles and colors. Some have full De Luxe equip., including radios, heaters, factory built-in trunks. Out-of-production models, they carry full new-car guaran. You will be amazed at the great savings on this group. C. Dick English, 215 Penn. ave. se. Lincoln 0303.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

AUTOMOBILES for SALE 98

(Continued.)

FORD—'34 Trunk Sedan $389. Perfect in every detail. Honestly priced. Owens, 6323 Ga. ave. nw. GEorgia 0100.

FORD $475
1934 Tudor, De Luxe. Fine all-over tan finish. The original white sidewall tires are very good. You will find this car very clean throughout. Red disc wheels. Very low mileage. C. C. C. guarantee. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22nd St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

FORD $325
'33 Sedan, beautiful maroon enamel finish; no-draft ventilation; tires practically new. This is an exceptional motor car and priced to sell.
HANDLEY MOTOR CO.,
3730 Ga. Ave. N.W. AD. 6060.

FORD '34 V-8 De Luxe Tudor. Radio equipped, 4 brand new tires; broadcloth upholstery, black enamel finish, red wheels, safety glass in every window, tandem windshield wiper; only $439.
TAKOMA MOTORS
Takoma Park, opp. Tak. The. GE. 9652.

FORD $415
1934 De Luxe, 4-dr. Sedan; radio equipped, excellent tires; spotless interior; perfect motor; a real bargain; no reasonable terms refused.
SMOOT MOTORS
Chrysler-Plymouth Dealers.
3342 M st. nw. WEst 1850

FORD $545
'35 De Luxe Coupe, beautiful cordova gray enamel finish. This car is practically new; very economical to operate; tires, battery and upholstery are excellent.
HANDLEY MOTOR CO.,
3730 Ga. Ave. N.W. AD. 6060.

FORD $155
1930 Tudor. Carefully checked and in shape for thousands of comfortable economic miles. Liberal terms.
Addison Chevrolet, Inc.
1437 Irving St. N.W. Adams 5411.

FORD $295
1933 Tudor. Used car No. 1551. This should be your lucky number. Beautiful black paint; mechanically in A-1 condition; excellent tires; spotless upholstery; good tires all around. Ask for a demonstration. 30-day write your own repair ticket guarant

"Cap" Stubbs . . Did She Forget? By Edwina

NOW HURRY, OR YOU'LL BE LATE.
WELL, THANK GOODNESS! CAP'S BACK IN SCHOOL— TH' CHRIS'MAS TREE'S DOWN—AN' TH' HAPPY YULETIDE SEASON'S OVER FOR THIS YEAR!
WHAT A RELIEF!
YESSIR— THANK GOODNESS, CHRIS'MAS IS—
MY LAND! MARY! CHRIS'MAS ISN'T OVER! HERE ARE TH' BILLS!
The George Matthew Adams Service, Inc. 1-7

ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?
BY CLYDE H. DUBOSE

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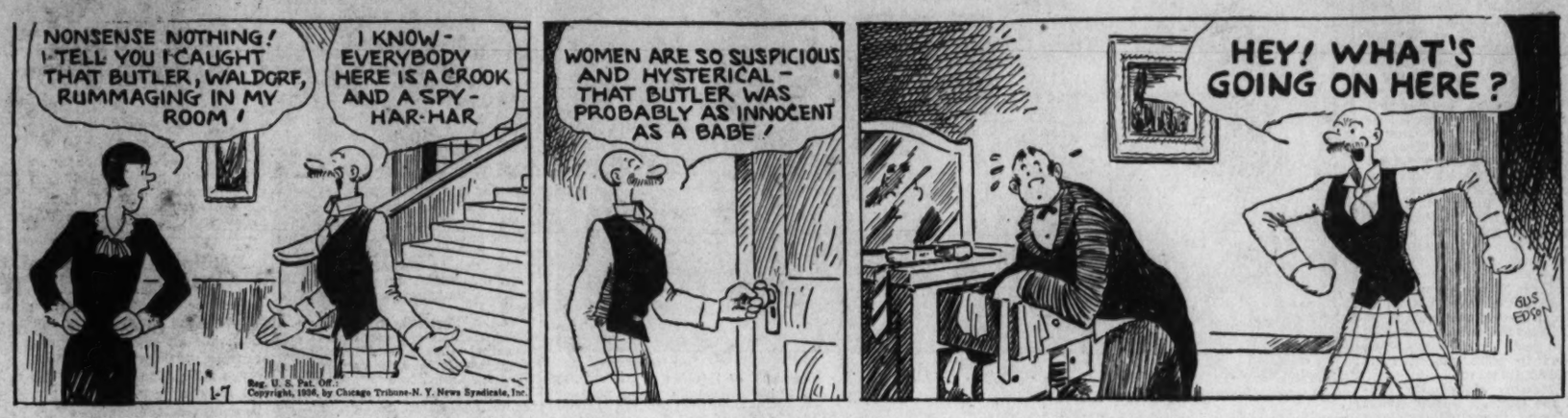
DICK TRACY A Wire and a Warning

THERE'S MY HORSES— LOOK! COMING DOWN THE ROAD!
FAMON AND HIS MEN EVIDENTLY SNATCHED A CAR RIGHT HERE IN TOWN AND LEFT THE HORSES STAND.
NO— THEY DIDN'T. LOOK! THE TRACKS GO RIGHT ON THROUGH TOWN.
WELL, I'LL BE—
LOOK, THE HORSES TRACKS END RIGHT HERE AT THE RAILROAD TRACK! AHA! I GET IT!
TELEGRAPH THE POLICE OF THE NEXT TOWN DOWN THE LINE TO MEET THAT FAST FREIGHT AND SEARCH IT FROM END TO END. BUT TELL THEM TO USE CAUTION— THAT TRAIN CARRIES FOUR KILLERS!
1-7

THE GUMPS Now Andy's Convinced


NONSENSE NOTHING! I TELL YOU I CAUGHT THAT BUTLER, WALDORF, RUMMAGING IN MY ROOM!
I KNOW— EVERYBODY HERE IS A CROOK AND A SPY— HAR-HAR
WOMEN ARE SO SUSPICIOUS AND HYSTERICAL— THAT BUTLER WAS PROBABLY AS INNOCENT AS A BABE!
HEY! WHAT'S GOING ON HERE?
GUS EDSON
1-7
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
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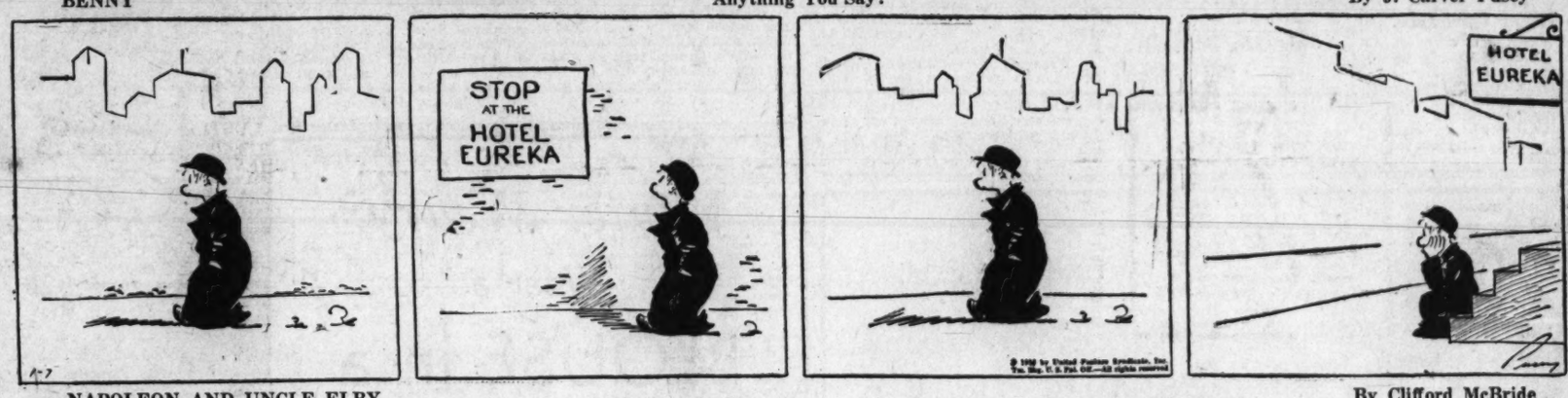
JOE PALOOKA Hobo Jungle By Ham Fisher

DERE'S A TOWN SO DERE OUGHTA BE A JUNGLE NEAR BY.
I S'POSE IT'LL BE FULLA CROCADILES AN' ALL KINDS A FLORIDA ANIMULS.
YA GOT A SWELL SENSE A HUMOR 'HAW! HAW!' DEM BO'S IS WORSE DEN ANIMALS AINT DEY? HAW-- HAW!
UH-- SURE-- ???
HEY!
I TOLD JA DERE'D BE A JUNGLE.
DIS HERE'S A FRIEND A MINE. HOW ABOUT A SLUG O' "SMOKE"? WE NEED SOME BAD.
IT'S 'COUGHIN' JIMMY"
WHO'S D'OTHER BIRD?
CITY DUMP
1-7

BENNY Anything You Say! By J. Carver Pusey



NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY By Clifford McBride

THIS BOOK ON HOW TO DEVELOP A COMMANDING PERSONALITY SAYS, "BE PLEASANT BUT FIRM. STARE PEOPLE STEADILY IN THE EYE AND SMILE BRIGHTLY. THUS WILL YOU EXERT YOUR MAGNETISM AND BE MARKED FOR A SUPERMAN." SOUNDS LIKE RUBBISH BUT I'LL TRY IT!
(c) Arthur J Lafave
1-7

DIXIE DUGAN Something Doing? By J. P. McEvoy and J. H. Striebel

LISTEN MISTER - WHAT D'YOU MEAN BY WALKING RIGHT INTO PEOPLE'S HOUSES-?
RELAX! -REELAX!
COME! COME! - CLOSE THE DOOR - YOU'RE LETTING A LOT O' COLD AIR IN!
OF ALL TH' NERVE!
SAY! - I DON'T KNOW YOU! - WHO ARE YOU AN' WHAT DO YOU WANT?
NEVER MIND WHO I AM
—THE REASON I'M HERE CONCERNS ONLY YOU!
??
J STRIEBEL
1-7
McNaught Syndicate, Inc., N. Y.

THE BUNGLE FAMILY Port By Harry J. Tuthill

Land ho! Gosh, how romantic this island looks.
Everything is so green and fresh.
It looks like plain jungle to me.
Ah..just where are we, Monty? I'll confess I'm quite in the dark about that.
Yes, I am too, and...
This is Dorado Island.
When I said in the dark, I meant, old man, that I haven't had much chance to look at the map of dad's treasure. I wonder if I could?
Oh we'll have plenty of time to look at maps later, Hartford.
Yes of course, Monty, but...
I've described some of the things I saw on the map to Hartford, and he...
Ah..please, Mr. Bungle, not so loud about the map. Some of the crew, I hope, don't know all about it.
McNaught Syndicate, Inc., N. Y.

Today's Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS.

1 Small round mark
4 Walking sticks
9 Mournful
12 Tropical bird
13 Nimble
14 Room in a harem
15 Frozen water
16 Has effect
17 Animal's mother
18 Pinnacle of ice in a glacier
20 Vagabond
22 Illuminant
24 Understand
25 Reminiscences
32 Manner
33 Resides
34 Tub
35 Dig up by the roots
37 Lair
38 Assert to be untrue
39 Cunning: colloq.
41 Pull apart
43 Strike
45 Snake
48 Broad open vessel
49 Characteristic fruits of the gourd family
53 Danish money of account
54 Entirely
55 Decree of the sultan
56 Pinch
57 Honey gatherer
58 Appointments: colloq.
59 Existence

DOWN.

1 Platform
2 A single time
3 Row
4 Derisive cry
5 Grow old
6 Nothing
7 Addition to a buildnig
8 Six-line stanzas
9 Soft drink: colloq.
10 First man
11 Moist
19 By
21 Brazilian money of account
23 Slip
24 Odor
25 Old piece of cloth
26 Teutonic goddess of healing
27 Pot for melting substances at great heat
28 Consort of 10 down
29 Exaggerated
30 Feminine nickname
31 Pen
36 Except
38 Father
40 Lukewarm
42 Relieves
43 Dagger wound
44 Draft animal
46 Land of which Tara was the capital
47 Knocks lightly
50 Epoch
51 Strike gently
52 Poem

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER.

T	R	A	S	H		A	P	T		M	E	L	O	N
R	E	M	A	I	N	D	E	R		O	L	I	V	E
I	F		D	R	E	D		Y	O	R	E		E	S
M	I	L	D	E	W	E	D		R	E	V	E	R	T
S	T	E	E	D		N	I	L		L	A	S	T	S
		A	N		E	D	G	E	S		T	A	O	
I	M	P		F	R	A		R	E	B	O	U	N	D
C	A		C	A	N			T	O	R		E	Y	
E	S	T	A	T	E	S		S	O	W		E	S	E
		C	A	M		S	A	T	I	N		D	R	
F	U	R	O	R		P	A	L		C	E	S	T	S
A	L	A	M	O	S		R	E	P	A	R	T	E	E
T	I		I	S	I	S		N	E	R	I		S	N
A	N	I	L	E		A	C	C	R	E	D	I	T	S
L	E	N	E	S		T	O	E		T	E	A	S	E

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Diamonds Found in Mud.

Toledo (U.P.).—Mrs. G. H. Ward saw a safe lying in the street. Investigating, she found underneath, barely visible in the mud, three diamond rings. Police said the safe had been stolen the previous night.

Vancouver Wants Stamp.

Vancouver, B. C. (U.P.).—Vancouver will apply to the Postmaster General of Canada for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps commemorating the city's celebration next year of its golden jubilee, it is announced.

Sentence Forbids Liquor.

Kansas City, Kans., (U.P.).—Ernest Cruse, 30, has been "sentenced" to refrain from using liquor and to attend church regularly for the next six months. The sentence was for restriction on a parole granted Cruse on a common assault charge.

Long-Lost Medal Found.

Holyoke, Mass. (U.P.).—Twenty-five years ago William Dallas lost a medal that was presented to him on his departure from Scotland. Recently Clayton Popp, a city employe, found it while working on the street here.

Woman Decoy Sought in Death Of Dr. Peacock

Police Suggest Male Accomplice Felled Chicago Pediatrician.

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Two new theories emerged from the welter of conflicting news in the Peacock murder mystery today.

Lieut. Otto Erdanson, veteran head of the homicide squad, raised the possibility that Dr. Silber C. Peacock sat in his car with a woman last Thursday night and that a male accomplice crept up and slew him.

The pediatrician's body—the head mashed and pierced by a bullet—was found crumpled in the tonneau of the machine 21 hours later.

Lieut. Charles Egan, of the state's attorney's office, pointing to a broken lap-robe rod on the back of the driver's seat, concluded it was shattered when a frenzied assailant swung a heavy instrument at the doctor and missed. Egan believed that Dr. Peacock, lured out on a fake sick call, may have run to his car after being menaced in some home. He figured the killer may have pursued him, felled him with a series of blows and finished off the crime with a pistol shot.

Officers were assigned to comb the murder area in a desperate effort to uncover leads, to search hobo jungles along the north branch of the Chicago River nearby, and to determine if the child specialist was put to death by gangsters when he refused to treat one of their wounded comrades.

Capt. Martin McCormick announced the doctor's widow would be questioned intensively, following the burial of her husband at Bowen, Ill., to gain a detailed resume of his affairs.

Arthur Thompson, chiropodist who admitted he had charged Dr. Peacock with attentions to Mrs. Thompson, satisfied authorities with his alibi, but his release was postponed pending a lie-detector test.

Harlan Jury Disagrees In Assassination Case

Harlan, Ky., Jan. 6 (AP).—Unable to reach a verdict, the jury which tried Otis Noe on a charge of murder in the dynamite assassination of County Attorney Elmon Middleton, was discharged by Circuit Judge James M. Gilbert today.

Court officials indicated plans would be made to re-try Noe immediately.

The jury of 12 Bell County men had the case since Saturday morning.

Four other men are awaiting trial on murder indictments in connection with the assassination.

Dice Killer Gets Life.

Auburn, Calif., Jan. 6 (AP).—Lonnie Jones, 40, Mountain handyman, pleaded guilty today to killing L. C. Christensen, wealthy property owner, over a shake of dice, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Jones shot Christensen December 26, in the barroom of a mountain tavern.

Wirephoto: Hotel Fire Toll Mounts to 7

Copyright by A. P.

Firemen searched the smoldering ruins yesterday to determine the exact toll of lives in a fire which swept the recently opened Van Deusen Inn at Westfield, Mass., Sunday night and found seven bodies.

Couple Wed in U.S. Faces Hitler Wrath

St. Louis, Jan. 6 (AP).—A German "Aryan" and his Jewish bride must leave Wednesday for Germany, where they face dissolution of their marriage and possible imprisonment.

Sweethearts since childhood, Otto Askani, 30, and Jenny Fischer, 31, came to St. Louis on visiting permits last August after they were forbidden to marry, in their home town of Hockenheim, in the Province of Baden.

They were wed here in October in face of Reichsfueherer Hitler's Nuremberg decree forbidding intermarriage between Aryans and Jews in Germany and voiding such marriages if contacted abroad.

Their visiting permits have been overstayed and a letter from the Department of Labor informed them they must leave Wednesday for Germany. All efforts to obtain extensions have failed.

Through his brother, with whom they have been staying here, Askani said, "She and I will both be put in jail."

He explained Nazi committees in Hockenheim had warned him several times about his friendship for Miss Fischer. He also lost his job as a window dresser last spring when his employers were told he was associating with a Jewish girl.

Mr. Gillis, a Bit Feeble, Becomes 'Bossy' Again

Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP).—Garbed in black and wearing galoshes and a pink carnation, Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, not yet recovered from a serious illness, walked feebly into city hall today and was inaugurated Mayor of Newburyport.

The mild reticence that marked his third successful campaign had been supplemented by an attack of bronchial pneumonia. The combination produced a picture in utter contrast to his previous administrations when his fiery, blustery tactics earned him the euphonious title "Bad Boy Mayor."

King George and Queen Observe Church Festival

London, Jan. 6 (AP).—King George and Queen Mary observed the Festival of the Epiphany today with their oblation of gold, frankincense and myrrh, at the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace.

Escorted by Yeoman of the Guard and two gentlemen ushers, they walked up the carpeted aisle to the altar, bowed three times to the precentor, and placed their gifts on a gold plate.

Gold was afterward distributed among the poor of the parish.

Plot to Ship Guns To Italy Reported

By the Associated Press.

Paris, Jan. 6.—A suspected plot to ship 3,000 army rifles and machine guns to Italy, in violation of the League of Nations arms embargo, was under investigation tonight by the French government.

A carload of arms, which disappeared from the Toulouse freight yard January 4, was found to have been sent to the port of La Nouvelle. Authorities said they believed persons trying to penetrate the embargo might have made the change, planning to load the arms onto a ship at La Nouvelle.

In some quarters the opinion was expressed the carload might have been intended for use in a possible revolt in Spain.

Prison Whip Ruled Out.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 6 (AP).—The Texas prison system board voted today to abolish the "bat"—a leather strap with a handle, used in whipping incorrigibles—as soon as solitary-confinement cells are provided.

Hazen Requests Chief to Probe Two Fatal Fires

Inquiry to Determine if Violations Caused Death of Couple.

Aroused by the deaths of five persons in two fires here within less than a week, Commissioner Melvin C. Hazen late yesterday sent a memorandum to Fire Chief Charles E. Schrom, asking complete reports on both Sunday morning's tragic blaze, in which a young married couple perished, and last Thursday's fire, at 1017 M street, in which three persons died.

Hazen requested a complete report on both fatal conflagrations to determine if any of the District fire regulations were violated before flames brought death and disaster.

"Both fires were terrible things," asserted Mr. Hazen. "We must learn exactly what brought them about, and take all precautions to see that such tragedies do not occur again."

Father Arrives Today.

Those who perished Sunday were David Meade Bernard, 25, and Mrs. Ruth Mulheirn Bernard, 23, his wife. They were burned to death in their room at 1411 Twentieth street northwest.

The dead man's father, Prof. David Meade Bernard, sr., principal of a school in Jacksonville, Fla., will arrive in Washington today at 10 a. m. to take the remains of his son and daughter-in-law home for burial.

Young Bernard, an employe of the AAA and a student at George Washington University Law School, and his wife, a former resident of Norman, Okla., and a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, were trapped in their quarters on the fourth floor when flames, originating in an overheated hot-air pipe, destroyed the house, causing a damage estimated at $10,000.

A young woman was injured seriously in the fire as she leaped from a third floor window. She is Miss Lousie Glass, 23, an employe of the Emergency Conservation Corps. Physicians at Emegency Hospital said yesterday she had suffered burns about the body, a fractured jaw, cuts and bruises.

Mother, Son Escape.

Two other residents of the house, Mrs. Laura Staley and her 21-year-old son, Jackson, a student at Columbia University, escaped when the flames forced them to crawl from a third-story bay window to a corresponding window in the front of an adjacent building.

Yesterday morning Fire Marshal Calvin C. Lauber and Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald issued a warning to Washingtonians against overheating furnaces during cold weather.

Bernard was prominently related in Petersburg, Va. He was a nephew of Charles Hall Davis, Mrs. W. A. Worth, of Petersburg, and Commander F. Beren, U. S. N. (retired).

Two brothers are attending Virginia universities. They are Turnbull Bernard, at Washington and Lee, and Richard Field Bernard, at the University of Virginia.

Dies in Fire

Post Staff Photo.

MRS. RUTH M. BERNARD, who, with her husband, David Meade Bernard, died Sunday when fire swept their apartment at 1411 Twentieth street northwest. The Post, in Monday's edition, mistakenly identified and published a picture of Mrs. Bernard's sister as the fire victim.

Receipts Break Record.

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 6.—Receipts for the Charlottesville postoffice for 1935 totaled $149,814.60, breaking all previous records, according to figures compiled by Postmaster John S. White. The total for the past year was $7,263.85 in excess of the business for 1934. The highest previous year in the history of the Charlottesville office was in 1929, the total for that year being $149,418.29.

150 Ethiopians, Only 1 Italian, Killed in Fight

Southern Army Resumes Offensive; Drive Begins at Dolo.

By the Associated Press.

Dolo, Ethiopia, Jan. 6.—Italy's Southern army, resuming an offensive, routed the Ethiopians in a bitter two-day jungle battle in which 150 Ethiopians were believed killed and 1 white Italian soldier was slain.

The hand-to-hand clash occurred in the dense undergrowth 35 miles north of Dolo—near Areri in the valley of the Ganale Dorya River.

Military observers pointed out the battle was significant because it marked an Italian shift from defensive warfare in this region to an offensive movement in which the Fascists' leaders sought to determine the strength of the enemy.

An Italian officer declared: "We are now prepared to drive forward."

The center column of Ethiopians under Ras Desta Demtu, son-in-law of Emperor Haili Selassie, is the strongest, the Italians learned, and holds the most advanced position. The Fascists also have located the right Ethiopian column, which is in the valley of the Gestro river.

Dolo, north of which the battle occurred, is on the border between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.)

An Italian tank which had been unable to operate in a sandy area was assailed by Ethiopian snipers, but Fascist reinforcements rescued the tank after a wild counter-assault.

Italian armored cars and machine guns were rushed forward to hurl back the Ethiopians.

Americans Held To Be in Period Of Decadence

Lecturer Says Movement Away From Cities Will Cure Social Ills.

The American people have been undergoing a mental and social decadence since before the Civil War, when the cotton gin heralded a mechanical age, Dr. Frank Bohn, lecturer and writer, declared yesterday. He spoke before a gathering of volunteer social workers brought together by the Council of Social Agencies in the building of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The answer to this problem, Dr Bohn said, was a decentralization of the population.

Crowded cities, he said, have overflowed into the countryside, tending to the downfall of the race. He said that the character and mentality of the men who have made history in the United States have been developed on the farms, adding that the city destroyed the best in these people.

Twenty-five years more of unrestricted mechanism, Dr. Bohn said, would leave America with a population like that of India.

Patriotic societies, he said, should forget communism and devote their efforts to getting people back to the kind of life to which the Constitution entitles them. Educators, he said, should be well paid and of the highest type; the youth of the land should be given a training similar to that at West Point and Annapolis to teach them leadership, and churches should work toward a condition where everybody would have a job and a right to a decent religious life.

Dr. Bohn's lecture was the first of a series to be given for volunteer social workers.

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13,255 Washington women know what it means to have M. W. LOCKE shoes fitted by registered certified fitters.

10.50 and $11

M. W. Locke shoes are superb shoes, superbly fitted. Every salesperson who fits these shoes has studied the science of shoe-fitting and has passed the examination required by the M. W. Locke Shoe Institute of Orthopedemy. In this we bring you a dual comfort—because of the marvelous design of the shoes themselves and because this special method of shoe-fitting insures custom-fit.

And to top it off, every fitting is checked by the X-Ray machine. Bring us your foot problems—our M. W. Locke service completely equips us to solve them.

Main Floor—Women's Shoe Dept—The Hecht Co.

THE HECHT CO.

F STREET AT SEVENTH NATIONAL 5100

Winter Weary?

Wear a BLOUSE in a peppy PRINT!

$2

The important Paisley blouse with the racy Russian high-at-the-throat neckline. In vivid color combinations. $2.

The "blob" blouse in the new color-on-color print with a third color for good measure. Debonair bow neck. $2.

Main Floor—Blouse Dept. The Hecht Co.

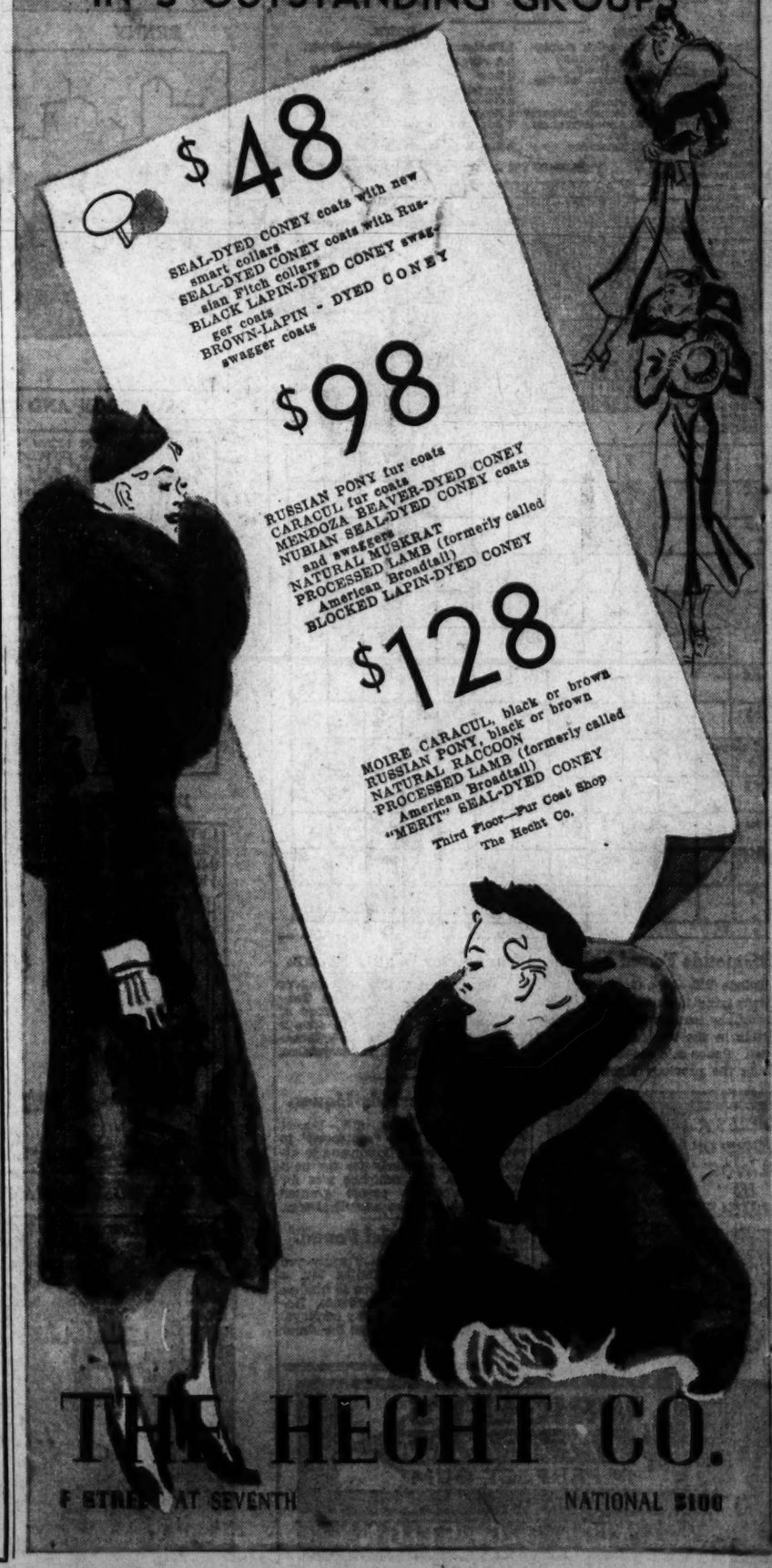
THE HECHT CO.

F STREET AT SEVENTH NATIONAL 5100

JANUARY SALE

FUR COATS

IN 3 OUTSTANDING GROUPS



$48

SEAL-DYED CONEY coats with new smart collars
SEAL-DYED CONEY coats with Russian Fitch collars
BLACK LAPIN-DYED CONEY swagger coats
BROWN-LAPIN - DYED CONEY swagger coats

$98

RUSSIAN PONY fur coats
CARACUL fur coats
MENDOZA BEAVER-DYED CONEY
NUBIAN SEAL-DYED CONEY coats and swaggers
NATURAL MUSKRAT
PROCESSED LAMB (formerly called American Broadtail)
BLOCKED LAPIN-DYED CONEY

$128

MOIRE CARACUL, black or brown
RUSSIAN PONY, black or brown
NATURAL RACCOON
PROCESSED LAMB (formerly called American Broadtail)
"MERIT" SEAL-DYED CONEY

Third Floor—Fur Coat Shop
The Hecht Co.

THE HECHT CO.

F STREET AT SEVENTH NATIONAL 5100